the tunnel from the cellar of the pris-

on to the opening under the tobacco

shelter. Case knives chisels and files

access to the cellar," said one of the

officers, "we commenced relieving one

another as opportunity offered. The excavated soil was drawn out in spit-

toon which was attached to a cord; the soil was concealed in shallow layers

over the floor of the cellar and cov-

ered with straw. The atmosphere in

the tunnel was so close that we could

remain in it only for a short time, and

the candles would go out. At one

time we got so close to the surface

of the street that a small hole broke

through, but fortunately was not dis-

nel when completed was about sixty

squads of two and three, and saun-

fact that all the rebel sodiers whom

prisoners, was of great help to them.

In order to elude the pursuers who

knew they would soon be on their

track they scattered as much as pos-

sible, and frequent were their hard-

ships and narrow escapes from the

Gen. Stewart's Record.

The Ohio State Journal says of the

newly elected commander-in-chief of

Gen. Thomas J. Stewart of Norris-

town, Pa., was a short-service man.

but this was not his fault. He was in

his 15th year when he enlisted in the

138th Pennsylvania infantry, in 1865,

and twice before this he had run away

from home to enlist, but was brought

back by his father on both occasions.

The third time he seems to have elud-

the war when all of its horrors had

of the Soldiers' home at Erie, Pa.,

though at present be is of the cabinet

adjutant general of the National

Comrades Welcomed Gen. Hawley.

comrades gave him a generous cheer-

Gen. Hawley is chairman of the sen-

ate military committee. He had his

committee room beautifully decorated

Army the first year of the organiza-

tion. In public life, as well as in pri

Gen. Hawley's health is rapidly fail-

Why Spaniards Were Quickly

Whipped.

Police Station an old G. A. R. man.

who had reached a condition of cheer

strife in which he had taken part

"How do you account for the fact."

so long to subdue the South, when a

few years ago the United States

lay?" The grizzled veteran thought

but a moment, when hitting upon an

As to Post Commanders.

Soldier's Good Record.

Marching from Maine to the Poto-

Too Big for a Soldler.

is twenty-four and still growing.

Rivers Flow Over Ice.

Some of the rivers of Siberia fow

the bed at the river, a bed of pure see

Among the men called out by the

In the National encampment at

wan't rebels."-Washington Star.

Wandering into the First Precinct

supporter of the order.

life must soon take place.

portunity to shake hands with him.

been pictured in blood.

tion."-Washington Star.

The Grand Review Blare of bugle and beat of drum, Thrill the avenue once again. Once again have the soldiers come-Gray and broken, the marching men. Here a man, of a company; Last of all—he is old and bent. There a wavering line we see-That platoon was a regiment!

Drums are throbbing and bugies sing, Flags are blazing above the line; Comes the clinking that sabers bring, Warming once like the rarest wine; Comes the rumble of cannon wheels Glint of button and epaulet; Lift of fifing and trumpet pcals; Far-off gleam of a bayonet.

What an army! A fading line! Yet its fading is more than grand-This, the memory fair and fine Of the army that made the land. Shout! Till cheering has wholly drow Blare of bugle and beat of drum! Cheer! Till cheers from the sky resou Once again have the soldiers come. -W. D. Nesbitt, in Baltimore American

Death of Gen. Wager Swayne. Gen. Wager Swayne, soldier and great corporation lawyer of New York, died at his residence there recently. Wager Swayne was born in Columbus, Ohio, on Nov. 10, 1834; was gradnated from Yale college in the class of 1856, and three years later took a law degree from the Cincinnati law He practiced his profession in Columbus until the outbreak of the civil war, when, in August, 1861, he of Uncle Sam, which they had taken was appointed Major in the Forty- from the supplies sent to the Union Third regiment of Ohio volunteers.

He became a Colonel the following year, and served in the marches and battles of the Atlanta campaign, losing a leg at Salkehatchie, S. C. He was breveted Brigadier General of the United States volunteers in February, 1865; a month later he became full ing the next morning in every direc-Brigadier, and in June of the same year a Major General. He became Colonel of the Forty-Fifth regular infantry in July, 1866, and in March,



1867, was breveted Brigadier General U. S. A., for gallantry in action at Rivers Bridges, S. C., and Major General for services during the war. He was mustered out of service in 1867.

Grant's Greatness as General. In his recent volume of "Reminis cences," covering sixty years of pub lic life, the Honorable George S. Bout well has many entertaining anecdotes to relate concerning his old associates in politics and government. Mr. Boutwell admired Gen. Grant in all his capacities, and considered him far superior in military affairs to Sheridan or Sherman. He ranks Sheridan above Sherman as a commander, and as sures us that Sheridan, in spite of his denials, did say, after his return from Europe at the close of the Franco-Prussian war that "either of our armies at the close of the war (civil war) could have marched over the country in defiance of both the French and German forces combined."-Leslie's

A Soldier's First Vote. "My first vote," said the Captain "was for Lincoln in 1864. Our division was near Atlanta, and the ballothor was in the rear end of an army wagon. We were even then preparing for the march to the sea, and the regiments voted as they were concentrating for the new movement. When we knew that Lincoln had been re-elected Sherman cut loose from the Atlanta line, and jubilantly we marched eastward and southward. We had done our best for Old Abe at the polls, and we proceeded to do our level best in

booth now without thinking of the old army wagon near Atlanta and my arst Spaniards with neither trouble nor de vote."-Chicago Inter-Ocean. Capt. Ira B. Gardner, a Maine ve eran, tells the following story:

the field. I never go into an election

"I lost my right arm at the battle of Occoquan Creek, Va., Sept. 19, 1864 while serving under Gen. Sheridan. Immediately after I was wounded I was taken to a near-by farmhouse and laid in the hallway to await the arrival of surgeons to amputate my arm. The floor was a very uncomfortable resting place for my head, and I asked the which I gave her \$5. In due time the surgeons arrived and performed the operation and I was sent to Winchester, from which place I returned to my

"Last year my wife and I came down to Virginia and looked over the battlefield at Occoquan Creek, where I was so seriously injured. While walking about I found the house in which I was laid after being wounded, and the woman who ministered to my wants and gave me the pillow. I began to honors lost by past post commandtalk to her about the war, and she said | ers." that although there had been between 300 and 400 soldiers treated in her house, only one had ever given her any money. She said that if she re- mac, under fire on all the famous batmembered right it was a Capt. Gard- tlefields of the South, twice wounded per of a Maine regiment, who made at Chancellorville, starving in Lib. her a present of \$5. I informed her by and ten other Southern prisons. that that was my same and that I was pursued and captured by bloodhounds, the officer she referred to. She said I ing for weeks sick with fever in a but practically, by which the friars' that that was my name and that I was pursued and captured by bloodhounds. if I was Capt. Gardner she would barn cellar, rescued just in time from lands in the Philippines shall be transflow me something that would intend the hangman's noone, this is the ferred to the United States, to be resold show me something that would interest me. She led my wife and me the Leugman's noose—this is the rector to the United States, to be resometed to t back to the spot upon which I had company G, Fourth Maine infantry, for the last session of Congress, and the present session is considering the further and pointed out stains which, she tomac-from Bull Run the first to reduction of this so that the reduction woman said she had tried many times | Lee during the terrible assault on | will be 75 per cent—that is, that only 25 | woman said she had tried many times | Lee during the terrible assault on | per cent of the schedule duties need be to wash away the blood stains, but Round Top Mountain. without success. I gave the woman \$10 then and mailed her a check for \$25 upon my return home. I related the fact of finding the woman to my conscription at Cuneo, Italy, is one of the country than that authorising father, who also mailed her a check Bettista Ugo, 7 feet 7 inches high, for \$25, and we agreed that the woman and weighing 400 pounds. He was should not want as long as either of rejected because he showed up the shortness of the other soldiers. He

The Escape from Libby. The escape of 109 Union officers from Libby prison on the 19th of Febmary, 1864, was perhaps one of the over ice many years old, and almost nost thrilling and during incidents of as solid as rock. A tributary of the se during the war of the re- Lena hiss, apon the soil which fortus

Complication PANORAMIC REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1902

## Happenings of Importance During The were the instruments used in making the tunnel. "Having managed to find Twelve Months Just Ended.

Important Judicial Decision

Supreme Court, March 10, declaring the Illinois anti-trust law void because it ex-

Official Changes

The most important official changes of

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage and Secretary of the Navy John

unced his retirement, and was suc-

ceeded by Charlemagne Tower, trans-ferred from St. Petersburg, which neces-

In the diplomatic corps at Washing

usserand succeeded M. Cambon from

France. That Congressman Joseph S. Cannon of Illinois will succeed David B.

lenderson as speaker of the next House

End of the Boer War.

of Representatives is settled.

ton Lord Pauncefote's death was fol lowed by the appointment of Michael Henry Herbert from England and M.

ucts or live stock

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

covered by the guards and was of The year of 450 opened with the assured certainty of the early coming of peace in the Philippines and South Africa, and with the date for the establishgreat service, admitting air. The tunfeet long, and opened into an old toment of an independent government in Cuba already determined; the Congress bacco shed beyond the line of the of the United States was rapidly ap-proaching the favorable determination of its great problem of the construction o officers emerged slowly in small an isthmian ship canal, and abroad Ger-many and England were almost ready tered off until they got clear of the for combined action against Venezuels in the matter of those same debt claims guards, making their way toward the which in the concluding day of the year Williamsburg road by the shortest have been the cause for a new strain in route. It was a dark night, and the the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine But as the outcome proved, not ever the greatest of these matters possesse they met were habited in army coats for the people of the United States suc vital importance as another event, which 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 brough the summer and fall. It was not merely that this was one of the greatest strikes in the history of the rebel cavalry who were bushwhackauted States for the number of men er

gaged, the length of its duration and the bstinacy with which it was fought; not was it because of the mere fact of the convenience and loss occasioned by i to the public; nor yet because in securing its settlement the President of the United States was forced to take control of the ituation 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 jeopardising of their own inter wn protection.

It was the approach of winter, with ed parental authority, and went into coal-yards empty and the mines un-worked, that caused the public to lay aside all old prejudices on one side or the other, penetrate directly to the heart of the problem as to which of the op-His service in the Grand Army of the Republic has been remarkable. He has been assistant adjutant generlack of settlement, and then bring pressure to bear that could not be disregard al to the national commander and has held all the other offices of his post say that not even the most significant and department. His occupation for real recognition of the rights of the long-suffering third party, the consumer, than has ever been accorded before. The widemany years has been that of secretary spread sentiment that manifested itself for government ownership of the coal mines and the still wider demand for the of Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, being 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 resolu-One of the most pleasant episodes of the recent national encampment of tion until they voted to return to work the Grand Army of the Republic at Oct. 21. after arbitration had been ar-Washington was the hearty welcome ranged for. The number of men involved was 147,000. The price of hard coal in New accorded to Gen. Joseph R. Hawley by York, where the factories were accusthe comrades when he appeared at the business session and tottered feebly to the stage. He is the last surviving ers was in part for higher wages, but still more for a regulated and fair methmember of the Grand Army. His old od of weighing and recording the product ing, and scores of them seized the opof the men, by which the union, acting as an organization, could protect its

The mine owners, organized in the most

thorough monopoly in the country, and

carrying railroads, seemed to welcome the strike, and contemptuously declined and kept open house there all the week. He was the junior vice comall proposals of arbitration, from whatmander-in-chief of the National Grand ever source. Whether their attitude was dictated by a desire to obtain larger holdings of stock in a demoralized market or o make possible permanent higher prices vate, he has always been a devoted peculation on the part of outsiders. Through the strike there has risen as ing, and his retirement from public 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, companying violence than was ever known in so great industrial disorganization before, and who, despite great perful familiarity with strangers, met two sonal aggravation from his opponents' methods, maintained a serenity that helped not a little in the clear-sighted Virginians, with whom he engaged in conversation about the great civil progress which he made to ultimate victory. With the finding of President Roosevelt's commission of arbitration he was asked, "that it took the North next spring will come the end, as far of an industrial struggle that would nevr have begun had the representatives of troops, with Confederate soldiers capital showed themselves as true to fighting in their ranks, thrashed the their agreements and as intelligent in their views as did the representatives of

Of the two great events of the year in idea which seemed the very thing to his mind, he exclaimed, with a vigorous qualifying clause, "Yes, but they Spanish war, the first was the inauguration of independent government in Cuba. The Cuban independence day, when President Palma took control of the execu-Washington, Illinois offered as an amendment to the regulations the fol The popular election had been held Dec. lowing section to be added to the 31, 1991, and the electoral college had article providing for membership in department encampments:

"Third: Past post commanders flag and left the island to its own rewho have served for a full term of sources.

one year, or until the consolidation of Even in the first days of the Cuban their post with another, or who, having been elected to fill a vacancy, sources was no easy one, and the probshall have served to the end of their term, so long as they remain in good having given Cuba any aid in the form standing in their respective posts, in such departments as have so decided by a two-thirds vote at an annual pledged through President McKinley as pledged through President McKinley, as meeting; and departments, at their nearly as was in his power. discretion, are authorized to restore

Peace in the Philippines. The Philippine Islands were declar by proclamation of the President July 4, to be in a state of peace and quiet and worthy of the establishment of the civil in place 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 America

The Year's Legislation. Of national legislation during the year there was none of more importance to either the commerce or the naval power the construction of an isthmian canal.

After much discussion of the relative
merits of the Panama and the Nicara-

guan routes. Congress made provision for a \$200,000,000 bond issue and passed a law which gave President Roosevelt the power to decide upon the passage of the national irrigation act, turning over the revenues from the national domain for the use of a comprehensive scheme of the use of a comprehensive scheme of irrigation, and the creation of a permanument consus bureau are to be noted. To relieve the congestion of an ever-accumulating surplus. Congress removed the last of the war revenue taxes and passed the largest river and harbor bill 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 Venezuelan ships and announced their intention to blockade the ports and seize the customs to make good the debts.

Arbitration at The Hague was not wanted by the European powers, as they country's history—appropriating \$55,000,-000. A 10-cent a pound tax on colored oleomargarine, so heavy as practically to cut that industry in half, was imfeared Castro would pay no heed to a decision against him, and for that res-son a proposal was made to President Roosevelt to become the arbitrator. The vital feature of this demand was that The most important judicial decision of the year concerning industrial combinations was that of the United States it sought to impose on the United States some responsibility under the Monroe doctrine, along with the authority ad-mitted to it. Upon the refusal of Presicepted from its scope combinations of the producers or raisers of agricultural prod-

dent Roosevelt to act as arbitrator the allied powers finally yielded to his ur-gent suggestion that the matters at is-sue be referred to The Hague tribunal the year were in the retirement of Post-master General Charles Emory Smith, Of treaties negotiated during the year the most important was that between Great Britain and Japan, providing for the neutrality of either in case the other was attacked by a single hostile power, but for armed resistance by each in case two or more powers attacked the other D. Long, and the appointment as their successors of Henry C. Payne, Leslie M. Shaw and William H. Moody. Olivet Wendell Holmes succeeded Justice Gray on the United States supreme bench; Ambassador Andrew D. White at Berlin

> Matters of General Interest. Of matters of other than political or Carnegie's \$10,000,000 gift to the Carnegie institution for the fostering of scientific research and investigation and Cecil Rhodes' great gift of his fortune by will

n disregard of treaty provisions was an

hape, more striking can be mentioned than the flamence 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 reads with freight that cannot be handled—in short, the plethers 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 employer minries, approximating in most cases in per cent.

Terrible Disaster at Martinique the Most Appalling Calamity.

Was the capital of the combines formed in New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Malna. The other companies were scattered over all the other states. The total is only about 1991, when the billion dot in the Venezuella Least by the Venezuel Suicides and Murders.

Suicides steadily increase in the United States, and faster than the increase of population warrants. The total number for 1903 is \$231. The steadiness of this increase in shown by the following com-parison: In 1839 there were 5,300 cases; 6,755; in 1901, 7,245; in 1902, 8,291. Decrease in Lynchings. lynchings reported in 1902 show most gratifying decrease, being but nine-ty-six as compared with 125 in 1981. Of

Embezziements of 1902.

The loss of life by epidemic diseases was greatly increased as compared with 1901. Last year the victims of cholera and plague numbered about 48,000, and this year about 385,000. India, China, Japan, Egypt and the Philippine islands being the principal countries afficted. No account is made in this estimate of the famine victims in Finland, Sweden and Russia, as no reports of the fatalities

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

1-Admiral Jouett died, Maryland.

ington; 17 lives.

lives.

OCTOBER.

-Schooner Sybil lost at sea; 100 lives

1—Steamer Quirang lost at sea; 20 lives. 3—White House coal conference. 6—Pennsylvania militia all ordered out.

7—Ex-Congressman Grout died, Vermont. 5—Miners voted to continue idle. 5—Mine accident Black Diamond, Wash-

15—Admiral Selfridge died, Waverley.

16-Miners' convention called. 17-Kitchener to command, India.

-Castro won 7-days' battle.

21-Coal strike declared off.

24-Coal commission at work.

19-Fire Albany, N. Y.; \$600,000 loss.

25-W. Wilson, pres. of Princeton.

25-Frank Norris, author, died.

31-British cable around world.

22 lives.

22—Denmark refuses to sell islands. 23—Coal mining resumed. 23—Congressman Russell of Connecticut

E-Elizabeth Cady Stanton died, New

NOVEMBER.

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

4—Fireworks explosion Madison Square, New York; 15 lives.

16—Armour packing plant, Sloux City, burned; loss, \$300,000.

5-Thos. P. Ochiltree died, Virginia.

Erie; 18 lives.

court bench.

perior; 20 lives.

27—Cattle embargo, New England. 27—Steamer Sylvanus J. Macy lost, Lake

27-Steamer Bannockburn lost, Lake Su-

DECEMBER.

2-Holmes for United States Supreme

6—Silvela, premier of Spain. 6—Alice Freeman Palmer died, Paris. 7—Thos. Nast died, Ecuador.

12—American sheet steel plant, Canal Dover, Ohio, burned; loss \$1,000,000.

20-Venezuelan ports blockaded. 20-Humbert family, French swindlers

30-830,000,000 fund raised by Methodista

20—Arbitration expected, Venesuela.
21—Wireless message across Atlantic.
22—Dr. Temple, archbishop of Canterbury, died.

22-Railroad collision Byron, Cal.; 16

26-Mary Hartwell Catherwood, novelist.

27—Storm Copenhagen, Denmark; 12 lives. 27—Railroad collision Wanstead, Ont.; 29

31-Castro agrees to arbitration Hague

Mich., burned; loss, \$500,000.

25-Rev. Joseph Parker died, London

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

-Thos. B. Reed died, Washingto

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

-Venezuelan ships sunk.

-Castro arrested foreigner

14-Laying new Pacific cable.

arrested in Madrid.

lives.

Swift's packing

8—Bond-Hay treaty signed. 8—Judge Nathan Webb died, Maine

11-Molineux acquitted. New York

16-Spanish cabinet resigned

13-Railroad raised wages.

1-R. M. Field died. Boston.

14-Boiler explosion Swift's house, Chicago; 15 lives,

15-P. O. Vickery died, Maine.

14-Roosevelt hunted bear, Miss

Fire Losses in 1902.

King Edward's Coronation.

What was expected to have been the most gorgoous spectacle of modern times was the coronation of King Edward VII. of England at Westminster Abbey on June 3t. In anticipation of the event the British Empire had been preparing before 1862 began and the end of the Boer war was even more welcome, because it enabled Edward to don his crown in a enabled Edward to don his crown in a time of perfect peace. As the days drow near the Ambassadors from the farthest ends of the earth came to London, already overcrowded by visitors from all lands. The ceremonies, retaining nearly all the mediacyal formalities, were carefully planned and minutely rehearsed, while the public rushed eagerly to buy sents erected along the line of march and the neblifty of the realm concerned themselves with the ceremony in the Abbey. selves with the ceremony in the Abbey. The king came up to Lendon in very ill health. On the 20th of June he took to his bed, and on the following day a co-tests of the most eminent abyticians and in this estimate of the in Finland, Sweden and sports of the fatalities ade.

Desces in 1902.

Losses of 1902 will be which is an improve-

Cast by the Venezuelia Res broglio About to Be Lifted End of Boar Was

signed as Chancellor of the Excheque but since that there has been no chair of importance in the new Premier's co

There has been perhaps nothing mor striking in the religious history of the year just closed than the disposition of religious bodies of different names eligious bodies of different names to "get together" in the practical prosecu-tion of their work. Nothing decisive has South, nor of the Northern and Southern Presbyterins, but progress has been made. The project for bringing together the Congregationalists, the Methodist stants and the United Brothron has

have found it practicable to divide their fields, and to work without waste or overlapping in the cities, among the scat-tered population of rural districts, and tered population of rural districts, and in mission fields. There has been less duplication of Work, and a closer approach to comity in all inter-church re-lations than ever before.

The missionary activities of the 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 the Philippines and disewhere are eagerly utilised. The convention of Student Volunteers in Canada last summer showed hundreds of college-bred young men and women in readiness to enter the mission field as soon as the opportunity offered.

Finally, the year has been one of generous giving. The most remarkable single instance is found in the Methodist church. Three years ago, on "watch

church. Three years ago, on "watch night," there went out from a spring-field church a call for a twenty-milliondollar fund for the development of Meth-odist religious and educational work. Dec. II, in the same church, to the people assembled to watch out the Old Year, was made the official announcement of the completion of this noble fund. It is crowns the closing year.

Political Cam The solitical campaign which concluded at the November elections concerned the general question of the policy of the government toward huge combinations of capital. The tariff became again also, after long neglect, to some extent a real political issue, and a demand so strong that it could not, prior to the election, be ignored, was raised within the Republican party itself, for a recasting of the schedule of duties, and a moderating of all such duties as served to strengthes The elections gave the Republican par-

ty a majority of thirty in the next House, only slightly less than its present majority. The Nevember Elections.

The general elections of November 4 re-Congress as follows: Republicans, 208; November 4.-Of the states in which United States Senators are to be chosen the following elected Republican legisla-tures: 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 Colo rado, Florida, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The following state governors were elected: Alabama, William D. Jelks\* (Dem.); California, Dr. George C. Pardee (Rep.); Colorado, James H. Peabody (Rep.); Connecticut, Abiram Chamber-iain (Rep.); Idaho, John T. Morrison (Rep.); Kansas, Willis J. Bailey (Rep.); Massachusetts, John L. Bates (Rep.); sota, Samuel R. Van Sant\* (Rep.); Ne-John Sparks (Dem. Silver); New Hamp-shire, 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 N. Herreid\* (Rep.); Tennossee, James B. Frazier (Dem.); Texas, Samuel W. T. Lanham (Dem.); Wisconsin, Robert M. LaFoliette (Rep.); Wyoming, De Forest Richards (Rep.).

New York City gave a Democratic plurality of 121,000. Prince Henry's Visit.

Four days later and on the same de Mrs. Stone was released, February 2. Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Kaiser William of Germany, landed in New York, and as the nation's guest was accorded a grander welcome than ever given a foreign visitor. He came to rephis 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 suite and the diplomatic corps at Wash-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 McKiniey. During the remainder of his visit the Prince's special Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago, south as far as Chattanooga, where a brief but enthusiastic welcome awaited him at every stop. He sailed for home on 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 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 Janpary 7 that the remarkable woman who ites the government of China returned to Peking. With all show of graclousness and reassuring messages to the foreign diplomatic court reassembled within the Forbidden City, arrangements were made for the payment of the indemnities to the powers and a withdrawal of the allied soldiers was discussed. This evacuation was delayed because of fear created by Russia's attitude in Manchu-ria. The diplomats of the other aliles feared 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 themselves to maintain the "open gate" for trade the fear passed and Manchurian convention Russia disclaims her intention to annex territory and lim its her occupation to a military force lied troops marks the close of the very one-sided Chinese war. True, there has been a slight hitch in the payment of the indemnities, China claiming the right to reached to place the crown upon the settle on a silver basis, the allies de-King's head he was overcome by the manding a gold standard. Aside from

> Although the Boer war and the Philippine outbreak are already things of the past, the war loss of the year keeps well up to that of last year, being, in

JANUARY. First election day in Cuba.
Steamer Walla Walla lost; 41 lives.

Jean de Block, Russian ecot -Emperor returned to Pekin.
-New York tunnel collision; 15 killed.
-Nicaraguan bill passed, house, il—Nixon, Tammany hall leader, died. 14—British warship Condor lost; 130 lives. 17—Earthquake Chilpanoinjo, Mexico; 200 killed.

The Boer war was brought to an end to enable some hundreds of American May 31 by the signing at Pretoria by the Boer representatives, together with by the aid of three-year fellowships.

21-Aubrey de Vere died, London. M-Treaty signed ceding Danish W. I. 27—Explosion in N. Y. subway; six killed. 8-Admiral Kimberly died, Newton. 9-Fleet St. fire, nine dead, Boston. 30—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. -William West, minstrel, died. -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, Barcelons

20-Fire New York city: \$750,000 loss. 21-Bishop Latane, Baltimore, died. 22-Park Ave. hotel burned, New York. 2-"Billy" Emerson died, Boston, 23-Miss Stone freed by brigands. 22-Prince Henry reached New York. -Prince Henry at White House 25—Kaiser's yacht launched. 25—Ship Jules Jean Baptiste lost; 80 lives. 28-Victor Hugo centenary, Paris. 27-McKinley memorial service, Wash. MARCH.

2-Francis W. Parker died, Miss. 4-Philippine tariff passed, house, 4-Congressman Polk, Penn., died. -Gen. J. J. Estey died, Vermont. Boers captured Gen, Methuen. 11-Prince Henry left United States 13-Gen. A. P. Martin died, Boston. 15-Wages advanced 19 per cent, Fall

17-Life savers drowned, Monomoy; 20-Judge Noah Davis died, N. Y. 22-Judge Taft of Vermont died. 21—Maj. Gen. Otis retired. 26—Cecil Rhodes died, South Africa.

APRIL 1-Thos. Dunn English died, N. J. 3-12 hotels burned, Atlantic City; \$1,660. 11-Boer war 2½ years old. 11—Gen. Wade Hampton died, S. C. 12—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage died, Wash-

19—Morgan steamship trust launched. 20—Frank R. Stockton died, Washington. 20-Steamer City of Pittsburg lost; 70

9-Fire Dallas, Texas: \$600,000 loss. Archbishop Williams died, aged 80. 27—Fire Glens Falls, N. Y.; \$500,000 loss. 22—Sol Smith Russell died, Washington

1—W. H. Moody, secretary of navy. 3—Amos J. Cummings of New York died. 4—Potter Palmer died, Chicago. Archbishop Corrigon died, New York.
Bret Harte died, London. 6—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 12—Coal strike began. 12—Explosion naphtha, Pittsburg; 23 killed. 12-Steamer Camarta lost, Bay of Bengal; I-Alfonso XIII crowned, Spain.

7-\$400,000 fire, Houlton, Me. 18—Tornado in Texas; 100 dead. 19—Bishop Taylor died. California. 20-Natal day, republic of Cuba. 20-Palma, president of Cuba.

20-Edwin Lawrence Godkin died. 25-Cyclone in Sicily; 550 killed. 21-Bradbury piano works, Brooklyn, 27-Rallroad wreck Aricux, France; burned; \$500,000 loss. killed. 22-Annie Clarke died, Chicago. 23—Mine explosion Fernie, B. C.; 175 lives. 23—Emile Zola died, Paris. 24—Rochambeau statue unveiled, Wash-24-Lord Pauncefote died, Washin months twenty days.

3-Philippine government bill through 3-Rev. John H. Barrows died. Ohio. 4-Ard Patrick won the Derby. 5-Volcanic eruption, Guatemala; 1,000 18—Coal barons come to terms, 15—Lipton's challenge arrived. 15—Another eruption of Soufriere, 15—Glucose works burned, Chicago; 11

11-West Point centennial.
12-Fire Alexander City, Ala.: \$750,600 loss. 19-King Albert of Saxony died. 22-Fire Portland, Oregon; 3000,000 loss. 4-King Edward's surgical operation. 24—Coronation postponed, England. 24—Henry Hopkins, president of

Forest fires in Colorado; \$1.000,000 loss. 5-Great windstorm, Indiana; \$2,000.000 26-Philippine government bill through 28-Roosevelt signed canal bill. 27-Prince Alert, one-half mile, 57%s. JULY. 25-Volcanic eruption, Guatemala; 7.000

3-Treaty of amity with Spain. 4-Peace declared in Philippin 7-Marshall Williams, Ohio chief justice. 10-"Mrs. Alexander" died, London. 12-Kitchener back in England. 12—Archbishop Feehan died, Chicago. 12—Lord Salisbury resigned. 13—Balfour, premier of England. 13—Liang Chen Tung, minister to United

States, 14—Gen. Davis in command, Manila. 17—Isles of Shoals, 14 drowned. -John W. Mackay died, London Germany; 60 lives. -Archbishop Croke died, Ireland. 5-Korea's independence guaranteed. 5-Jeffries whipped Fitzsimmons. 8-Rabbi Joseph, head American ortho-

dox Jews, died, 29-Fire Pittsburg, Pa.; \$200,000 loss 17—Building eup defender, Bristol. 21—Peace in Colombia. 23-Paul Vandervoort, former G. A. 21-Steamer sunk in Danube; 30 lives. 36-Troops out, Pennsylvania coal fields 22-Wisconsin Central ore docks, Ash-land, Wis., burned; loss, \$55,600. 23-Herr Krupp died, Germany. 24-Riots in Havana. 1-Rev. Atkinson drowned, Plymouth.

6-Outlaw Tracy dead, Oregon, 6-Col. Hooker died, Brattleboro. Barcelona, Venezuela, sacked. -Edward VII growned, London. 16-Boer generals in England, 18-Prof. Schenk died, Austria. 18-Volcano eruption Torishima, Japan;

aware; 10 lives. -War maneuvers, northeast coa 20-Cronje left St. Helena. -Gen. Sigel died, New York. 29—Dan Patch, mile 1:59%. 30—Another eruption, Mt. Pelee. SEPTEMBER.

1-Thirty-eight vessels lost, Algoa bay. Africa: 70 lives -Edward Eggleston, author, died. -Prof. Virchow died. Berlin. -Germans sank gunboat, Hayti. -U. S. treasury, \$574,000,000 gold. -United States warships sent to Pan-

12-Alex. R. ("Boss") Shepherd, died. 13—Forest fires Oregon and Washington; loss, \$12,500,000; 33 lives. 14-W. S. Stratton died, Colorado 15—Judge Horace Gray died, Nahant. 16—Nicholas Fish killed, New York. 16—Henderson's declination, Iowa. 17—Mine explosion Bluefield, W. Va.; 17 18-Peary failed to reach pole.

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ment embodying terms of surrender.

The Boers' persistence in the conflict had won for them the conditions on the system was one of the great achievements of the year. The first signals were eral large fires in December. The losses It was a gorgeous affair and one that

They had not been holding out for inde-pendence, but for clemency for their 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 navigation of the Africs of the Boer prisoners on English islands. They gained these things and also the gift of \$15,000,000 in cash to be used in the restoration of their agriculture, and promises of further loans as they needed them, together with the assurance that self-government on colonassurance that self-government on colon-ial lines would be rapidly granted them. Mont Pelee's eruption on Martinique 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 At the beginning of the year Germany

Disasters in the United States.

The following table gives the loss of fe resulting from disasters of various kinds in this country during 1902 as re-1 540 Mines Drowning .....2,006 Cyclones and Explos

Explosions .... 535 storms ...... Falling Build- Lightning ..... ings, etc. ..... 419 Electricity Hangings in 1902. The number of legal executions in 1902 was 144, as compared with 118 in 1991

Trusts Formed During the Year. New trusts, with a total capital of almost \$4,000,000,000, were formed during 1962. Of this vast capital over seveneighths, or approximately \$3,700,000,000, days later fix Michael Hicks-Beach re-

ment in the situation as compared with prevailed throughout the empire. Slowly. 1961. The decrease in the fire waste would however, the King began to improve, and which they had insisted when they were sent in August from Nova Scotia to ready to yield more than a year before. Cornwall, but in December they were a total of \$76,650,600. not been for the unfortunate postpone-ment and the serious illness of the King Apropos of the coronation it may be remembered that at the supreme moment when the Archbishop of Canterbury strain of the occasion, and tottered on his feet so helplessly that for a moment he seemed about to fall. The King steadied him in his place, and a moment later he recovered sufficient strength to continue the ceremonia.