EBEONOLOGY OF THE YEAR

Events of Importance That Have Marked the Past Twelve Months.

e events overstadowed all others in | in Auburn prison on the o first year of the new century. One Oct, 29, the assassination of William McKinpresident of the United States, and e other the death of Queen Victoria, bringing to a close the longest and in many respects the most remarkable reign in British history. Each of the two great English-speaking nations of the was thus called upon to mourn its highest representative of authorand to face what at one time might ave been a serious crists in its affairs; but in neither case was there even the combience of political or industrial disturbance or of governmental instability.
Theodore Roosevelt became president and Edward VII. king precisely in the manner secribed by law and the close of 1901 nade each country as tranquil and secure at was twelve months ago.

United States the affairs of test importance before the public. from the murder of the president the new Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, the Schley Inquiry, the Supreme et decisions in the insular cases, the mation of the United States Steel corsoration and other gigantic combinations capital, the panic in the New York tuarket, and the princely gifts to decational institutions by Andrew Carmarie, John D. Rockefeller, D. K. Pearsous and others.

The Year Politically.

Politically, the year in the United tates was a rather eventful one. Wil-McKinley began his second term as resident of the United States on the 4th March, when he was inaugurated With Theodore Rooseveit as vice-presi-In September he was stricken wa by an assassin and Mr. Roosevelt the chief executive. No other s took place at the time, but in Secember the postmaster-general, Charles amith, and the secretary of the treas-Ty Lamen J. Gage, resigned. Henry C. Tayne of Milwaukee was chosen to sucand the former and Leslie M. Shaw, povernor of lows, the latter.

Work of 56th Congress.

Among the important laws enacted at account session of the 56th congress these: Reorganizing the army on basts of a force of from \$0,000 to 1900 men; materially reducing the war tures; increasing the memberhis of the house of representatives from to 306 by reapportlening the conmal districts; abolishing the army nteen. The river and harbor bill, the caragus canal bill and the ship subbill were measures that failed to

Our Insular Problems. Considerable progress toward the settle-

at of the insular problems was made ne greater portion of the Philippine had been brought under complete marly in the year and the capture Manalds by Gen. Funston March 25 a great deal to hasten the work of tion. On the 4th of July civil exerpment was established with Wil-II. Taft as the first civil governor I the same time the military authority the islands was transferred from Arthur MacArthur to Gen. A. R. affine. Opposition to United States rule mos enticely at an end. In Samar im attacked a detackment of the 9th fantry Oct. 18, killing ten and wounding men. Other less disastrous enunfors have occurred.

Trade with New Possessions. Ender a decision of the United States me court rendered Dec. 2 it was Ethat the Philippines became domesterritory immediately upon the railsation of the treaty of peace and that absence of jegislation by congress levied upon the products of the were illegal. It was further held the right of congress to pass laws the regulation of the islands was uned; coming from the constitution In substance it was held the colin of duties on products coming from Rico between the time the treaty Paris went into effect and the date the Feraker tariff act became a was Blegal; that the island of Porto is a territory appurtenant and beto the United States but not a of the United States within the revclause of the constitution, and that Forager act is constitutional.

Balations with Caba.

relations to exist between the States and Cuba were determined. est temporarily, by the adoption of Mast resolutions by congress in June. these provide that the governof the island shall retain its indedence of all foreign countries, that atted States may intervene to presen independence, that the acts the United States Suring the period of ary occupancy shall be ratified, that meany plans for the preyention of epishall be carried out and that this whall be permitted to buy or lease or coaling stations at points to be

he fist of February the constitution ed to by the members of convention was signed by of that body. It is based largethat of the United States. Dec. Tomaso Estrada Palma was the first president of Cuba. s trade between Porto Rico and the States went into effect July 25, the versary of the landing of the Amerion the island in 1889. Civil nment under the provisions of the was established in May, 1900. he first governor was Charles H.

se was succeeded this year by

ent Mektotey's Marden d to require extended

Ressevelt Becomes President.

Theodore Roosevelt assumed the office of president Sept. 14, the day on which McKinley died, taking the oath of office in Buffalo. One of his first public announcements was that the policy of his predecessor would be faithfully executed.

Schley-Sampson Controversy.

The Schley-Sampson controversy as to which commander was entitled to the credit for the destruction of Cervera's by fire in Brooklyn, N. Y. fleet at Santiago reached its culmination in July when the third volume of Edgar S. Maclay's "History of the United States Navy" was published. In this book the conduct of Winfield S. Schley as commander of the flying squadron was censured in the severest terms. The author declared that the admiral was guilty of dischedience of orders in failing to proceed to Santiago when ordered to do so and that the Brooklyn's famous "loop" was the result of his cowardice,

As the historian was connected with the navy department as an employe Admiral Echley could not overlock the charges and on the 22d of July wrote a letter to Secretary Long asking for an investigation. His request was complied with and a court of three, with Admiral Dewey president, listened to the testimony and the arguments of counsel from Sept. 20 until Nov. 7, when the court took the case under advisement.

Dec. 18 ... verdict was announced. 16 was in two parts, the first signed by all the members of the court and the second by Admiral Dewey alone. Rear-Admirals Ben.am and Ramsay, comprising a majority of the court, condemned Admiral Schley in general terms, but Admiral Dewey in a minority report declared Schley was entitled to the credit for the victory of Santiago.

Secretary Long approved the majority finding and declared that the opinion added by Admiral Dewey was not proper President Roosevelt ordered the immediate discharge from the employ of the navy department of Mac'ay and the order was carried into effect.

Isthmian Canal Treaty Signed.

The outlook for the building of an inthmian canal in the near future became much more promising when on Nov. 18 Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay signed a new treaty on behalf of their respective governments. This agreement superseded the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty and did not contain the objectionable features of the document which was so amended by the United States senate as to be unacceptable to Great Britain. Its most milent feature was the implied right of this country to fortify the canal whenever it is built. The agreement was laid before the senate and was ratified Thy that body Dec. 16 by a vote of 73 to 6. The canal commission appointed to investigate the two available routes-the Nicaragua and the Panama-reported in favor of the former, and a bill authorising the building of a ship canal at Nicaragus was at once introduced in the house of representatives. Late in December it was reported from Paris that the French Panama company was willing to sell its property and rights for \$40,000,000, and it is, therefore, possible that the claims of the Panama route will receive serious consideration at the hands of

DISASTERS OF THE YEAR.

Record Is Long, and the Number of Deaths Involved Excessive.

Jacksonville, Fla., was the scene of the most disastrous fire of the year in America. The greater part of the city was iaid in ashes May & causing a total loss of about \$11,000,000. Another serious fire was that in Montreal, Jan. 23. The loss was \$2,500,000. Twenty-eight lives were lost by the burning of the Rochester (N. Y.) orphan asylum Jan. 8; nineteen persons were killed in a furniture-house fire in Philadelphia, Oct. 25, and 100 or more were lost in a great oil fire at Baku, Russia, Feb. 5.

Tornadoea, cyclones and floods were fortunately few in number compared to other years. The worst disaster of this sort was a storm and flood in the Elkhorn valley of West Virginia June 22. Between fifty and sixty lives were lost and property to the value of about \$1,000, 000 was destroyed

The following is a list of the most prominent disasters in 1901 In January 10 were killed by an explosion at Lei-Tung, China; 8 by a fire at Minneapolia; 6 by a railroad accident at Mikala, Austria; 29 by a panic at Tokyo, Japan; 128 by a blizzard in south Russia; 50 by the capsizing of a barge off the coast of Madagascar; 400 by a storm on the coast of Japan; 70 by an explosion at Hang Chow, China; 10 by a boffer explosion at Recklinghauser, Bohemia; and 25 by a hurricane at Trondihem, Nor-

In February 87 persons perished in mine accident at Durango, Mexico; 392 by a storm on the coast of China; 6 by an explosion at Guilford, England; 7 by railroad accident in New South Wales: 60 by a mine accident in Cumberland, B. C., and 5 at Hermosillo, Mexico; 21 by fire at Tokyo, Japan; 40 by storm at Odessa, Russia; 6 by fire at Birmingham, England; and 32 by a mine accident at

Kemmerer, Wyo. In March 50 persons were killed by an explosion in China; 7 by explosion in Spain; 30 by a railroad accident at Walovo, Russia: 17 by a mine accident at Yabori, Japan; 10 by mine accident at Gilsenkirche, Prussia; 8 by cyclone Texas: 16 by a cyclone in Arkansas: 10 by boiler explosion in Chicago; 8 by an avalanche at Lake Como; 20 by flood in Bolivia; 15 by bursting of a dam at Bologna, Italy; 9 by a railroad accident in New South Wales; 18 by cyclone at Birmingham, Ala., and 6 by a mine accident in Fayette Co., Ala.

In April 26 lost their lives by a mine accident in the Transvaal; 6 by a hotel fire most favorable aus- at St. Mary's, W. Va.; 12 by cyclone in 489; to museums and art galleries; \$11, pertaining to the fu- the Canary Islands; 25 by an explosion at 133,112; and to libraries, \$15,388,732. Griesheim, Germany; 18 by a mine accident at Hornu, Belgium; 20 by a snow slide in Alaska; I by a ratirond accident in Pekin; & by fire at St. Jean, the millions. The greatest single contr

out disaster on the

7 by a trolley car accident in Albany Y.; 21 by a mine accident in Dayton, Tenn.; 29 by drowning at Manana Island. and 7 by drowning in Schuylkill River. In June 70 lives were lost by fire on the Tehuantepec Isthmus: 8 by a mine accident at Iron Mountain, Mich.; 8 by a railroad accident in Pretoria; 9 by dynamite explosion at Binghamton, N. Y. 7 by a cyclone in Oklahoma; 16 by a mine accident at Jacob's Creek, Pa.; 12 by fire at St. Petersburg; 15 by explosion in cartridge factory. Paris; 9 by a cyclone at Naper, Neb.; 24 by explosion at Paterson, N. J.; and 10 by flood in Elkhorn

Valley, W. Va. In July 11 were killed by a lightning stroke in Chicago; 4,000 by a flood at Kiang So. China; 300 by earthquake at Lung King, China: 7 by drowning accident in Baden; 4 by a storm at Haiti; 9 by collapse of a bridge at Springfield, Pa.; 6 by drowning at Savannah, Ga.; 700 by volcanic eruption in Java; 16 by oil explosion at Stockholm; 26 by flood in the Danube River; 40 by oil explosion at Batoum, and 7 by fire at Louisville, Ky. In August 17 perished by collapse of a wharf at Tampico, Mexico; 8 by a gasoline explosion in Philadelphia; 20,000 by flood in China; 100 by fire at Witebak, Russia: 10 by fire at Cleveland, O.: 6 by floods in Louisiana; 7 by explosion at steel works, Youngstown, O.; 5 by fire in Philadelphia, Pa.; 6 by a dynamite explosion in Herkimer, N. Y.; 6 by a hurricane at Villarego-Jilota, Spain, and 6

In September 10 were killed by a mine explosion at Caerphilly. Wates; 5 by a boiler explosion at Oakland, N. J.: 17 by drowning off coast of Brittany; 6 by mine accident at Newcastle, Colo.; 23 by drowning in the Kulpa River, Croatia; 11 by powder explosion at Ripault, France; 32 by a raffroad accident near Bucharest; 7 by fire at Naples; 8 by gas explosion at Newark, N. J.; 13 by a cloudburst in Presidio County, Tex.; 50 by a powder explosion in Cozena, Italy, and 15 by a mine accident at Nanaimo.

In October 74 were lost in a gale on the Japan coast; 20 by a typhoon at Manita; 80 by a tidal wave in the Sea of Marmora, and 11 by flood in Bicily. In November 170 perished by a storm at Lake Baikal, Siberia; 9 by fire at Hurley, Wis.; 7 by an explosion at Athens, Greece; 9 by mine accident at Pocahontas, W. Va.; 22 by earthquake at Erzeromi; 29 by mine accident at Teiluride, Colo.; 8 by a mine accident at Bluefields, W. Va.; 7 by a mine accident at Wilkesbarre, Pa.: 30 by betler explosion at Detroit, Mich.; 76 by railroad disaster at Seneca, Mich., and 15 by drowning in the Hawaiian Islands.

In December 25 were killed by a railroad accident at Kabron, Russia; 20 lost their lives by drowning in Japan; 140 by drowning at Goa, India; 11 by gas exploston at Pittsburg, Pa.; 6 by boiler explosion at Pittsburg, Pa,; 38 by railroad accident at Altenbrechen, Germany; 6 by railroad accident at Melegnano, Italy; @ by fire at Zacatecas, Mexico; 37 by railroad accident at Liverpool, England; by mine accident, Hartshorn, I. T.

6; by waterspout at Saffee, Morocco, 200. The loss of life by railroad accidents reported by mail and telegraph for 1961 was 3,669, as compared with 4,169 in 1909 and 3,696 in 1899. The number of seriously injured was 1,265, as compared with 3,870 in 1960 and 2,365 in 1808.

THE FINANCIAL REVIEW

United States Has Sustained Position of Londor of the World.

A review of the financial history of the past year should make every American's heart thrill with pride. For if in 1900 the United States fought its way to a position as the financial leader of the world, the last year saw this country so fortify itself in the first place that its pre-eminence in the financial matters of the world is assured for an indefinite peried to come.

Not only was the money center of the world made permanent in Wall street during the year, but the invasion of the markets of the world by this country that had been gathering in strength for ten years was likewise pushed during 1901 with such success that this country may now fairly lay claim to the industrial supremacy of the globe.

The extent of our invasion of foreign markets during 1901 may be judged from the figures contained in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The foreign commerce in merchandise for the fiscal year 1901 showed a decrease of \$26,769,019 in imports and an increase of \$92,281,900 in exports when compared with the preceding year. Comparing the figures of 1901 with those of 1891, there is a decrease of \$21,744,681 in imports and an increase of \$603,284,181 in experts. The imports of the year 1961 were \$823,172,165 and the exports \$1,487,764,991, making the excess of exports over imports \$664,505,626. Both the total exports and the excess of exports over imports were greater in 1901 than in any preceding year in the history of our commerce.

To say that the country has prospered during 1991 is a weak statement of the facts. The floodtide of prosperity has rolled ahead for the past twelvemonth with ever-increasing strength, and with no indications that the ebb is to come.

The government's finances have profited much during the past year. Revenues of the government from all sources for the last fiscal year were \$699,316,530.92, and the expenditures for the same period were \$621,598,546.54, showing a surplus of \$77, 717,984.38. Compared with the fiscal year 1906, the receipts for 1901 increased \$29, 721,009.74. There was an increase of \$22, 253,561.44 in expenditures,

The private moneyed interests, as gauged by the condition of the New York associated banks, have an equally happy story to tell. During the year the New York banks gained in deposits \$56,680,600 and in loans \$61,507,800.

LARGE SUMS GIVEN AWAY Liberal Donations Made to Charitable

and Educational Institutions.

The year 1899 was a record-breaker in donations and bequests made educational institutions, libraries and art museums, charities, churches and religious enterprises, and to towns and cities for the public benefit and entertainment, the total reaching the colossal sum of \$79,-749,356, while the year 1900 was a close second, the total being \$62,461,304. Both these years must now give way to 1901, which is the record-breaker of the centuries The total of its gifts reaches \$123,888,732. an amount which may properly he called "colossal." The world has never before known such generosity as this in a single year. The century has opened well for education, art culture, religion and humanity.

Of the total amount stated above there has been given to educational institucharities, 382/217,470; to churches, 36,298, Andrew Carnegle, John D. Rocketelle

J. P. Morgan, Jane L. Stanford and others contributed sums running up inte ance; 5 by a ratheond section at Cale-bution was that of Mrs. Stanford, at South Africa, and 15 by the fall of gave the Stanford university property. the value of \$30,000,000. Mr. C

THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD Biouras Is Long. United States.

Following is the year's necrology: Aldrich, Louis, actor, June 17. Armour, Philip D., packer, capitalist and philanthrophist, Jan. 6. Archer, Frederick, organist, Oct. 22. Babcock, Malthie D., clergyman, Jan. 25. Batchelden, Gen. Richard N., Jan. 4. Belknap, Hugh R., paymaster, Nov. 12. Bickerdyke, Mrs. Mary A., civil war nurse, Nov. 8. Blair, Jacob B., jurist, Feb. 12.

Boutelle, Charles A., congressman, May Bradbury, James W., ex-senator, Jan. 6. Brewer, Mark S., member of the United States civil service commission, March

Brodie, Steve, bridge-jumper, Jan. 31. Brosius, Marriott, congressman, March 13. Bunce. Francis M., rear-admiral, Oct. 19. Butterfield, Gen. D., soldier, July 17, Cammack, A. C., broker, Feb. 5. Cannon, George Q., mormon church leader, April 12. Cheney, P. C., ex-minister to Switzer-

land, June 19. Cook, Joseph, Boston clergyman and lecturer, June 25. Cramp, Henry W., shipbuilder, Oct. 3. Croiy, Mrs. Jennie C. ("Jennie June") author, Dec. 23.

Cumberland, George W., actor, June 6. Cushing, Samuel T., brigadier-general, retired, July 21, Daly, Dr. William H., surgeon, June 9. Deacon, Edward Parker, Boston millionaire, July 5.

Delmonico, Charles C., restaurant proprietor, Sept. 20. Donnelly, Ignatius, author, Jan. 2. Donahue, Patrick, editor, March 18. Edwards, Dr. Arthur, editor, March 20. Elkins, Henry King, lumberman, July 20. Ellicott, Henry J., sculptor, Feb. 11. Evans, R. G., attorney, Aug. 25. Evarts, William M., lawyer, Feb. 28, Fishback, William P., lawyer, Jan. 15. Flak, Franklin W., founder of the Chicago Theological seminary, July 4. Fiske, John, eminent historian, July 4. Gage, Mrs. Lyman J., May 17. Goode, John, botanist, Nov. 17. Gray, Elisha, telephone inventor, Jan. 21

Harkness, W. H., scientist, July 10. Harrison, Benjamin, ex-president of the United States, March 13. Haverly, "Jack," manager of minstrel companies, Sept. 28. Hay, Adelbert B., son of Secretary Hay, June 23.

Howgate, Henry W., captain in army charged with heavy embezzlement, June 1. Hunt, George, ex-attorney-general of Illinois, March 17. Irwin, John, rear admiral, retired, July 28

Kimball, Edward, "church-debt raiser,"

June 5. Kyle, James H., United States senator, July 1. Ladue, Joseph, founder of Dawson City, June 26. Leary, Richard P., captain U. S. navy, Dec. 27.

Le Conte, Joseph, scientist, July 6. Littlejohn, Abram L., bishop, Aug. 3. Lorillard, Pierre, capitalist, July 7. Ludlow, Brig-Gen. William, Aug. 30. McClurg, Alexander C., bookseller and publisher, April 15. Meehan, Thomas, horticulturist, Nov. 19 Michler, Lieut.-Coi, Francis, May 29.

Moore, John, bishop, July 30. Moran, Edward, artist, June & Mount, James A., ex-governor of Indiana, Jan. 16. McKinley, William, president of the

United States, Sept. 14. Negley, Maj.-Gen. James S., Aug. 7. Nicholson, William R., bishop, June 7. Nicolay, John G., private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, Sept. 28. Ninde, William X., bishop, Jan. 2. Nordhoff, Charles, author, July 14.

Peavey, Frank H., elevator owner, Dec. Pheips, Thomas F., rear admiral, retired, Jan. 10. Phillips, Jesse J., Illinois Supreme court judge, Feb. 15.

Plerce, Gilbert A., ex-United States sen ator, Feb. 15. Pillsbury, John S., ex-governor of Min nesota, Oct. 18. Pingree, Hazen S., ex-governor of Mich igan, June 13, Porter, Fits Jon, general, May 21,

Raab, Henry, ex-superintendent of pub-He instruction of Ilinois, March 13. Rearick, Peter A., rear admiral, retired Feb. 2. Rogers, Jacob, locomotive manufacturer, July Ruggies, Gen. J. M., veteran, Feb. 2.

Safford, Truman H., astronomer, June Salisbury, Edward E., orientalist, Feb. 6. Samford, William J., governor of Alabama, June 11. Shaw, Col. Albert D., ex-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Feb.

Sewell, William J., United States senator, Dec. 27, Silliman, Benjamin D., lawyer, New York, Jan. 14. Snow, Lorenzo, head of the mormon church, Oct. 18 Starr, Eliza Allen, writer, Sept. 7.

Stokes, Edward S., slayer of James Flak, Nov. 2. Studebaker, Clem, manufacturer, Nov. 27 Tanner, John R., ex-governor of Illinois, May 23

Thompson, Maurice, author, Feb. 15. Trenholm, William L., ex-comptroller of the currency, Jan. 11. Turchin, John B., general in the civil war. June 13. Uhl, Edwin F., ex-assistant secretary of

state, May 17, Waite, Davis H., ex-governor of Colorado, Nov. 27. Walker, Aldace F., railway man, April

Whippie, Henry B., bishop, Sept. 18. White, Stephen M., ex-United States sen-Ator, Feb. 12 Wigger, W. M., bishop, Jan. 8. Wildman, Rounseville, ex-consul to Hong-

kong, Feb. 22, Wilson, Jere, lawyer, Sept. 24. Woods, William A. United States Circuft court judge, June 29. Yeatman, James E., philanthropist, July 7.

Foreign.

Abdurrahman, ameer, Oct. 1. Allan, Andrew, steamship owner, June

Audran, Edmond, composer, Aug. 19. Besant, Sir Walter, author, June 9. Broglie, Due de, statesman, Jan. 19. Buchanan, Robert W., poet, June 9. Conquest, George, playwright, May 14. Crispi, Francesco, statesman, Aug. 11. D'Oyly, Carte, producer of light operas, April 3, Brrazuriz, Federigo, president of Chile,

July 11. Ex-Empress Frederick, Aug. & Gourko, field marshal, Jan. 29, Greenaway, Kate, artist, Nov. 8. Halil Rifat Pasha, grand viser of Turkey, Nov. 9.

Menderson, John, shipbufider, July 22. Hoheniohe, Prince von, German statesman, July 5. Hoshi Toru, Japanese statesman, June Conger, Mrs. Past July 21. 4 Hung Chang, Chinese

Rothschild, Baron Wilhelm von hond of the great banking house, Jan. E. Rummel, Frank, plantet, in Germany, Stainer, William, bishop of Oxford, April

Tanner, Dr. Charles K. D., Irish statesman, Sept. 7. Verdi, Guiseppe, composer, Jan. 21. Victoria, Queen, Jan. 27. Yonge, Charlotte M., author, March M.

LYNCHINGS IN 1901.

Executions Due to Popular Excitemen Show an Increase.

The lynchings reported in 1900 showed an increase of eight over those of 1898 A still further increase must be noted this year- an increase in brutality as well as in number-the record standing 107 in 1889, 115 in 1980 and 135 in 1901. The following table showing the number lynchings in the last seventeen years may be of value to those engaged in the study of this branch of criminology: 1886, 184: 1886, 138: 1887, 122: 1888, 142; 1889, 176; 1890, 127; 1891, 192; 1892, 235; 1893, 200; 1894, 190; 1895, 171; 1896, 31; 1897, 166; 1898, 127; 1899, 107; 1900, 115; 1901, 135.

The lynchings in the various states and territories were as follows: Alabama, 15; Arkansas, 5; California, 6; Colorado, 0; Connecticut, 0; Delaware, 0; Fiorida, 7; Georgia, 14; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 0; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 0; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 7; Louisiana, 15; Maine, 6; Maryland, 0; Massachusetts, 0; Michigan, 0 Minnesota, 0; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 6 Montana, 4; Nebraska, 0; New Jersey, 0 New Hampshire, 0; New York, 0; Nevada, 0; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 0 Ohio, 0; Oregon, 0; Pennsylvania, 0 Rhode Island, 0; South Carolina, 5; South Dakota, 0; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 11; Vermont, 0; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 0; Washington, 0; Wyoming, 0; Arizona, 1; District of Columbia, 0; New Mexico, 0; Utah, 0; Indian Territory,

1; Okiahoma, 2; Alaska, 0. Of these lynchings 121 occurred in the Bouth and 14 in the North. Of the total number 107 were negroes, 26 whites, 1 Indian and 1 Chinaman. The alleged crimes for which they were lynched were as follows: Murder, 39; criminal assault, 19; theft, 12; murderous assault, 9; attempted eriminal assault, 8; cattle and borse stealing, 7; complicity in murder, 6; quarrel over profit sharing, 5; arson, 4; suspected murder, 3; suspected criminal assault, 1; murder and criminal assault, 1; train wrecking, 1; alleged theft, 1; keeping a gambling house, 1; suspected of killing cattle, 1; resisting arrest, 1; insulting a white woman, 1; burglary, 1 forcing a white boy to commit crime, I Besides these, 9 were lynched because of race prejudice, 3 for unknown reasons, and there was I case of mistaken iden-

FIRE LOSSES WERE GREAT Year Has Been Very Hard on the Insurance Companies.

The year has been especially hard on the fire insurance companies, because it has come immediately after another year of disaster. Losess were heavy in 1900, many companies were forced to quit the business, and those that held on did so in the belief that the worst had been passed and that better conditions were inevitable. Instead of that the losses for the year in the United States are \$30,000,000 greater than in 1900.

The result has been a number of reinsurances, retirements and amalgamations of companies unprecedented since the year of the Chicago fire, when so many companies were ruined. Fourteen stock companies and eight mutuals have retired absolutely from the fleid, beside a great number of small mutual and assesument companies. Scores of other companies have retired from the West. the South or both, or have materially restricted their writings in the sections of the country where they had suffered

As a result business men needing large amounts of insurance have been unable to get it, and a horde of wildcat companies and trresponsible Lloyds have been started, to prey upon the necessities of

The loanes for the entire year are put at \$152,084,414, as against \$120,028,000 in 1200,

and \$119,696,600 in 1899. Life insurance has closed the most prosperous year in its history. The people have been prosperous and have been b vesting their money liberally in endow ment policies and ordinary life policies for the benefit of their families. It is believed that the total of new business written during the year by the legal reserve companies will be \$1,509,009,009, and that their insurance in force will amount to \$7,500,600,000. One company alone has written over \$309,000,000.

BUSINESS OF RAILROADS.

Traffic Receipts Enormous, and Many Miles of New Track Laid.

Keeping pace with the general prosperfty of the country, railway building in in 1892, the United States during the year 1901 has exceeded that of any previous year since 1890, when 5,670 miles of new lines were completed, and the record for that year might have been surpassed had the steel milis been able to furnish the necessary cars.

The records of the Railway Age for 1901 show that with the returns thus far received not less than 5,057 miles of track have been laid on 332 lines in 43 states

and territories. With the exception of Pennsylvania there has been little building in the Eastern and New England states, but there has been much important work in all other sections of the country, the greatest activity being shown in the southwest. The construction west of the Mississippi River has amounted to 3,187 miles, and the states east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio have added 891 miles. making a total of 4,073 miles built in the states south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi.

Official reports to the interstate commerce commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, show gross earnings of all the steam railroads in the United States were \$1,578,164,202, or an average of \$8,211 per mile. The previous year the gross earnings were \$1,487,044,814. The net earnings the past fiscal year were \$553 .-007,924, or \$35,577,213 more than in the previous fiscal year. The amount of dividends to stockholders last year was \$121,-108,637, which is \$13,000,000 more than the divident payments the previous year.

BUSINESS CONSOLIDATION

Increasing Tendency Shown to Form Combinations of Capital.

The feature of the industrial situation of the year was the continuation of the tendency to form great combinations of capital or trusts. In the first eight months the aggregate capital of the new corporations organized was \$2,467,353,000. as against \$1,865,650,000 for the same paried in 1980. The most signific of the combinations effected was that known as the United States Steel corporation, having a capital of \$1,100,000,000. Its ohief organizer was J. Plerpont Morgan. The companies entering the trust were the Carnesie, Fuderal, American Steel and Wire, National Tube, American Bridge, National, American Sheet Steel, Ameri-

CHIEF

Their Foreign Opponents Sporting events of importance in the races for the America's cup, res in another victory for the American yacht the Columbia over für Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II., Sept. 28 and Oct. and 4; the defeat of an English team of trapshooters by Americans at Henden England, in June; the winning of the world's sculling championship by George Towns of Australia at Rat Portage, Out. Sept. 7, and the decision of the international committee at Paris, May 21, that the next Olympian games are to take place in Chicago in 1904. Pittsburg won the championship in the National Base.

Wars of the World.

ball league and Chicago was first in the

American league. In the east Harvard

was the undisputed football champion.

while in the west the honors were divid-

ed between Wisconsin and Michigan. In

horse racing the feature of the season

was the tretting of a mile in 2:03% by

Cresceus at Columbus, O., Aug. 2,

The war which has most conspicuously engaged public attention during the year has been the Boer war. It has now assumed the form of guerilla warfare, and the new year opens with serious losses inflicted upon British arms. In addition to the South African struggle there has been the customary number of revolutions in Central America, and a more or less sanguinary conflict between Venezuela and Colombia. The pending trouble between Argentina and Chile may be settled by arbitration. The Chinese has been closed by treaty. In the Philippines desultory warfare with strolling bands of natives continues. The list of casualties, including killed and wounded, for the year is as follows: Abyssinia, 7,000; South Africa, 5,377; Arabia, 5,144; Venezuela, 2,-583; Colombia, 2,588; China, 1,604; Africa, 1,261; Philippines, 968; Mexico, 421; Cores, 315; Sumatra, 283; Java, 65; Albania, 64; Bulgaria, 44; Macedonia, 24. The total losses for the year are 27,681, as compared with 133,878 in 1900.

Strikes Only Stightly Disturbing.

Strikes were a somewhat disturbing factor in the industrial world. May 20 the machinists in some of the largest plants in the country struck for a nine-hour day without reduction in wages. About 20,-000 men went out. In several cases they were successful, but in others their places were filled with other men. On the 15th of July a strike of tron, steel and tim workers was ordered in some of the mills of the United States Steel corporation to compel the adoption of the union scale Seventy-five thousand men were effected. Growing out of the strike was that ordered by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, in August. This ended in September in failure. Strikes involving riots and loss of life occurred in Albany, N. Y.; in the Telluride mines, in Colorado; among the teamstern in San Francisco and the miners in Kentucky.

Emberslements of 1901.

The record of embessing, forgery, defaulting, and bank wreckage for 1901 shows a small decrease as compared with that of 1900. The total to \$4,085,500, as compared with \$4,600,134 in 1900. The statement of dishonasty by months is as follows: January, \$345,186; February, \$75,500; March, \$413,136; April, \$567,185; May, \$369,-074; June, \$89,000; July, \$179,306; August, \$197,832; September, \$121,400; October, \$400, 233; November, \$458,758; December, \$556,-

The longes are distributed as follows: Stolen by public officials, \$894.945; from banks, \$1,512.496; by agents, \$227,700; forgeries, \$254,000; from loan associations, \$396,215; by postmasters, \$13,136; miscel lancous stealings, \$1,008,977.

Loss of Life by Epidemics.

The loss of life by epidemio diseases has fallen off considerably as compared with 1900. The ravages of the plague have increased, the number of victime in 1900 being a little over 25,000, as compared with 20,000 in 1900, Cholera, however, has greatly decreased in fatality, its victims 1981 being about 5,000, as compared with about 60,000 in 1900. The total of deaths in 1969 owing to the Indian famine reached the large sum of about \$79,000 It is difficult to make any accurate list of statistics of this kind, but, roughly estimated, the choiers and plague last year claimed about 63,000 victims. No returns have been made of the fatalities by famine in India and Russia.

Legal Executions in 1901.

The number of legal executions in 1900 was 118, as compared with 119 in 1900, 121 In 1899, 169 In 1898, 127 In 1897, 122 In 1896. 122 fn 1896, 122 fn 1894, 126 in 1893, and 169

There were 82 hanged in the South and 26 in the North, of whom 71 were negroes and 47 whites. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder, 107; criminal assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 1; and train robbery, 1.

Suicide on the Increase.

Suicide continues to increase in the United States. The total number reported for the year 1901 is 7.245, as compared with 6,756 in 1900 and 5,340 in 1899. Of this total 5,850 were males and 1,395 females. which curiously shows the same propertion of nearly five males to one female for several years past. Physicians, as usual, head the list among professional men, the record standing: Physicians, 38 attorneys, 10; clergymen, 10; bankers, 64 journalists, 8; college professors, 1.

In the Stock Market,

In May a stock panie took place in New York as a result of the efforts of opposing interests to get control of the Northern Pacific railroad. The stock was cornered and forced up to the unheard-of price of \$1,000 a share. White many loss heavily because of the slump in the values of other securities, there were no serious failures and the effect outside of speculative circles was exceedingly slight

Pan-American Exposition.

The Pan-American Exposition opened at Buffalo May 1 and closed Nov. 2 1 was a financial failure, due in part to the assassination of the President, but other respects it was a success. The total attendance was 8,295,673. Stockholders were about \$2,000,000 out of pocket. At Charleston, S. C., the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition began Dec. 2, to run throughout the winter.

Most Notable Invention.

In the way of inventions the most not able achievement of the year was the successful attempt of Marcont to signal across the Atlantic ocean by means of wireless telegraphy. The test was mad Dec. 12 between a point on the Cornwall coast, and St. John's, N. F., and the letter "B" was repeatedly sent and receive

Chicago Stock Yard Receipt neteen hundred and one in stock trade has been one of the pears in Chicago's bletony. The