PANORAMIC REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1902

Happenings of Importance During The Twelve Months Just Ended.

Coal Strike the Event of the Year of the Most Far-Reaching Importance Public Sentiment Thoroughly Arouseu Over the Controversy.

The year of 1902 opened with the assured certainty of the early coming of peace in the Philippines and South Africa, and with the date for the establishment of an independent government in Cuba already determined; the Congress of the United States was rapidly approaching the favorable determination of its great problem of the construction of an isthmian ship canal, and abroad Germany and England were almost ready combined action against Venezuela in the matter of those same debt claims which in the concluding day of the year have been the cause for a new strain in the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. But as the outcome proved, not even the greatest of these matters possessed for the people of the United States such vital importance as another event, which was far from being foreseen at the time, and which, when it came, gave at the start little reason to suspect what its course and conclusion would be. This was the great strike in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, which lasted through the summer and fall.

It was not merely that this was one of the greatest strikes in the history of the United States for the number of men engaged, the length of its duration and the obstinacy with which it was fought; nor was it because of the mere fact of the inconvenience and loss occasioned by it to the public; nor yet because in securing its settlement the President of the United States was forced to take control of the situation by acting in a manner for which there was nothing in the constitution or customs of the land to give justification. Beyond all these things the strike was the most pregnant event of the year, because of the way it crystallized sentiment on the part of that great body of the American public-the consumers-who were concerned in it neither as employers nor as laborers, but who were forced, by the jeopardizing of their own interests as consumers, to intervene for their

It was the approach of winter, with coal-yards empty and the mines unworked, that caused the public to lay aside all old prejudices on one side of the other, penetrate directly to the heart of the problem as to which of the opponents was the one responsible for the sack of settlement, and then bring pressure to bear that could not be disregarded. Dating from the year 1902 it is safe to say that not even the most significant strike will be contested without a more suffering third party, the consumer, than has ever been accorded before. The widespread sentiment that manifested itself for government ownership of the coal strictest government regulation of them, in default of ownership, are other things to be numbered among the permanent results of the strike.

The strike began May 12, and the miners did not yield an inch in their resolution until they voted to return to work Oct. 21, after arbitration had been arranged for. The number of men involved was 147,000. The price of hard coal in New York, where the factories were accustomed to no other fuel, rose from \$3 to as high as \$20 a ton, with often no supplies to be had. The demand of the miners was in part for higher wages, but still more for a regulated and fair meth-od of weighing and recording the product of the men, by which the union, acting as an organization, could protect its members' interests.

The mine owners, organized in the most thorough monopoly in the country, and represented by the presidents of the coal carrying railroads, seemed to welcome the strike, and contemptuously declined all proposals of arbitration, from whatever source. Whether their attitude was dictated by a desire to obtain larger holdings of stock in a demoralized market or to make possible permanent higher prices for coal, or from a deep antagonism to organized labor, was a matter only for speculation on the part of outsiders. Through the strike there has risen as one of the greatest among the great fig-ures of Americans of the day, that of John Mitchell, the young leader of the Mine Workers' Union, who June 17, at Indianapolis, prevented the bituminous coal miners from striking in sympathy, who carried on the strike with less accompanying violence than was ever known in so great industrial disorganization before, and who, despite great personal aggravation from his opponents methods, maintained a serenity that helped not a little in the clear-sighted progress which he made to ultimate vic tory. With the finding of President Roosevelt's commission of arbitration next spring will come the end, as far as its immediate incidents are concerned, of an industrial struggle that would nev er have begun had the representatives of capital showed themselves as true to their agreements and as intelligent in their views as did the representatives of

Independence of Cuba. Of the two great events of the year in connection with the treatment by the United States of the islands that fell under its influence as a result of the Spanish war, the first was the inauguration of independent government in Cuba The Cuban independence day, when Pres ident Palma took control of the executive office, was May 20, just three days after young Alfonso attained his ma-jority and became king of Spain in fact. The popular election had been held Dec 31, 1991, and the electoral college had chosen the island's president Feb. 24. The American military governor, Gen. Leonard Wood, lowered the American flag and left the island to its own re-

Peace in the Philippines. The Philippine Islands were declared by proclamation of the President July 4, to be in a state of peace and quiet and worthy of the establishment of the civil piace of military government, for which Congress had provided. With this went a proclamation of amnesty to po-

litical offenders and civil administration Through Gov. Taft, the first American envoy ever sent to Rome, arrangements | ... were made with the pope, not formally, but practically, by which the friars' lands in the Philippines shall be transferred to the United States, to be resold to the Pilipinos themselves. The Philippine islands were given a 25 per cent reduction on the Dingley tariff rates at the last session of Congress, and the present session is considering the further reduction of this so that the reduction will be 75 per cent-that is, that only 25 per cent of the schedule duties need be

The Year's Legislation. Of national legislation during the year there was none of more importance to either the commerce or the naval power islands. They gained these things and of the country than that authorizing also the gift of \$15,000,000 in cash to be After much discussion of the relative merits of the Panama and the Nicaraguan routes. Congress made provision for a \$290,000,000 bond issue and passed

a law which gave President Roosevelt the power to decide upon the route. Of other legislation the passage of the

national irrigation act, turning over the revenues from the national domain for he use of a comprehensive scheme of irrigation, and the creation of a permaent census bureau are to be noted. To relieve the congestion of an ever-accumulating surplus. Congress removed the ast of the war revenue taxes and passed the largest river and harbor bill in the country's history-appropriating \$65,000,-000. A 10-cent a pound tax on colored oleomargarine, so heavy as practically to cut that industry in half, was im-

Important Judicial Decision. The most important judicial decision of the year concerning industrial combinations was that of the United States Supreme Court, March 10, declaring the Illinois anti-trust law void because it excepted from its scope combinations of the producers or raisers of agricultural products or live stock

End of the Boer War. The Boer war was brought to an end May 31 by the signing at Pretoria by the Boer representatives, together with Lords Kitchener and Milner, of a document embodying terms of surrender. The Boers' persistence in the conflict

States assurances that they would not in any way overstep the limits set by the United States in the Monroe doctrine. Their plans were dropped during the spring and summer, however, while President Castro of Venezuela found himself busy in suppressing a rather more than usually pretentious revolution. In the last month of the year German and English fleets suddenly appeared off Venezuelan ports, sank the customs to make good the debts.

Venezuelan ships and announced their intention to blockade the ports and seize Arbitration at The Hague was not wanted by the European powers, as they feared Castro would pay no heed to a decision against him, and for that reason a proposal was made to President Roosevelt to become the arbitrator. The vital feature of this demand was that It sought to impose on the United States ne responsibility under the Monroe doctrine, along with the authority admitted to it. Upon the refusal of President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator the allied powers finally yielded to his urgent suggestion that the matters at issue be referred to The Hague tribunal

Matters of General Interest. Of matters of other than political or industrial import during the year two

and England were acting in harmony | disasters in history Guring the volcanic on a plan to compel Venezuela to pay a activity in the West Indian islands, when few millions of debts due their subjects. Mont Pelee's eruption on Martinique It was understood they had given the killed, with a handful of exceptions, every living being of the city of St. Pierre, 40,000 souls. The response of America to the story of suffering was such a prompt creation of both govern ment and private relief funds as to add an additional great surprise to the many the United States has given to the world

Decrease in Lynchings.

in the last few years,
At the ending of the year nothing, per

haps, more striking can be mentioned than the immense business that is being handled by the transportation lines of the country, the shortage of engines and cars, despite the crowding of all factories for their construction to the full limit; the blockading of roads with freight that cannot be handled—in short. the plethora East, West, North and South of the business in which the merchants of the country are engaged. Accompanying this has come toward the end of the year a very general increase of railroad employes' salaries, approximating in most cases 10 per cent.

The lynchings reported in 1902 show a most gratifying decrease, being but ninety-six as compared with 135 in 1901. Of lynchings eighty-seven occurred in the South and nine in the North. Of the total number eighty-six were negroes, nine whites and one Indian. woman was lynched in South Carolina.

28-Fire Stockton, Cal.: \$500,000 loss,

1-Admiral Jouett died, Maryland.

White House coal conference.

8-Miners voted to continue idle.

9-Coal conference, New York.

15-Admiral Selfridge died, Waverley.

15-Glucose works burned, Chicago; 11

13-Coal barons come to terms.

-Miners' convention called

18-Castro won 7-days' battle

24-Coal commission at work,

25-W. Wilson, pres. of Princeton. 25-Frank Norris, author, died.

27-Prince Alert, one-half mile, 57%s.

31-British cable around world.

New York: 15 lives.

10-Spanish cabinet resigned.

11-R. M. Field died, Boston.

15-P. O. Vickery died, Maine.

burned; loss, \$900,000.

21-Peace in Colombia

perior; 20 lives.

17-Building cup defender, Bristol.

21-Steamer sunk in Danube; 30 lives.

22-Herr Krupp died, Germany. 24-Riots in Havana. 25-Thos. P. Ochiltree died. Virginia.

27-Cattle embargo, New England.

22-Wisconsin Central ore docks, Ash-

land, Wis., burned; loss, \$525,000.

27-Steamer Sylvanus J. Macy lost, Lake

27-Steamer Bannockburn lost, Lake Su-

DECEMBER.

2-Holmes for United States Supreme

6-Alice Freeman Palmer died, Paris.

28-Rev. Joseph Parker died, London.

2-Message to Congress on trusts. 4-Minister Buck died, Japan.

7-Thos. Nast died, Ecuador. 7-Thos. B. Reed died, Washington.

Fire Atlanta, Ga.; loss \$1,000,000.

13-American sheet steel plant, Canal Do-

20-Humbert family, French swindlers,

0—\$20,000,000 fund raised by Methodists. 0—Arbitration expected, Venezuela, 1—Wireless message across Atlantic.

22-Dr. Temple, archbishop of Canter-

22-Railroad collision Byron, Cal.; 16

26-Mary Hartwell Catherwood, novelist,

27-Storm Copenhagen, Denmark; 12 lives. 27-Railroad collision Wanstead, Ont.; 28

20-Adventist printing plant, Battle Creek, Mich., burned; loss, \$500,000.

31-Castro agrees to arbitration Hague

ver, Ohio, burned; loss \$1,000,000. 14-Mrs. U. S. Grant died, Washington.

6-Silvela, premier of Spain.

8-Ultimatum to Venezuela.

-Castro arrested foreigners.

13—Puerto Cabello bombarded.

14-Laying new Pacific cable,

bury, died.

-Venezuelan ports blockaded.

-Venezuelan ships sunk

8-Bond-Hay treaty signed

-Coal strike declared off.

17-Kitchener to command, India.

19-Fire Albany, N. Y.; \$500,000 loss.

22-Denmark refuses to sell islands.

23-Congressman Russell of Connecticut

26-Elizabeth Cady Stanton died, New

28-Volcanic eruption, Guatemala; 7,000

NOVEMBER.

2-St. Pierre, Martinique, burned. 2-Steamer Enero lost off English coast;

S-Judge Nathan Webb died, Maine.

11-Molineux acquitted, New York.

house, Chicago; 15 lives.

14-Roosevelt hunted bear, Mississippi.

15-Shots fired at King Leopold. .

15-Lipton's challenge arrived.

15-Coal commission named.

OCTOBER.

1-Roosevelt summoned coal barons. 1-Schooner Sybil lost at sea; 100 lives.

1-Steamer Quirang lost at sea; 30 lives.

6-Pennsylvania militia all ordered out.

7-Ex-Congressman Grout died. Vermont.

9-Mine accident Black Diamond, Wash-

29-Emile Zola died, Paris.

ington; 17 lives.

lives.

Terrible Disaster at Martinique the Most Appalling Calamity.

Drowning2,008 Cyclones 526 storms Explosions 526 storms . Falling Build- | Lightning ings, etc. 419 Electricity

Trusts Formed During the Year. New trusts, with a total capital of al 1902. Of this vast capital over seveneighths, or approximately \$3,700,000,000, was the capital of the combines formed in New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Maine. The other companies were scat-tered over all the other states. The total is only about \$200,000,000 below the incorporations of 1901, when the billion dollar steel trust and the \$400,000,000 Northern Securities Company were formed.

King Edward's Coronation. What was expected to have been the

most gorgeous spectacle of modern times the coronation of King Edward VII. of England at Westminster Abbey on June 26. In anticipation of the event the

Legislation of Importance Dealt With by Congress-Shadow

End of Boer War.

appendicitis. On the 25th Sir Frederick freves performed the operation, and for nany days the King bovered between life and death. Coronation gayety gave place to gloom, thousands of visitors, including ome of the ambassadors, returned home. Hundreds of tradesmen who had anticipated large profits found themselves impoverished, and an expectant sadness prevailed throughout the empire. Slowly, however, the King began to improve, and on August 9 the ceremony took place. It was a gorgeous affair and one that would have been long remembered as having eclipsed all former jubilees had it not been for the unfortunate postpone ment and the serious illness of the King. On July 11 Lord Salisbury resigned the Premiership of Great Britain and was succeeded the following day by his nephew, Arthur James Balfour. days later Sir Michael Hicks-Beach re signed as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but since that there has been no change of importance in the new Premier's cab

There has been perhaps nothing more striking in the religious history of the year just closed than the disposition of eligious bodies of different names to 'get together" in the practical prosecu tion of their work. Nothing decisive has yet come of the movement for a union of the Methodist churches North and South, nor of the Northern and Southern Presbyterians, but progress has been made. The project for bringing together the Congregationalists, the Methodist protestants and the United Brethren has made hopeful advance.

church. Three years ago, on "watch night," there went out from a Springfield church a call for a twenty-million-Dec. 31, in the same church, to the people assembled to watch out the Old Year, crowns the closing year.

The November Elections. The general elections of November 4 resulted in the election of the Fifty-eighth Democrats, 178.

United States Senators are to be chosen the following elected Republican legislatures: California. Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin, Demo cratic legislatures were chosen in Colorado, Florida, Missouri, Nevada, North The following state governors were elected: Alabama, William D. Jelks (Dem.); California, Dr. George C. Par

dee (Rep.); Colorado, James H. Peabody (Rep.); Connecticut, Abiram Chamberlain (Rep.); Idaho, John T. Morrison (Rep.); Kansas, Willis J. Bailey (Rep.); Massachusetts, John L. Bates (Rep.); Michigan, Aaron T. Bliss* (Rep.); Minnesota, Samuel R. Van Sant* (Rep.); Nebraska, John H. Mickey (Rep.); Nevada, John Sparks (Dem. Silver); New Hampshire, Nahum J. Bachelder (Rep.); New York, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. (Rep.), North Dakota, Frank White (Rep.); Pennsylvania, Samuel W. Pennypacker (Rep.); Rhode Island, Dr. L. F. C. Garvin (Dem.); South Carolina, Duncan C. Heyward (Dem.); South Dakota, Charles Herreid* (Rep.); Tennessee, James B. Frazier (Dem.); Texas, Samuel W. T. Lanham (Dem.); Wisconsin, Robert M. LaFollette* (Rep.); Wyoming, De Forest Richards* (Rep.).

New York City gave a Democratic plu-

rality of 121,000.

Prince Henry's Visit. Four days later and on the same day Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Kaiser William of Germany, landed in New | York, and as the nation's guest was ac- | child back to its mother .- London corded a grander welcome than ever given a foreign visitor. He came to represent his brother at the launching of his yacht, the Meteor, built by an American firm and christened by Miss Alice Roosevelt at Shooter's Island, New York. February 25. On the 27th the Prince, his police in the art of describing faces. suite and the diplomatic corps at Wash- An interesting part of the instruction ington attended a session of both Houses of Congress in the Senate Chamber, at which Secretary of State Hay delivered his memorial address in eulogy of the late President McKinley. During the remainder of his visit the Prince's special train bore him westward, as far as St Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago, south as policeman gets an album containing far as Chattanooga, where a brief but 1,000 photographs-full face and proenthusiastic welcome awaited him at file of persons expelled from Paris, every stop. He sailed for home on To facilitate the research these por-March 11, leaving a pleasant impression of himself behind and bearing with him a favorable idea of America. Troubles in China.

To the story of 1901 belongs the bloody 'Boxer' outrages and the retributory occupation of Tien-Tsin and Peking by nition of the allied forces of Russia, England, facilitated. Germany, France, Austria, United States, Italy and Japan. The flight of the Empress Dowager with her grandson, the Emperor, and the rest of the Chinese court and the tedious negotiations attending the settlement occurred in the preceding year, but it was not until Jan- thinks congress wastes much time vary 7 that the remarkable woman who wrangling about bills that are mostly dominates the government of China returned to Peking. With all show of graclousness and reassuring messages to the are 357 men in the national house of foreign diplomatic court reassembled representatives," he said the other within the Forbidden City, arrangements day in great disgust, "each of whom were made for the payment of the indem-nities to the powers and a withdrawal of is getting a salary of \$5,000 a year, to the allied soldiers was discussed. This say nothing of whatever private inevacuation was delayed because of feat come he may have, and we can all created by Russia's attitude in Manchu-ria. The diplomats of the other allies be called at any time to sit in judgfeared her intention to retain possession of that province, but when England and the United States entered a compact to preserve the integrity of the Celestial Kingdom and England and Japan allied for trade the fear passed and by the Manchurian convention Russia disclaims a party of Americans in the Euston her intention to annex territory and lim express for Liverpool. Something its her occupation to a military force went wrong with the brakes, and the sufficient to protect her great railroad train pulled up with a year amount

WEE EN

ends of the earth came to London, al-

Cast by the Venezuelan Embroglio About to Be Lifted-

> were totems of tribes and clans, and that they were talismans in some way connected with the hunt for water This "bird stone" unearthed by the Chicago & Alton engineers must have been hammered or pecked into shape, and afterward ground to its present form, and then polished diligently, for making the object and the dexterity and workmanship required. Two

Religious Movements in 1902.

The missionary activities of the churches have been greatly stimulated. Most of the foreign mission boards are out of debt. New openings in China, in ly utilized. The convention of Student Volunteers in Canada last summer showed hundreds of college-bred young tunity offered. Finally, the year has been one of gen-

it is nearly as smooth as glass. Consideration of the then existing conditions demonstrates the difficulty of

WORKMEN FIND A "BIRD STONE."

Fine Specimen of Prehistorio Relia Unearthed at Streator, III. A fine specimen of the prehistoric "bird stone" was unearthed at Streator, Ill., by workmen employed by the Chicago & Alton railroad. It is five and a half inches long and an inch and a half high, and archeologists

have pronounced it a magnificent

A "bird stone," while of the unde

fined class of prehistoric ornaments

or charms which have been called

"ceremonials." represents stone age

art of no mean degree. This speci-

men is finely finished and polished

and is extraordinary in its workman-

ship, gracefulness and beauty. It rep-

resents, perhaps, the highest achieve-

Many theories regarding the use

made of "bird stones" are fanciful. It

has been asserted that they were

worn by married Indian women.

Again, it is claimed that "bird stones"

were worn by Indian conjurers, and

still another guess is that they were

bound to the prows of canoes. It has

also been guessed that they were et

ployed in playing a game; that the

ment of prehistoric American art.

specimen.

THE GAME OF GOLF.

How Exercise May be Dangerous for Aged Beginners.

The sneer that golf is a game only for those not agile and venturesome enough for games of greater danger has long ago faded from golf criticism, and now it has actually come to pass that golf is arraigned as a game dangerous for men who may be described as "aged." It is said that if a man all through his life has followed sedentary habits, allowing his muscles to become weak and flabby, particularly those muscles in the region of the heart, golf may very easily prove too severe a strain for his system. But in the pages of a the Philippines and elsewhere are eager | golf journal this view is partially criticised by one who did not begin the game till he was very near the neighmen and women in readiness to enter borhood of sixty. He declares that it the mission field as soon as the oppor- is a matter of beginning gently, and he tells us that in his own case he erous giving. The most remarkable single does not find two rounds a day parinstance is found in the Methodist ticularly exhausting. At the same time he confesses that he has always been an enthusiast for outdoor exerdollar fund for the development of Meth- cise, and is inclined to think that for odist religious and educational work. a man who has never taken physical exercise-rather a rare experiencewas made the official announcement of it may be a little exhausting to begin the completion of this noble fund. It is with. It is all a matter of not overa great achievement, which fittingly doing it at first, but, unfortunately, so attractive is the game that the oldest beginners are tempted to go in for it rather more vigorously than is wise. Congress as follows: Republicans, 208, The result of all this latest pother seems to be that like everything else in life it is wisdom at the outset to "go slow," and this is a verdict that "aged beginners" should lay to heart.

Surprised Card Party.

Three civil engineers while traveling from Amiens to Paris began to play cards on an apparently abandoned lunch basket of large dimensions, which had been lying on the

It appeared to be rather heavy, but they supposed it to be full of plates. The basket was placed on end and a leather portfolio placed on the top to form a table.

Suddenly they were startled to hear loud cries, which came from the basket. It was opened, and a threemonths-old baby was found inside.

The baby was neatly dressed, and bore a card, on which was written; "To be delivered to Mme. Forsey, Creuil."

The three men did their best to keep the child quiet until the train stopped at the next station. It was Creuil, and there a respectably dressed woman came forward and claimed to be the owner of the baby.

It appears that the child had been put out to nurse near Boulogne. Not having received any pay, the nurse had adopted this way of sending the

Paris Police to Read Faces.

A system of instruction has been undertaken to educate the Paris is that special value is attached to

the ear. No two ears are allke. attention is also given to noses. Each To facilitate the research these portraits are grouped methodically according to hight, ear and nose. It is believed that when the police become familiar with the system recognition of criminals will be greatly

Thinks Life Is Wasted.

Champ Clark of Missouri is opposed to claims of every description. He for imaginary damages, anyhow. "Here ment over a mule."

Party Was in Danger.

On a homeward-bound trip from

which will be at once thought of are British Empire had been preparing be-Embezzlements of 1902. Carnegie's \$10,000,000 gift to the Carnegie fore 1902 began and the end of the Boer institution for the fostering of scientific The record of embezzling, forgery, dewar was even more welcome, because it research and investigation and Cecil Rhodes' great gift of his fortune by will faulting, and bank wrecking for 1902 enabled Edward to don his crown in a shows a considerable increase, being \$6,- time of perfect peace. As the days drew THE CHIEF EVENTS 26-Cyclone in Sicily; 500 killed. JANUARY. 20-Edwin Lawrence Godkin died. 27-Railroad wreck Arleux, France; 23

1-First election day in Cuba. 3-Steamer Walla Walla lost; 41 lives.

6-Jean de Block, Russian economist, 7-Emperor returned to Pekin. 8-New York tunnel collision; 15 killed. 9-Nicaraguan bill passed, house. 11-Nixon, Tammany hall leader, died. 14-British warship Condor lost; 130 lives. 17-Earthquake Chilpancinjo, Mexico; 300

21-Aubrey de Vere died, London. 24-Treaty signed ceding Danish W. I. 27-Explosion in N. Y. subway: six kill 28-Admiral Kimberly died, Newton. 29-Fleet St. fire, nine dead, Boston. 20-Fire at Norfolk, Va.; \$500,000 loss 31-Prof. Williams, Ohio Wesleyan Uni-

versity, died. FEBRUARY. 2-\$2,000,000 fire, Waterbury, Conn. 8-Fire Paterson, N. J.; \$6,000,000 loss. 10-Fire Springfield, Ohio; \$600,000 loss. 11-Anglo-Japanese alliance. 12-Marquis of Dufferin died. 13-Fire South Mills, N. C.; \$500,000 loss. 15-William West, minstrel, died. 17-Senate ratified Danish treaty. 17—War revenue reduction passed. 18—Rev. Newman Hall died. London

18-Kellogg sanitarium, Battle Creek, burned; \$485,000 loss. 20-Troops shot rioters, Barcelona, 20-Fire New York city: \$750,000 loss. 21-Bishop Latane, Baltimore, died. 22-Park Ave. hotel burned, New York. 22—"Billy" Emerson died, Boston. 22—Miss Stone freed by brigands. 23-Prince Henry reached New York. 24-Prince Henry at White House. 25-Kaiser's yacht launched. 25-Ship Jules Jean Baptiste lost: 80 lives 26-Victor Hugo centenary, Paris.

27-McKinley memorial service, Wash. MARCH. 2-Francis W. Parker died, Miss. -Philippine tariff passed, house, -Congressman Polk, Penn., died. -Gen. J. J. Estey died, Vermont. 7-Boers captured Gen, Methuen. 11-Prince Henry left United States. 12-John P. Altgeld died, Illinois. 13-Gen. A. P. Martin died, Boston.

13-Gen. Methuen freed by Boers. 15-Wages advanced 10 per cent, Fall 17-Life savers drowned, Monomoy; 7 lives. 17-Ship subsidy passed, senate.

18-Fire Hoboken, N. J.; \$1,000,000 loss. 20-Judge Noah Davis died, N. Y. 22-Judge Taft of Vermont died. 24-Maj. Gen. Otis retired. 26-Cecil Rhodes died, South Africa. APRIL.

1-Thos. Dunn English died, N. J. 2-12 hotels burned, Atlantic City; \$1,000,-11—Boer war 2½ years old. 11—Gen. Wade Hampton died, S. C. 12—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage died, Wash-

18-Cuban reciprocity passed, house. 18—Guatemala earthquake; 2,000 dead.
19—Morgan steamship trust launched. 20-Frank R. Stockton died. Washington. 20-Steamer City of Pittsburg lost; 70 20-Fire Dallas, Texas; \$400,000 loss.

27—Archbishop Williams died, aged 80. 27—J. Sterling Morton died, Chicago. 28-Sol Smith Russell died, Washington

1-W. H. Moody, secretary of navy. 2-Amos J. Cummings of New York died. 4-Potter Palmer died, Chicago. Archbishop Corrigon died, New York.
Bret Harte died, London.
Admiral Sampson died, Washington.

6-Fire New Milford, Conn.; \$500,000 loss. 8-Paul Ford, author, killed, New York. 8-St. Pierre destroyed by volcano; 40,-8-Volcanic eruption, St. Vincent; 2,000

Coal strike began. 12-Explosion naphtha, Pittsburg; 23

12-Steamer Camarta lost, Bay of Bengal; 730 lives. 17-Alfonso XIII crowned, Spain.

17-\$400.000 fire, Houlton, Me. 18-Tornado in Texas; 160 dead. 19-Bishop Taylor died, California. 19-Mine explosion Fraterville, Tenn.; 200

-Natal day, republic of Cuba.

20-Palma, president of Cuba.

They had not been holding out for inde-

pendence, but for clemency for their

leaders and for the return to South Africa of the Boer prisoners on English

used in the restoration of their agricul-ture, and promises of further loans as

they needed them, together with the assurance that self-government on colon-ial lines would be rapidly granted them.

The Venezuela Imbroglio. At the beginning of the year Germany 21-Bradbury plano works, Brooklyn, burned; \$500,000 loss. 22-Annie Clarke died, Chicago. 23-Mine explosion Fernie, B. C.; 175 lives. 24-Rochambeau statue unveiled, Wash-

24-Lord Pauncefote died. Washington. 26-Benjamin-Constant, French painter, -Boer war ended; two years seven months twenty days.

JUNE. 3-Philippine government bill through senate 3-Rev. John H. Barrows dled, Ohio. 4-Ard Patrick won the Derby. -Volcanic eruption, Guatemala; 1,000

7-M. Combes, premier of France. 7-Amnesty for Americans, Cuba. 8-Rev. G. H. Hepworth died, New York. 15-Another eruption of Soufriere, 9-Anti-anarchy bill passed, house. 9-President Patton, Princeton, resigned. 11-West Point centennial. 13-Fire Alexander City, Ala.; \$750,000 loss. 19-King Albert of Baxony died. 22-Fire Portland, Oregon; \$600,000 loss. 24-King Edward's surgical operation. 24-Coronation postponed, England. 23-Coal mining resumed.

24-Henry Hopkins, president of Williams. 25-Forest fires in Colorado; \$1,000,000 loss. 25-Great windstorm, Indiana; \$2,000,000 26-Philippine government bill through

28-Roosevelt signed canal bill. 3-Treaty of amity with Spain. -Peace declared in Philippines.

7-Marshall Williams, Ohio chief justice, -"Mrs. Alexander" died, London, 12-Kitchener back in England. 12-Archbishop Feehan died, Chicago. 13-Lord Salisbury resigned 13-Balfour, premier of England.

13-Liang Chen Tung, minister to United 14-Gen. Davis in command, Manila. 17-Isles of Shoals, 14 drowned. -John W. Mackay died, London. 21-Steamer Premier sunk, Elbe river,

13-Railroad raised wages. 14-Boiler explosion Swift's Germany; 60 lives. 22-Cardinal Ledochowski dled, Rome. 22-Archbishop Croke died, Ireland. 25-Korea's independence guaranteed. 25-Jeffries whipped Fitzsimmons. 28-Rabbi Joseph, head American ortho-16-Armour packing plant, Sioux City, dox Jews, died.

29-Fire Pittsburg, Pa.; \$200,000 loss. 29-Paul Vandervoort, former G. A. R. commander, died. 30-Troops out, Pennsylvania coal fields.

AUGUST. 1-Rev. Atkinson drowned, Plymouth. Outlaw Tracy dead, Oregon. 6-Col. Hooker died, Brattleboro. Barcelona, Venezuela, sacked. 9 Edward VII crowned, London. 10 Senator McMillan of Michigan died. 15-Luther R. Marsh died, New York. 16-Boer generals in England, 18-Prof. Schenk died, Austria.

18-Volcano eruption Torishima, Japan; 150 lives. 20-Explosion paper mill Wilmington, Delaware; 10 lives. 20-War maneuvers, northeast coast. 20-Cronie left St. Helena. 21-Gen. Sigel dled, New York. 22-Roosevelt on New England tour.

29-Dan Patch, mile 1:591/ 30-Another eruption, Mt. Pelee. SEPTEMBER.

1-Thirty-eight vessels lost, Algoa bay, 2—Edward Eggleston, author, died.
3—Roosevelt injured, Pittsfield. Prof. Virchow dled, Berlin. Germans sank gunboat, Hayti.
 Magazine exploded, Governor's Island. 8-U. S. treasury, \$574,000,000 gold. 11-United States warships sent to Pan-

-Alex. R. ("Boss") Shepherd, died. 13-Forest free Oregon and Washington; loss, \$12.500,000; 38 lives. -W. S. Stratton died, Colorado, 16-Nichola Fish killed, New York. 16—Henderson's declination, Iowa. 17—Mine explosion Bluefield, W. Va.; 17

18-Peary failed to reach pole. 20-Rooseve't on western trip. 21-Second eruption Mont Pelee; 1,600

24-Third eruption Mont Pelee; 2,000 lives. LEEFEFFFFFFFFFFFF

Fire Losses in 1902. The total fire losses of 1902 will be about \$154,600,000, which is an improve-

ready overcrowded by visitors from all The ceremonies, retaining nearly all the mediaeval formalities, were carefully planned and minutely rehearsed, while the public rushed eagerly to buy ment in the situation as compared with 1961. The decrease in the fire waste would sent in August from Nova Scotia to Cornwall, but in December they were followed by complete messages from Lord Minto, governor general of Canada, to King Edward and to the king of Italy. In the matter of the sir some progress was made, as notably when Stanley Spencer sailed thirty miles across London in September.

The year witnessed one of the greatest in the line waste would have been still more marked but for several large fires in December. The losses the nobility of the realm concerned them the nobility of the realm concerned them.

The king came up to London in very ill health. On the 2ith of June he took to his bed, and on the following day a content of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the realm concerned them.

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to enable some hundreds of American | 769,125, as compared with \$4,085,569 in 1901. | near the Ambassadors from the farthest had won for them the conditions on , and colonial youths to study at Oxford which they had insisted when they were by the aid of three-year fellowships. ready to yield more than a year before.

The sending of the first wireless message across the ocean by the Marconi system was one of the great achieve-ments of the year. The first signals were