Happenings of Importance During The Twelve Months Just Ended.

ing Importance Public Sentiment Thoroughly Aroused 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 establishries, and with the date for the establishment of an independent government in Cuba already determined; the Congress 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 for 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

But as the outcome proved, not even the greatest of these matters possessed for the people of the United States such was far from being foreseen at the tin vital importance as another event, and which, when it came, gave at the start little reason to suspect what its course and conclusion would be. This course and conclusion would be. This was the great strike in the anthracite soal 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 stream of t

At was not merely that this was one of the greatest strikes in the history of the United States for the number of men en-gaged, the length of its duration and the obstinacy with which it was fought; nor was it heavyes of the was fought; nor was it because of the mere fact of the ence and loss occasioned by it States was forced to take control of the 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 nublic—the consumers—who American public—the consumers—who were concerned in it neither as employ-

ests as consumers, to intervene for their own protection.

It was the approach of winter, with coal-yards empty and the mines unworked, that caused the public to lay uside all old prejudices on one side or the other, penetrate directly to the heart of the problem as to which of the opponents was the one responsible for the lack 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 real recognition of the rights of the long-suffering third party, the consumer, than has ever been accorded before. The widespread sentiment that manifested itself for government ownership of the coal for government ownership of the coal mines and the still wider demand for the strictest government regulation of them. test government regulation of them, efault of ownership, are other things to be numbered among the permanent ts of the strike.

The strike began May 12, and the min-mer did not yield an inch in their resolu-lion until they voted to return to work Oct. 24, after arbitration had been ar-York, where the factories were accus-tomed to no other fuel, rose from \$3 to as high as \$20 a ton, with often no sup-plies to be had. The demand of the min-ers was in part for higher wages, but still more for a regulated and fair meth-ed 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 sarrying railroads, seemed to welcome the strike, and contemptuously declined all proposals of arbitration, from what-ever 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 expanized labor, was a matter only for

to make possible permanent higher prices for coal, or from a deep aniagonism 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 figures 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 soal miners from striking in sympathy, who carried on the strike with less accompanying violence than was ever npanying violence than was ever own in so great industrial disorganiza-n before, and who, despite great per-nal aggravation from his opponents' methods, maintained a serenity that helped not a little in the clear-sighted progress which he made to ultimate victory. With the finding of President Roosevelt's commission of arbitration next spring will come the end, as far as its immediate incidents are concerned, as its immediate incidents are concerned. 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 President Palma took control of the executive of the way of the two the control of the executive of the way of the two the control of the executive of the way of the two the control of the executive of the way of the two the control of the executive of the way of the two the control of the executive of the way of the two the control of the executive of the way of the two the control of the executive of the way of the two the control of the executive of the two the control of the executive of the executive of the control of the executive of the exec tive office, was May 20, just three days
after young Alfonso attained his malority and became king of Spain in fact. The popular election had been held Dec. chosen the island's president Feb. 24.
The American military governor, Gen.
Leonard Wood, lowered the American
tag 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 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 American Through Gov. Taft, the first American envoy ever sent to Rome, arrangements were made with the pope, not formally, but practically, by which the friers lands in the Philippines shall be transferred to the United States, to be resold to the Filipinos 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 petid.

The Year's Legislation. The Year's Legislation.
Of national legislation during the year have was none of more importance to there the commerce or the naval power of the country than that authorizing the country than that authorizing much discussion of the relative of the Panama and the Nicaraton routes. Congress made provision 200,000,000 bond issue and passed aw which gave President Roosevelt power to decide upon the route. Of other legislation the passage of the

Coal Strike the Event of the revenues from the national domain for the use of a comprehensive scheme of irrigation, and the creation of a permaneration. ent census bureau are to be noted. To relieve the congestion of an ever-accu mulating surplus. Congress removed the last 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 vold because it excepted from its scope combinations of the producers or raisers of agricultural prod-ucts 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 docu-

ment embodying terms of surrender.

The Boers' persistence in the conflict

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PEECE

and England were acting in harmony on a plan to compel Venezuela to pay a few millions of debts due their subjects. It was understood they had given the United 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 husy in suppressing 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

wanted by the European powers, as they feared Castro would pay no heed to a decision against him, and for that rea-son a proposal was made to President welt to become the arbitrator. The vital feature of this demand vital feature of this demand was that it sought to impose on the United States some 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 ur-gent suggestion that the matters at is-sue be referred to The Hague tribunal

Matters of General Interest. Of matters of other than political or industrial import during the year two which will be at once thought of are Carnegie's \$10,000.000 gfft to the Carnegie institution for the fostering of scientific earch and investigation and Cecil Rhodes' great gift of his fortune by will

disasters in history during the volcanic activity in the West Indian islands, when 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 such a prompt creation of both government and private relief funds as to add an additional great surprise to the many the United States has given to the world in the last few years.

in the last few years.

At the ending of the year nothing, perhaps, more striking can be mentioned than the immense business that is be ing handled by the transportation line of the country, the shortage of engines and cars, despite the crowding of all fac-tories 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 mercompanying this has come toward the end of the year a very general increase of railroad employes' salaries, approx-imating in most cases 10 per cent,

Decrease in Lynchings.

The lynchings reported in 1902 show a most gratifying decrease, being but nine these lynchings eighty-seven occurred in the South and nine in the North. Of the total number eighty-six were ne groes, nine whites and one Indian. On woman was lynched in South Carolina.

Embezzlements of 1902. The record of embezzling, forgery, de faulting, and bank wrecking for 1902 shows a considerable increase, being \$6,-

26—Cyclone in Sicily; 500 killed. 27—Railroad wreck Arlcux, France; 22

Fire Stockton, Cal.; \$500,000 loss.

OCTOBER.

-Admiral Jouett died, Maryland.

7—Ex-Congressman Grout died, Vermont. 8—Miners voted to continue idle. 9—Mine accident Black Diamond, Wash-

15—Admiral Selfridge died, Waverley. 15—Another eruption of Soufriere.

23—Coal mining resumed. 23—Congressman Russell of Connecticut

Coal commission at work.

27—Prince Alert, one-half mile, 57%s. 28—Volcanic eruption, Guatemala;

NOVEMBER.

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

4-Fireworks explosion Madison Square

house, Chicago; 15 lives,

-Roosevelt hunted bear, Mississippi.

Armour packing plant, Sioux City, burned; loss, \$900,000.

Wisconsin Central ore docks, Ashland, Wis., burned; loss, \$525,000.

15—Shots fired at King Leopold. 15—P. O. Vickery died. Maine.

17—Building cup defender, Bristol. 21—Peace in Colombia.

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

perior: 20 lives.

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

Erie; 18 lives.

27—Steamer Bannockburn lost, Lake Su-

DECEMBER.

2-Holmes for United States Supreme court bench.2-Message to Congress on trusts.

3-Bilvela, premier of Spain, 5-Alice Freeman Palmer died, Paris, 7-Thos. Nast died, Ecuador, 7-Thos. B. Reed died, Washington.

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

13—American sheet steel plant, Canal Dover, Ohio, burned; loss \$1,000,000.
14—Mrs. U. S. Grant died, Washington,

28-Rev. Joseph Parker died, London.

-Minister Buck died. Japan.

9—Venezuelan ships sunk.
9—Castro arrested foreigners

-Puerto Cabello bombarded

Swift's packing

New York; 15 lives.

8—Bond-Hay treaty signed.

8—Judge Nathan Webb died, Maine.

10-Spanish cabinet resigned

lives. 31—British cable around world.

15-Coal commission named.

Terrible Disaster at Martinique the Most Appalling Calamity.

Trusts Formed During the Year.

New trusts, with a total capital of almost \$4,000,000,000, were formed during 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 scattered over all the other states. The total is only about \$200,000,000 below the in-corporations of 1901, when the billion dol-lar steel trust and the \$400,000,000 North-

King Edward's Coronation. What was expected to have been the of England at Westminster Abbey June 26. In anticipation of the event the British Empire had been preparing be-fore 1902 began and the end of the Boer war was even more welcome, because it enabled Edward to don his crown in a

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broglio About to Be Lifted-End of Boer War.

> appendicitis. On the 25th Sir Frederick Treves performed the operation, and for many days the King hovered between life and death. Coronation gayety gave place to gloom, thousands of visitors, including some of the ambassadors, returned home. some of the ambassadors, returned home. Hundreds of tradesmen who had anticlpated large profits found themselves impoverished, and an expectant sadness prevalled 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 postponement and the serious illness of the King. On July 11 Lord Saliabury resigned the Premiership of Great Britain and was succeeded the following day by his nephew, Arthur James Balfour. Two days later Sir Michael Hicks-Beach resigned as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but since that there has been no change of importance in the new Premier's cabinet.

There has been perhaps nothing more striking in the religious history of the year just closed than the disposition of religious 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 Congregations in the Methodist

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 night." there went out from a Springfield church a call for a twenty-million dollar fund for the development of Meth odist religious and educational work.
Dec. 31, 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 a great achievement, which fittingly crowns the closing year.

The November Elections. The general elections of November 4 re-sulted in the election of the Fifty-eighth Congress as follows: Republicans, 208;

New York City gave a Democratic plu-

To the story of 1901 belongs the bloody "Boxer" outrages and the retributory occupation of Tien-Tsin and Peking by the allied forces of Russia, England, 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 January 7 that the remarkable woman who dominates the government of China re-

Cast by the Venezuelan Em-

Indigestion, congested liver, imoure blood, constipation, there are what afflict thousands of people who

Religious Movements in 1902.

the Congregationalists, the Methodist protestants and the United Brethren has made hopeful advance.

Democrats, 178.

November 4.—Of the states in which
United States Senators are to be chosen
the following elected Republican legislatures: California Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michi

Four days later and on the same day Mrs. Stone was released, February 23, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Kais-er William of Germany, landed in New York, and as the nation's guest was ac-

preceding year, but It was not unit January 7 that the remarkable woman who dominates the government of China returned to Peking. With all show of graciousness 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 Manchuria. The diplomats of the other allies 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 by the Manchurian convention Russia disclaims her intention to annex territory and limits.

How Blind Man Makes Change. There is a colony of business and women up on North Clark street whe

course, it isn't every man who has the right change when he buys a cigar and often a bill is deposited upon the coun-ter. The dealer is unable to distin-

guish a \$5 and a \$1 bill, but he is

in contact with a bill he pushes out 90 cents if the man buys a 10-cent cigar.

"But that is a five," says the cus-

"Sure enough," answers the dealer,

do not know what is the matter with

them. They drag along a miserable

existence; they apply to the local doc-

tors occasionally, and sometimes obtain a little temporary relief, but the

old, tired, worn-out, all-gone, distress-

ed feeling always comes back again

worse than ever, until in time they become tired of living, wonder why

they were ever born, and why they are

alive unless to endure constant suffer-

ing. To such sufferers there is a

haven of refuge in Dr. August Koe-

nig's Hamburg Drops, which was discovered more than 60 years ago, and

which is a wonderful medicine. One

trial will convince the most skeptical

that any or all of these difficulties

may be removed, and a perfect cure

effected, by taking Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops. Get a bottle at

Good Story-Tellers Retire. Two of the best story-tellers in the

Senate return to private life with the

passing of this congress. George

Graham Vest of Missouri, whose wit

and stories have enlivened the cloak-

rooms for the last twenty years, will

end his public career and at the same

time John P. Jones of Nevada will re-

tire. While Senator Vest was brilliant on the floor, he was wittlest in

the smoking room. When surrounded

by a group of appreciative listeners

he would tell stories and make jests

by the hour. Senator Jones also has

not kept his fun under a bushel. He

is extremely serious and profound in

debate, but in a free and easy discus-

sion in the cloakroom his quaint hu-

mor is second to that of no member

Statesman's Work Remembered.

The friends of the late Col. Charles

A. Russell, long a representative from

the Third congressional district of Connecticut, are quietly raising a fund

for the education of his children. The

plan is to raise \$25,000 for his family

and the fund is already making good

Long Life of a Negro.

Frank Mitchell, a negro born in

slavery 108 years ago, is still living at

Akron, O., and has a vivid recollection

of events that occurred in the first

part of the last century. He has

smoked and chewed tobacco for over

MORE FLEXIBLE AND LASTING.

won't shake out or blow out; by using Defiance starch you obtain better results than possible with any other brand and one-third more for same money.

States for tea, coffee, cocoa, iced

drinks and soft beverages, we spend

It is easier to brag of one's future

prices that you pay?
Over 2.000.000 people are trading with
us and getting their goods at wholesale

Our 1,000-page catalogue will be sent

on receipt of 15 cents. It tells the story.

Monigometal Votal Control of the house that tells the truth.

REAL ESTATE.

GOOD DIRT CHEAP.

975.00 LAND AT \$50.00.

A fine farm of \$97 screet in the best part of Missouri, 65 miles from Kansas City. Boll strong, rich, black loam; produces besty crops of grain and tame grass. Lays smooth. All in cultivation except \$9 acres timber; fair improvements. Just as good as any land in low or Illinois. A bargain; liberal terms. For particulars address owner, C. L. Beebe, Kondamin, Lows.

FARM for sale-130 acres, 17 miles W. of Grand Rapida 8 from Cooperaville; cars, churches, etc.; 15 acres wood, all well fenced, house, 5 barns, other outbidgs, is orchards, all kinds fruit; well watered; me stock farm Liberat forms. Ers. Clars Vine, Cooperaville, Elec-

WESTERN CANADA

than it is to boast of one's past.

nine cents in alcoholics.

For every cent spent in the United

of the senate.

100 years.

once, before it is too late.

shrewd, and whenever his hands con

onduct business in a peculiar ma Not far from Goethe street a man who is almost blind runs a cigar stand. Of

and there is genuine astonishment in his voice. "I beg your pardon." Then he takes a roll of bills from his pocket that is filled with pins. Some of them have two pins in them while others have five and ten. "What are those pins in there for?" is the natural query. "If I prick myself five times I know that it is a \$5 bill," says the dealer. It is his only way of telling.—Chicago Chronicle.

made hoperul advance.

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 elsewhere are eagerly utilized. The convention of Student Volunteers in Canada last summer showed hundreds of college-bred young men and women in readiness to enter

Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. Democratic legislatures were chosen in Colorado, 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 Chamberlain (Rep.): Idaho. John T. Morrison

lain (Rep.); Idaho, John T. Morrison (Rep.); Kansas, Willis J. Baley (Rep.); Massachusetts, John L. Bates (Rep.); Michigan, Aaron T. Bliss* (Rep.); Minnesota, Samuel R. Van Sant* (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. lain (Rep.): Idaho, John vin (Dem.): South Carolina, Duncan C. Heyward (Dem.); South Dakota, Charles N. Herreid* (Rep.); Tennessee, James B. Frazier (Dem.); Texas, Samuel W. T. Lapham (Dem.); Wisconsin, Robert M. LaFollette (Rep.); Wyoming, De Forest

rality of 121,000.
Prince Henry's Visit.

York, and as the nation's guest was accorded 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 suite and the diplomatic corps at Washington attended a session of both Houses of Congress in the Senate Chamber, at 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 mainder of his visit the Prince's special train bore him westward, as far as St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago, south as far as Chattanooga, where a brief but enthusiastic welcome awaited him at eyery stop. He salled for home on March 11, leaving a pleasant impression of himself behind and bearing with him a favorable tidea of America.

Troubles in China.

Manchurian convention Russia disclaims her intention to annex territory and ilmits her occupation to a military force sufficient to protect her great railroad. This and the gradual reduction of the allied 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 settle on a silver basis, the allies demanding a gold standard. Aside from this nothing of international interest has occurred in China. The rebellion in the southern provinces was entirely a Chinese affair.

THE CHIEF EVENTS

***************** JANUARY.

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. -British warship Condor lost; 130 lives. -Earthquake Chilpancinjo, Mexico; 300

21-Aubrey de Vere died, London. 24—Treaty signed ceding Danish W. I. 27—Explosion in N. Y. subway; six killed. 28—Admiral Kimberly died, Newton. 23—Fleet St. fire, nine dead, Boston. 30—Fire at Norfolk, Va.; \$500,000 loss. \$1—Prof. Williams, Ohio Wesleyan University, 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.

-War revenue reduction passed. -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. "Billy" Emerson died. Boston 23—Miss Stone freed by brigands. 23—Prince Henry reached New York.

24-Boers captured a convoy. 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

4—Philippine tariff passed, house. 4—Congressman Polk, Penn., died. 7-Gen. J. J. Estev died. Vermont. 7-Boers captured Gen. Methuen 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. 8-12 hotels burned, Atlantic City; \$1,000,-

000 loss. 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

lives. 20—Fire Dallas, Texas; \$400,000 loss. 27—Archbishop Williams died, aged 80. 27—J. Sterling Morton died, Chicago. 27—Fire Giens Falls, N. Y.; \$500,000 loss. 28—Sol Smith Russell died, Washington.

MAY.

1-W. H. Moody, secretary of navy, 2-Amos J. Cummings of New York died. 4—Potter Palmer died, Chicago. 5—Archbishop Corrigon died, New York. 5—Bret Harte died, London. 6—Admiral Sampson died, Washington. 6—Admiral Sampson dec. washington. 6—Fire New Milford, Conn.; \$500,000 loss. 8—Paul Ford, author, killed, New York. 8—St. Pierre destroyed by volcano; 40,-000 lives. 8-Volcanic eruption, St. Vincent; 2,000

lives.
12—Coal strike began.
12—Explosion naphtha, Pittsburg; 23 killed

12-Steamer Camarta lost, Bay of Bengal: 730 lives. 17—Alfonso XIII crowned, Spain. 17-\$400.000 fire. Houlton, Me 18—Tornado in Texas; 100 dead. 19—Bishop Taylor died, California. 19—Mine explosion Fraterville, Tenn.; 200

20—Natal day, republic of Cuba. 20—Palma, president of Cuba.

20—Edwin Lawrence Godkin died.
21—Bradbury piano 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. 31-Boer war ended; two years seven

months twenty days. JUNE. 8-Philippine government bill through senate.
3—Rev. John H. Barrows died, Ohio. -Ard Patrick won the Derby.

ington; 17 lives.

9—Coal conference, New York,
13—Coal barons come to terms,
15—Lipton's challenge arrived. 5-Volcanic eruption, Guatemala; 1,000 7-M. Combes, premier of France. 7-Amnesty for Americans, Cuba. 9—Rev. G. H. Hepworth died, New York. 9—Anti-anarchy bill passed, house. 9—President Patton, Princeton, resigned. 15-Glucose works burned, Chicago: 11 16—Miners' convention called. 17—Kitchener to command, India. 18—Castro won 7-days' battle. -West Point centennial. 13—Fire Alexander City, Ala.; \$750,000 loss.
19—King Albert of Saxony died.
22—Fire Portland, Oregon; \$600,000 loss. 19—Fire Albany, N. Y.; \$500,000 loss. 21—Coal strike declared off. 22—Denmark refuses to sell islands. 24-King Edward's surgical operation.

24—Coronation postponed, England. 24—Henry Hopkins, president of 25—Forest fires in Colorado; \$1,000,000 loss. windstorm, Indiana; \$2,000,000 25-W. Wilson, pres. of Princeton. 25-Frank Norris, author, died. 26-Elizabeth Cady Stanton died, New 26-Philippine government bill through

house.
28—Roosevelt signed canal bill. JULY. 8—Treaty of amity with Spain.
4—Peace declared in Philippines.
7—Marshail Williams, Ohio chief justice,

died.
10—"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

States.

14—Gen. Davis in command, Manila.

17—Isles of Shoals, 14 drowned. -John W. Mackay died, I 21—Steamer Premier sunk, Elbe river,
Germany; 60 lives.

22—Cardinal Ledochowski died, Rome.

13—Railroad raised wages.
14—Bolier explosion Sw.
14—Bolier explosion Sw.
14—Bolier acquitted, Ne.

22—Archbishop Croke died, Ireland. 25—Korea's independence guaranteed. 25—Jeffries whipped Fitzsimmons. dox Jews, died.

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. 6—Outlaw Tracy dead, Oregon. 6—Col. Hooker died, Brattleboro. 6—Barcelona, Venezuela, sacked. 9—Edward VII crowned, London -Senator McMillan of Michigan died. -Luther R. Marsh died, New York. -Boer generals in England. -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—Cronje left St. Helena.
21—Gen. Sigel died, New York. 22-Roosevelt on New England tour. 29—Dan Patch, mile 1:59½. 30—Another eruption, Mt. Peles.

SEPTEMBER. 1—Thirty-eight vessels lost, Algoa bay, Africa; 70 lives. 2—Edward Eggleston, author, died. -Roosevelt injured, Pittsfield, Germans sank gunboat, Hayti.

-Magazine exploded, Governor's Island.

8—U. S. treasury, \$574,000,000 gold. 11—United States warships sent to Panama. 12-Alex. R. ("Boss") Shepherd, died. 12—Forest fires Oregon and Washington; loss, \$12,500,000; 38 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 lives. 18—Peary failed to reach pole. 20—Roosevelt on western trip. 21—Second eruption Mont Pelee; 1,600 24-Third eruption Mont Pelee; 2,000 lives.

and colonial youths to study at Oxford by the aid of three-year fellowships.

The sending of the first wireless message across the ocean by the Marconi system was one of the great achievements of the year. The first signals were sent in August from Nova Scotis 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 navigation of the air some progress was made, as notably when Stanley Spencer sailed thirty miles across London in September.

The year witnessed one of the greatest

769,125, as compared with \$4,085,569 in 1901. Fire Losses in 1902.

The total fire losses of 1902 will be about \$154,600,000, which is an improvement in the situation as compared with 1901. The decrease in the fire waste would have been still more marked but for several large fires in December. The losses this year of \$100,000 and upwards reached

Disasters in the United States. The following table gives the loss of life resulting from disasters of various kinds in this country during 1903 as re-

near the Ambassadors from the farthest 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 mediaeval formalities, were carefully planned and minutely rehearsed, while the public rushed eagerly to buy seats erected along the line of march and the nobility of the realm concerned themselves with the ceremony in the Abbey. The king came up to London in very ill health. On the 24th of June he took to his bed, and on the fillowing day a coterie of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the realm determined that an operation was necessary to save him from operation was necessary to save him from

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had won for them the conditions on which they had insisted when they were ready to yield more than a year before. They had not been holding out for independence, but for clemency for their leaders and for the return to South Africa of the Boar 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 colonial lines would be rapidly granted them.

The Venezuela Imbrogilo.

SEE CO

The Venezuela Imbroglio. At the beginning of the year Germany

14—Laying new Pacific cable, 20—Venezuelan ports blockaded, 20—Humbert family, French s arrested in Madrid. 20—\$20,000,000 fund raised by Methodists. 20—Arbitration expected, Venezuela. 21—Wireless message across Atlantic. 22—Dr. Temple, archbishop of Canter-bury, died. 22—Railroad collision Byron, Cal.; 16 26—Mary Hartwell Catherwood, novelist, died. 27—Storm Copenhagen, Denmark; 12 lives. 27—Railroad collision Wanstead, Ont.; 28 30—Adventist printing plant, Battle Creek, Mich., burned; loss, \$50,000. 31—Castro agrees to arbitration Hague tribunal.

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