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**Standard atlas of Shawano County,
Wisconsin including a plat book of the
villages, cities and townships of the county.
Map of the state, United States and world.
Patrons directory, reference business ...**

Geo. A. Ogle and Co.

Chicago, Illinois: Geo. A. Ogle and Co., 1911

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STANDARD ATLAS
OF
SHAWANO COUNTY
WISCONSIN
Geo. A. Ogle
& Co.



STANDARD ATLAS
OF



SHAWANO COUNTY

WISCONSIN

INCLUDING
A PLAT BOOK

OF THE
VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD.

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments
devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE
SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Compiled and Published

BY

GEO. A. OGLE & Co.

PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

CHICAGO.

1911

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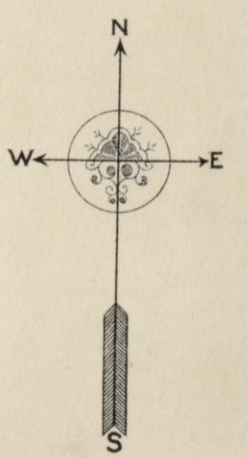
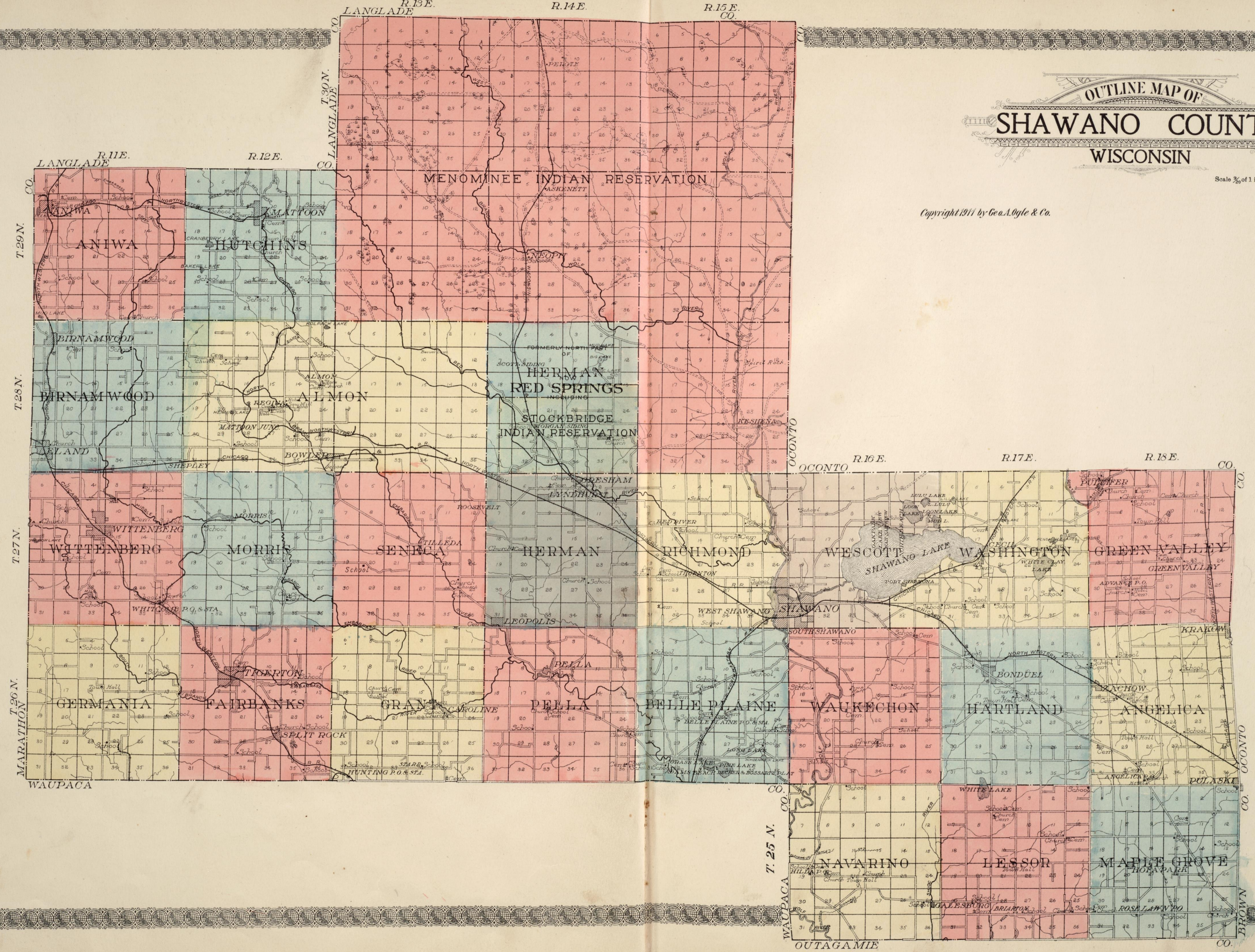
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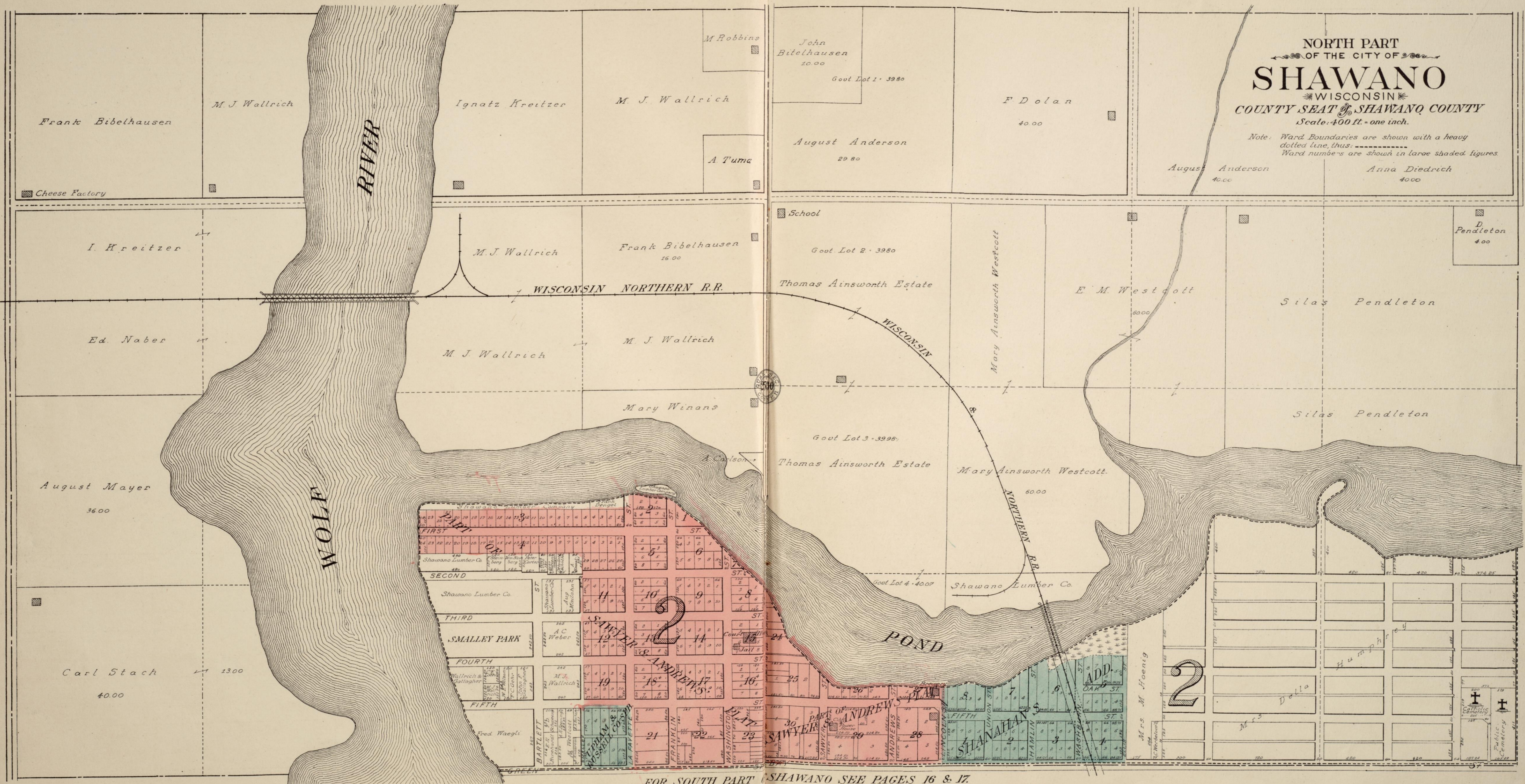
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OUTLINE MAP OF
SHAWANO COUNTY
 WISCONSIN

Scale $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1 inch to 1 mile

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FOR SOUTH PART (SHAWANO SEE PAGES 16 & 17)

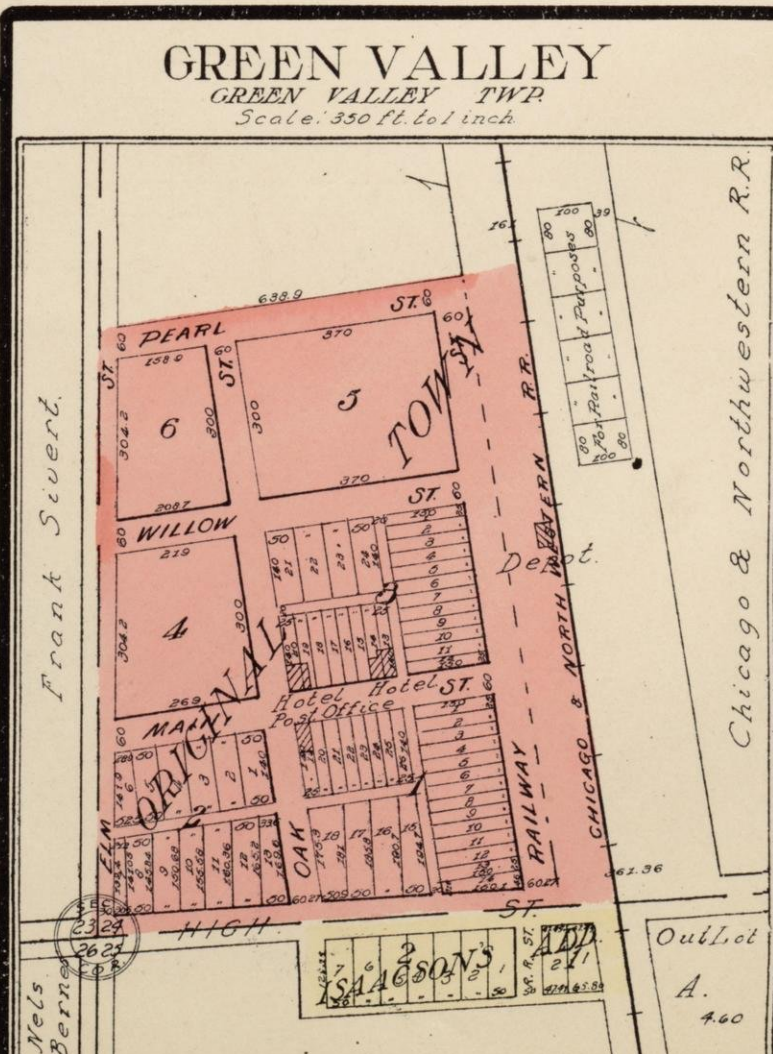
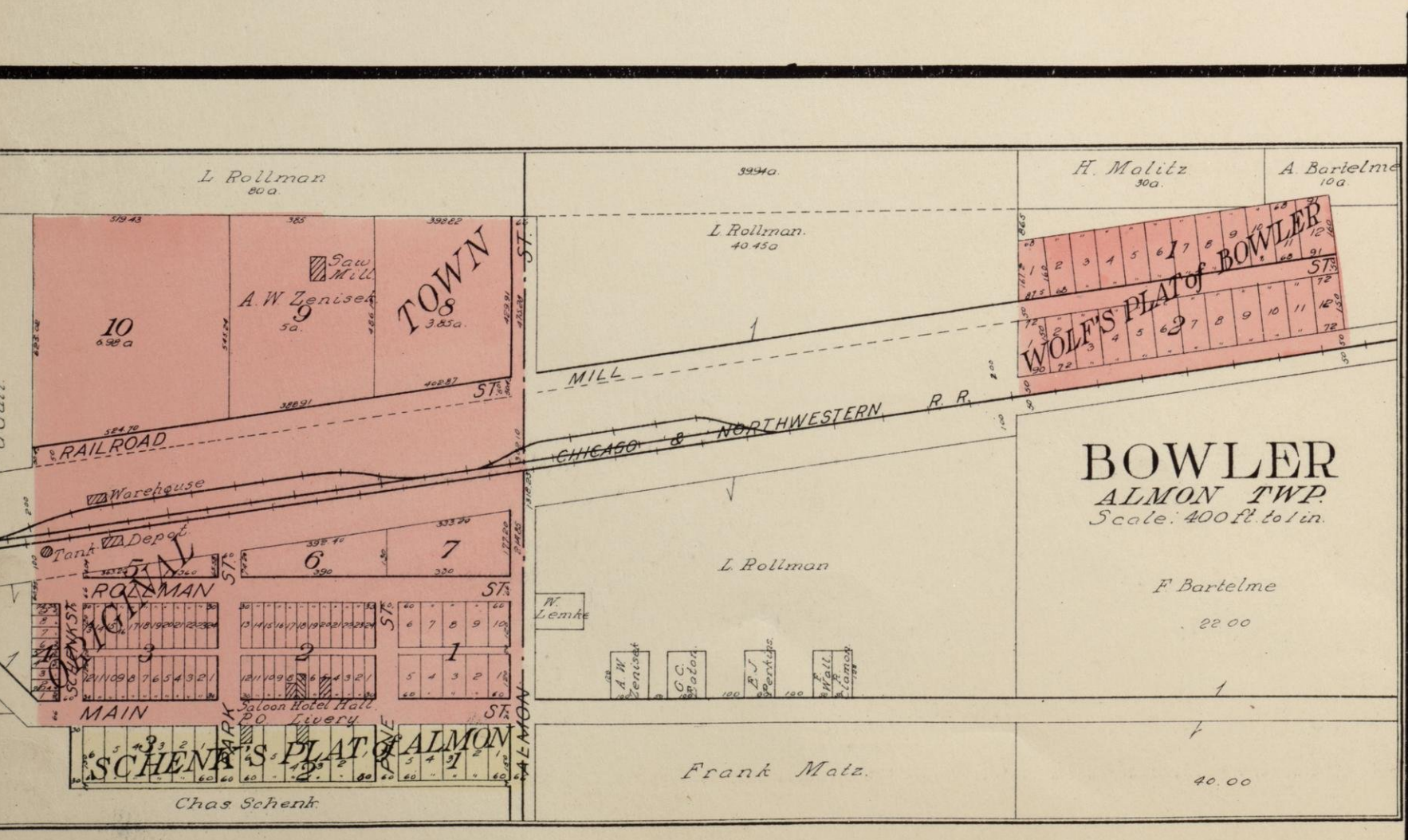
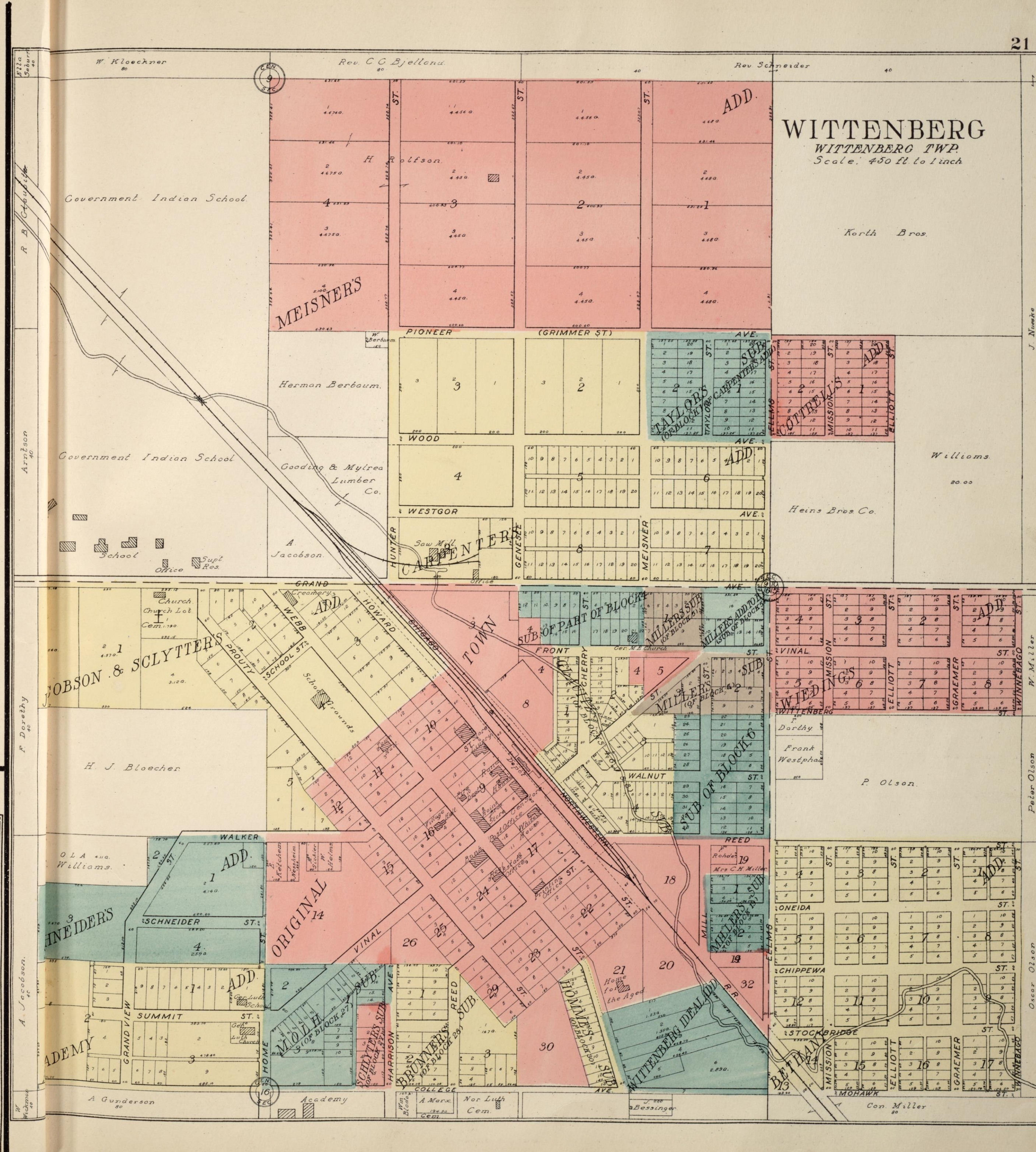
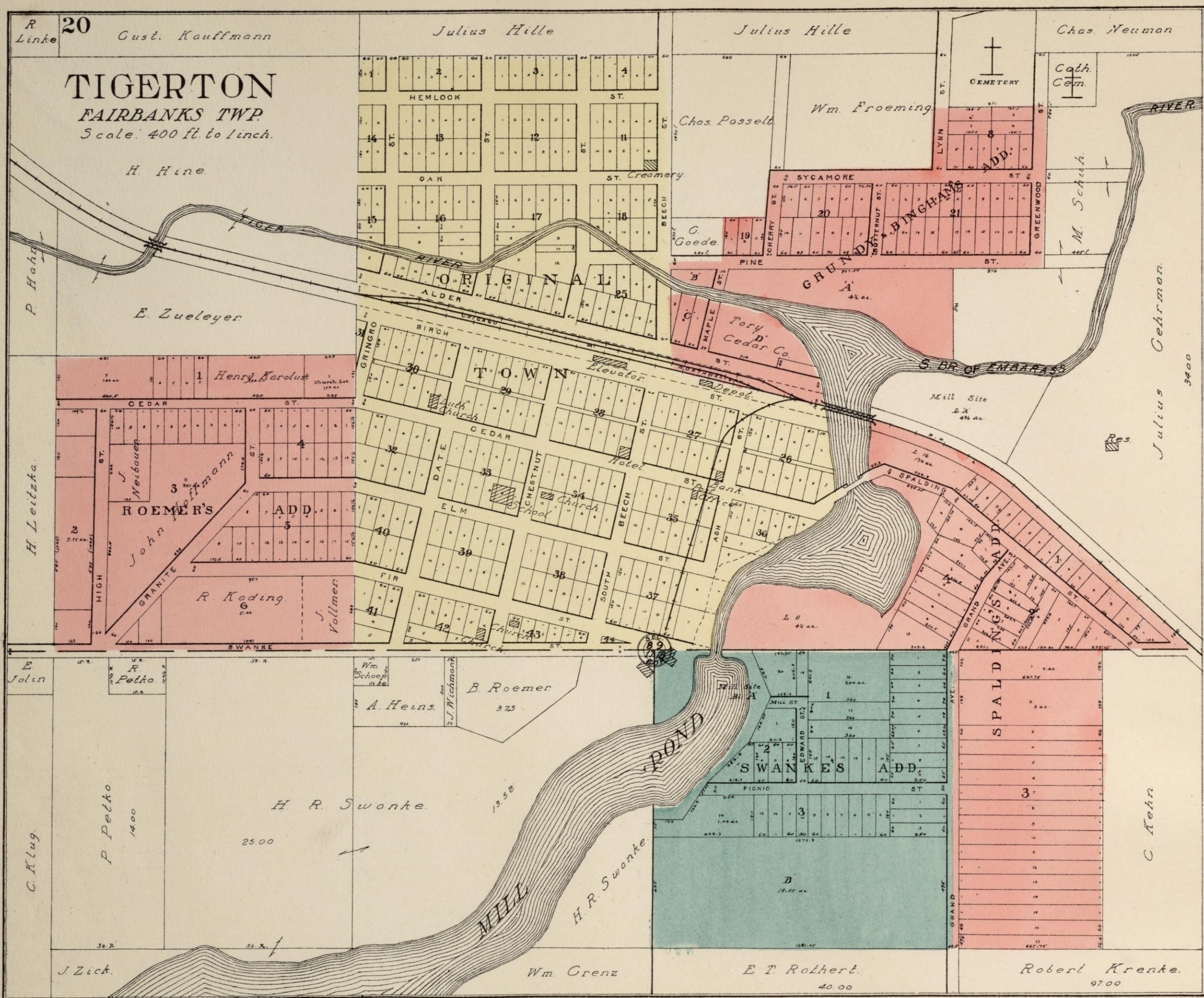


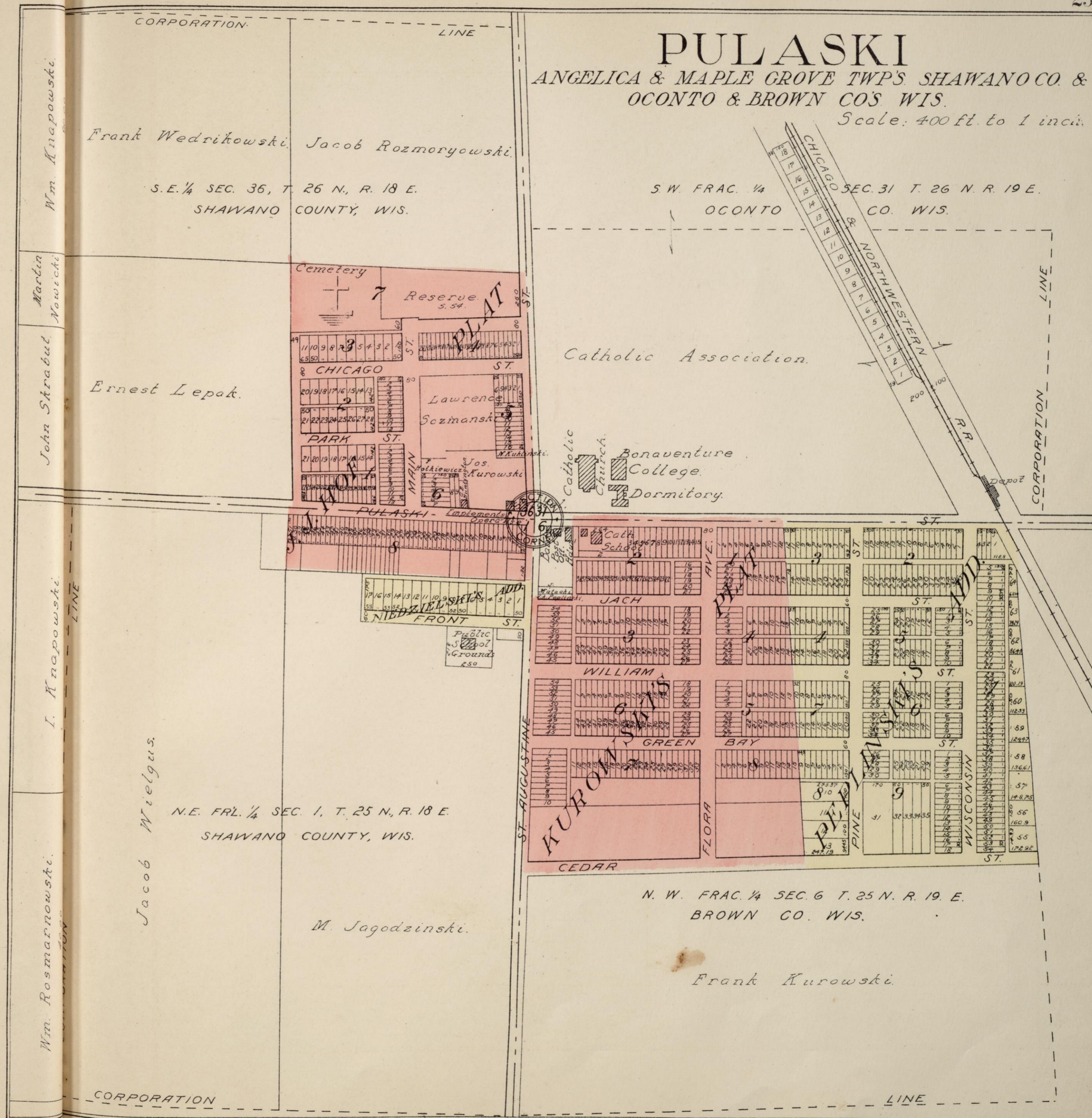
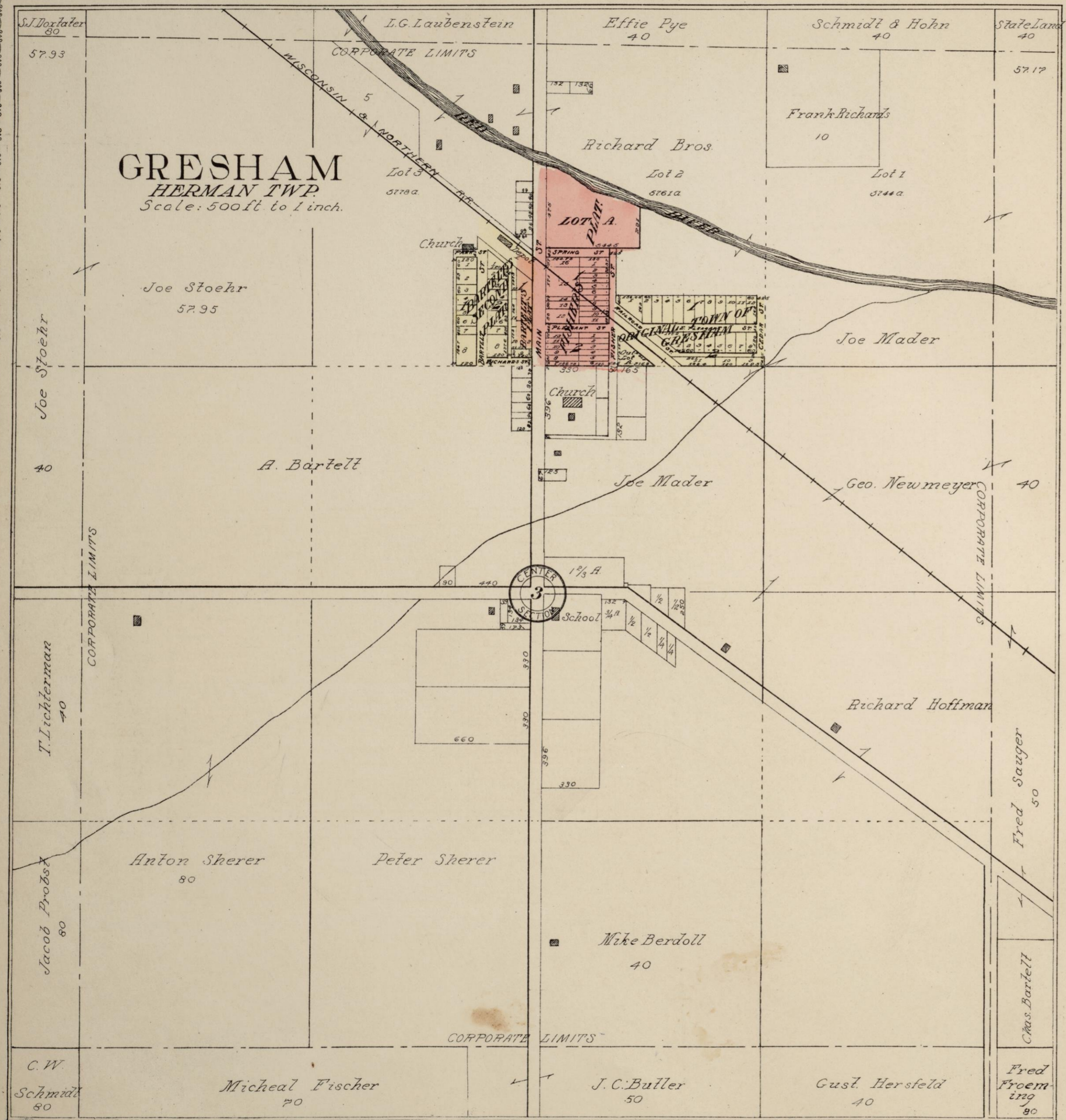
SOUTH PART
OF THE CITY OF
SHAWANO
WISCONSIN
COUNTY SEAT OF SHAWANO COUNTY
Scale: 400 ft. = one inch.

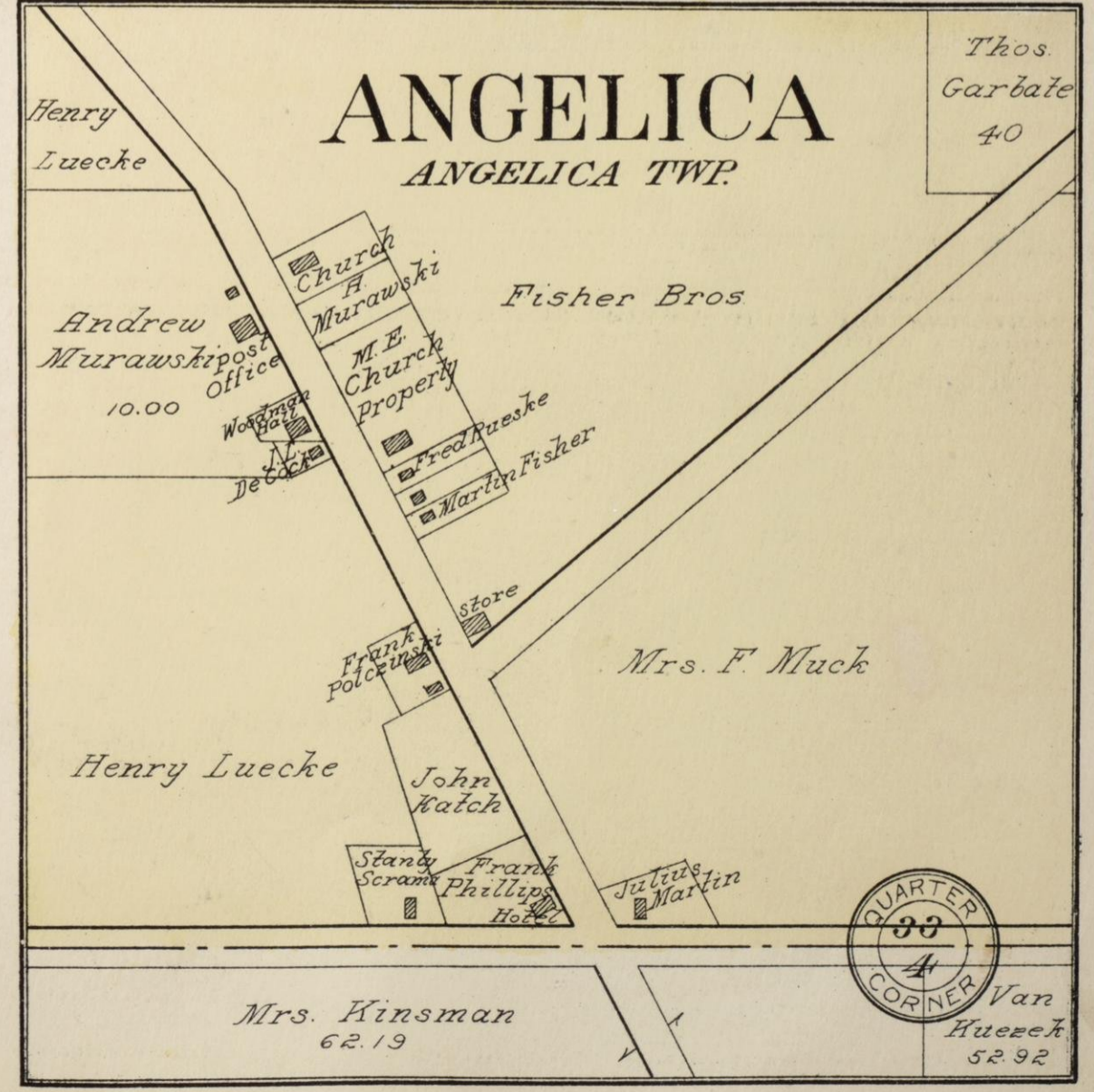
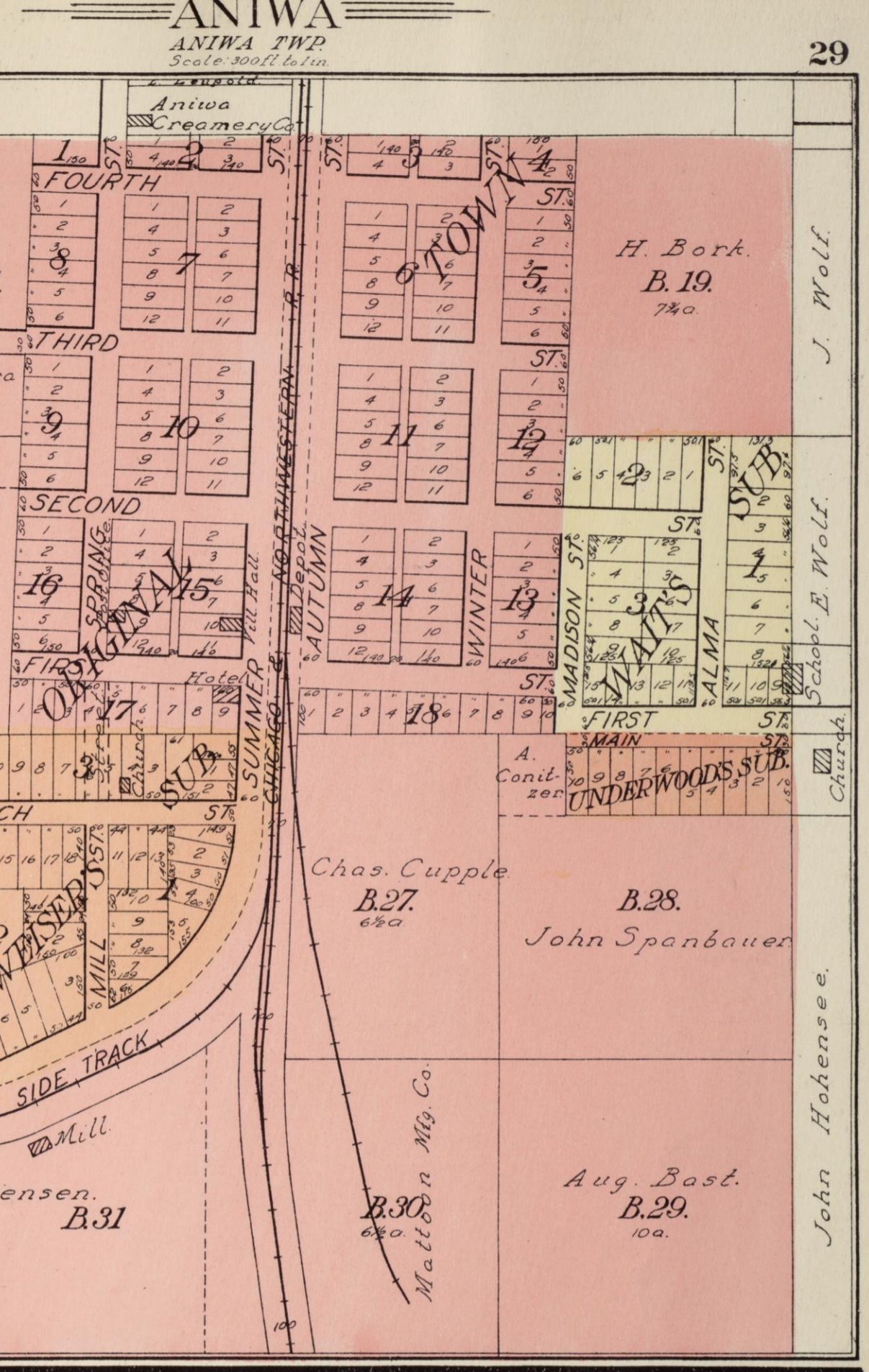
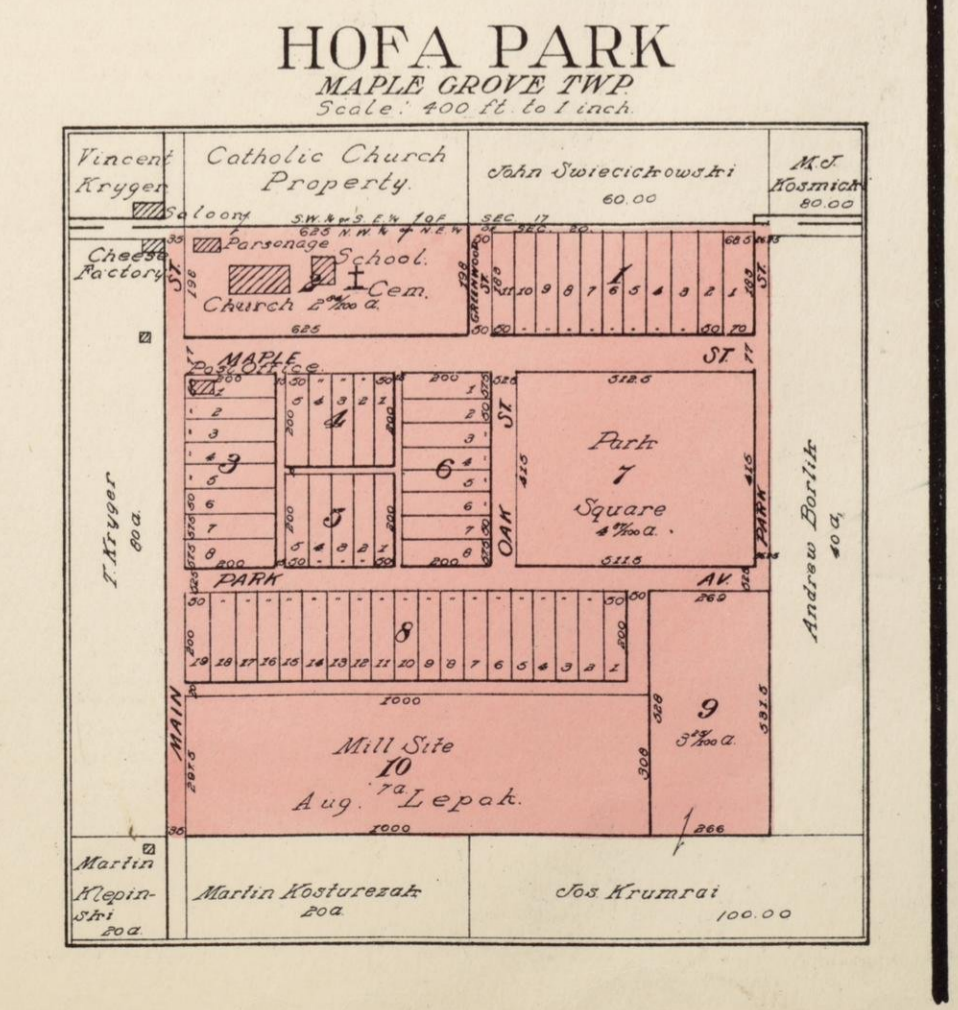
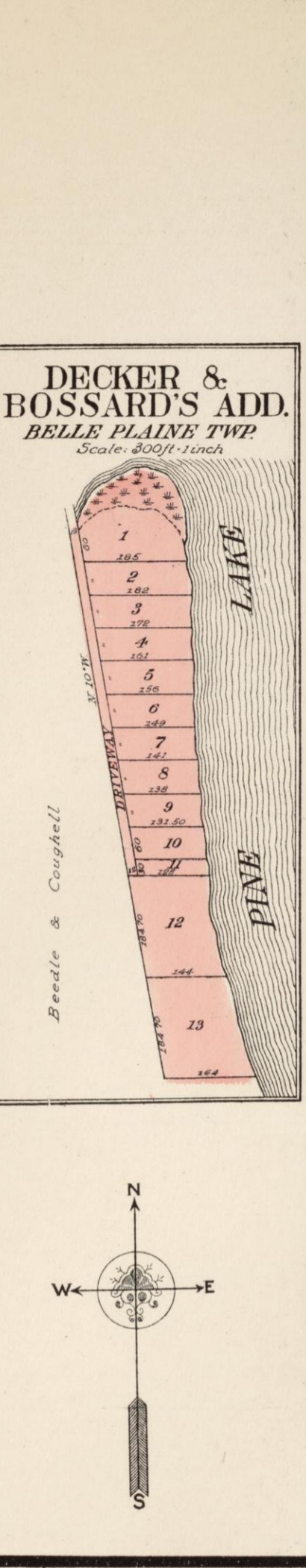
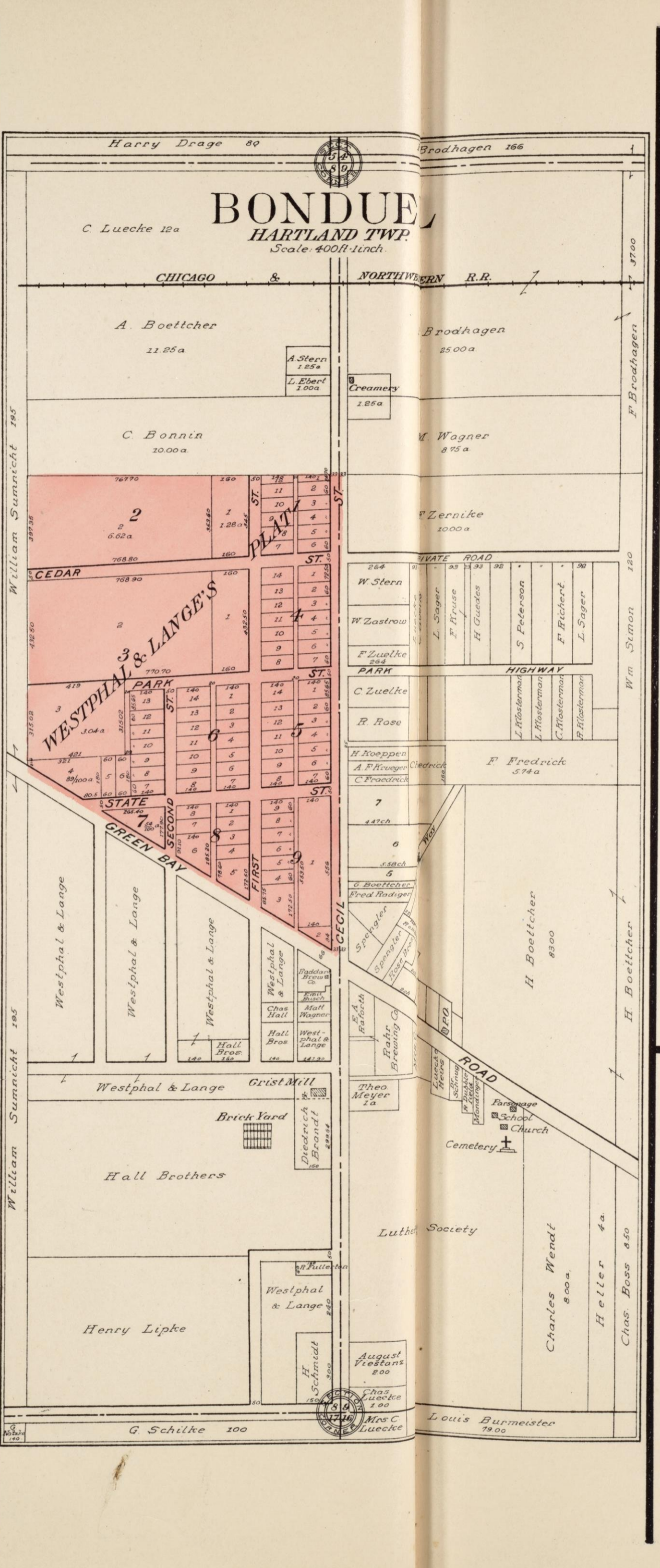
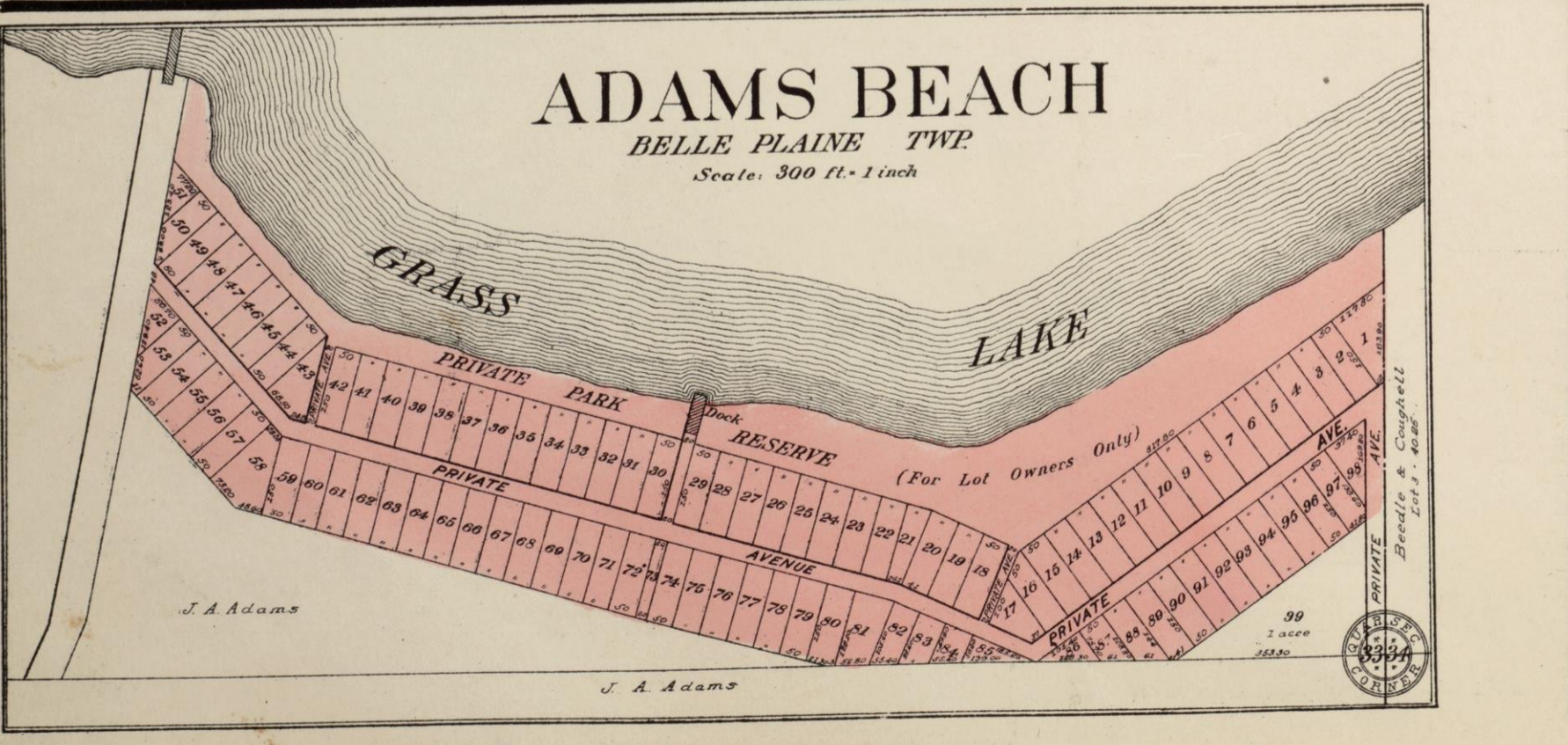
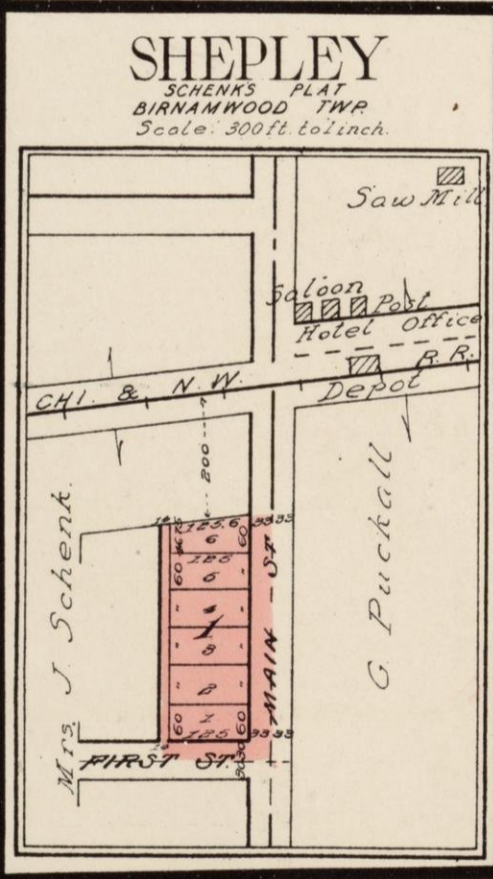
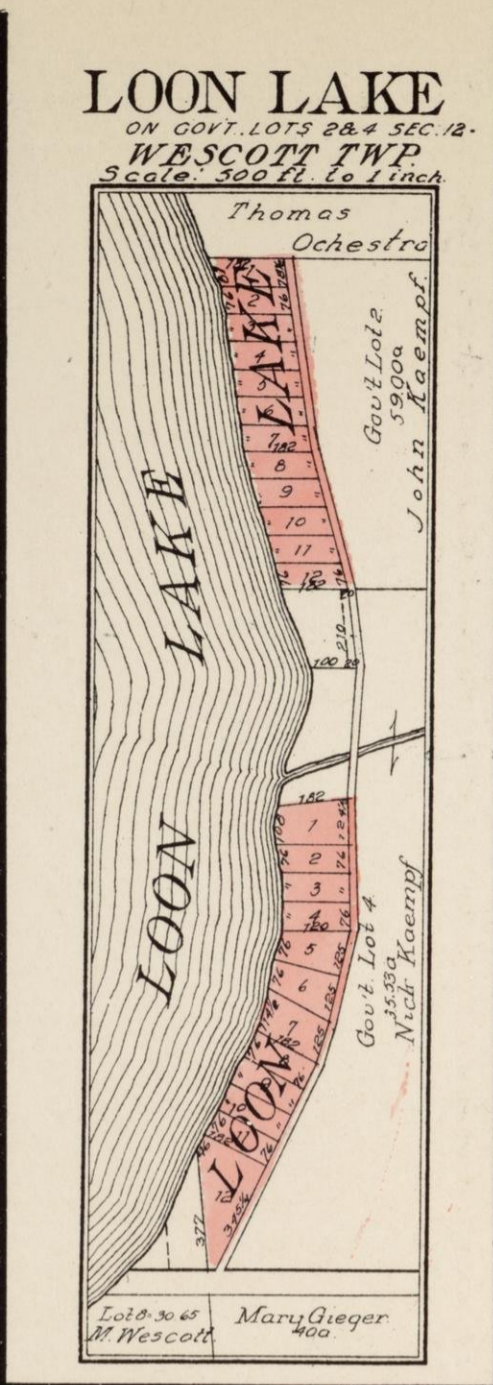
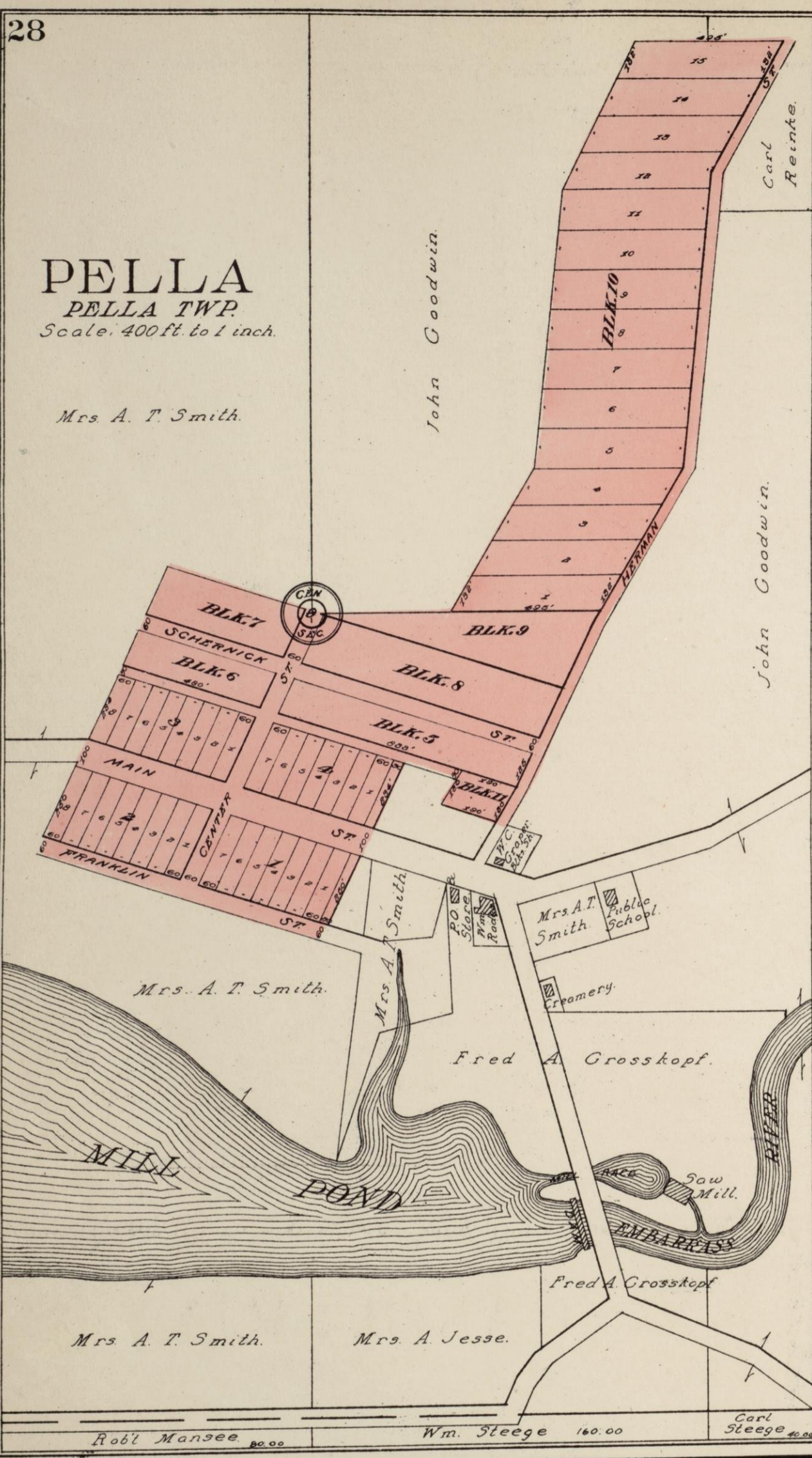
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Ward numbers are shown in large shaded figures

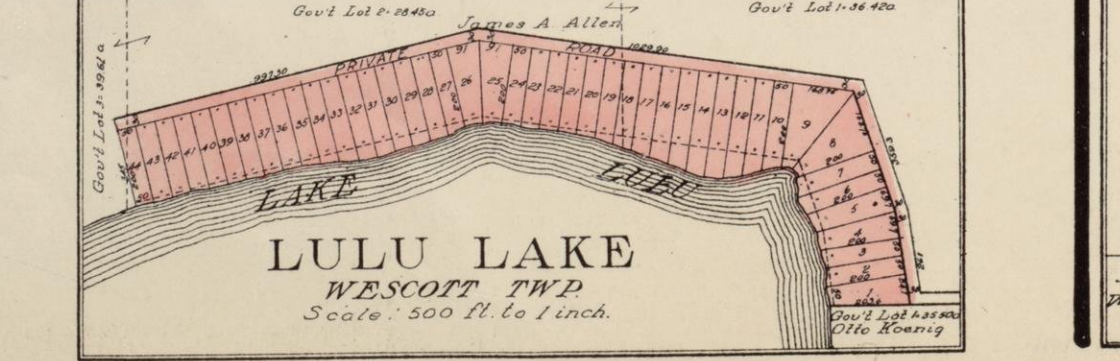
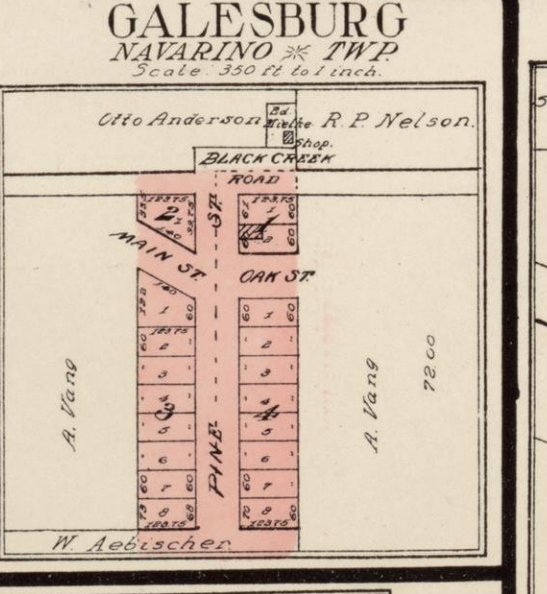
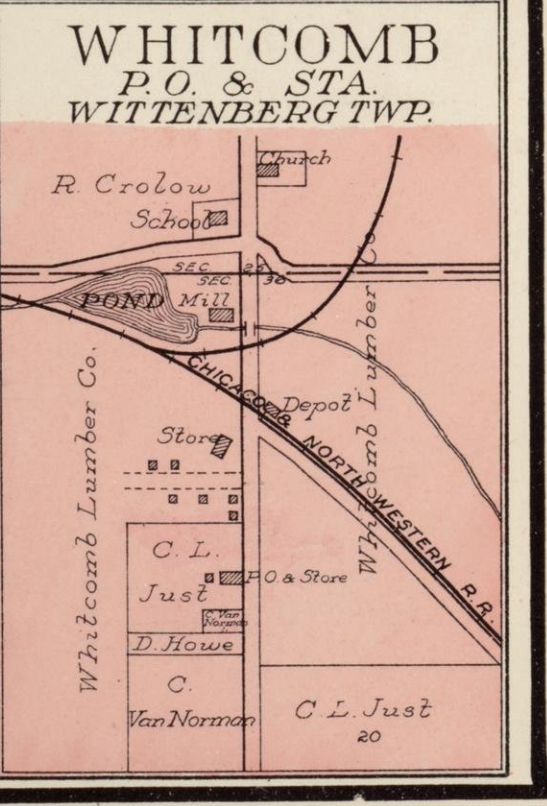
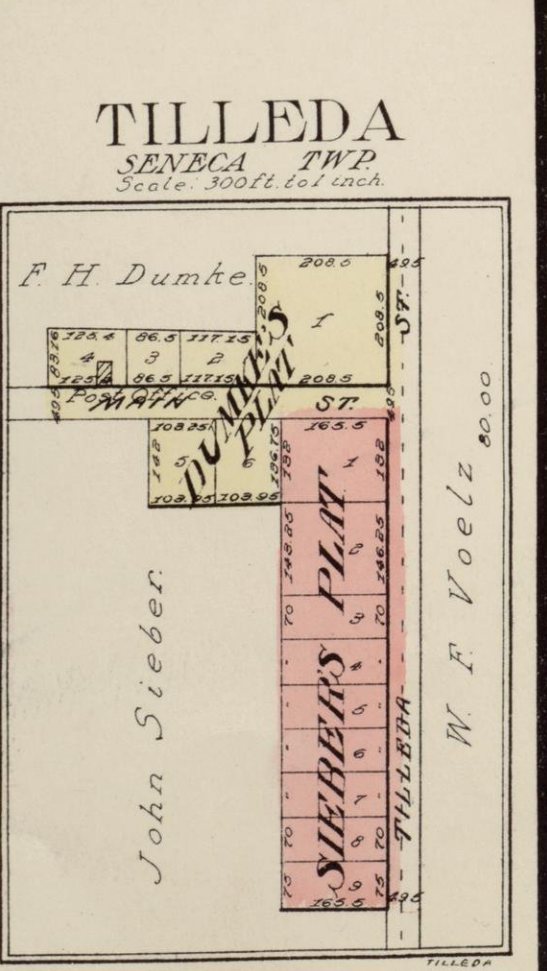
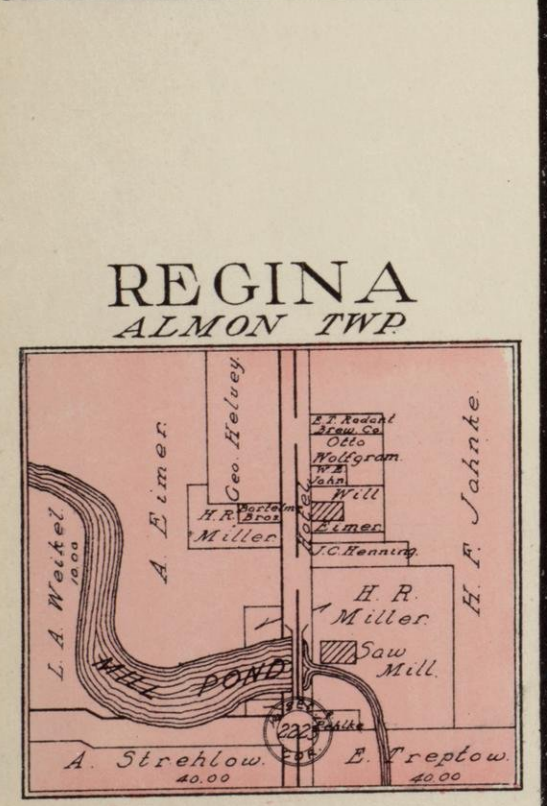
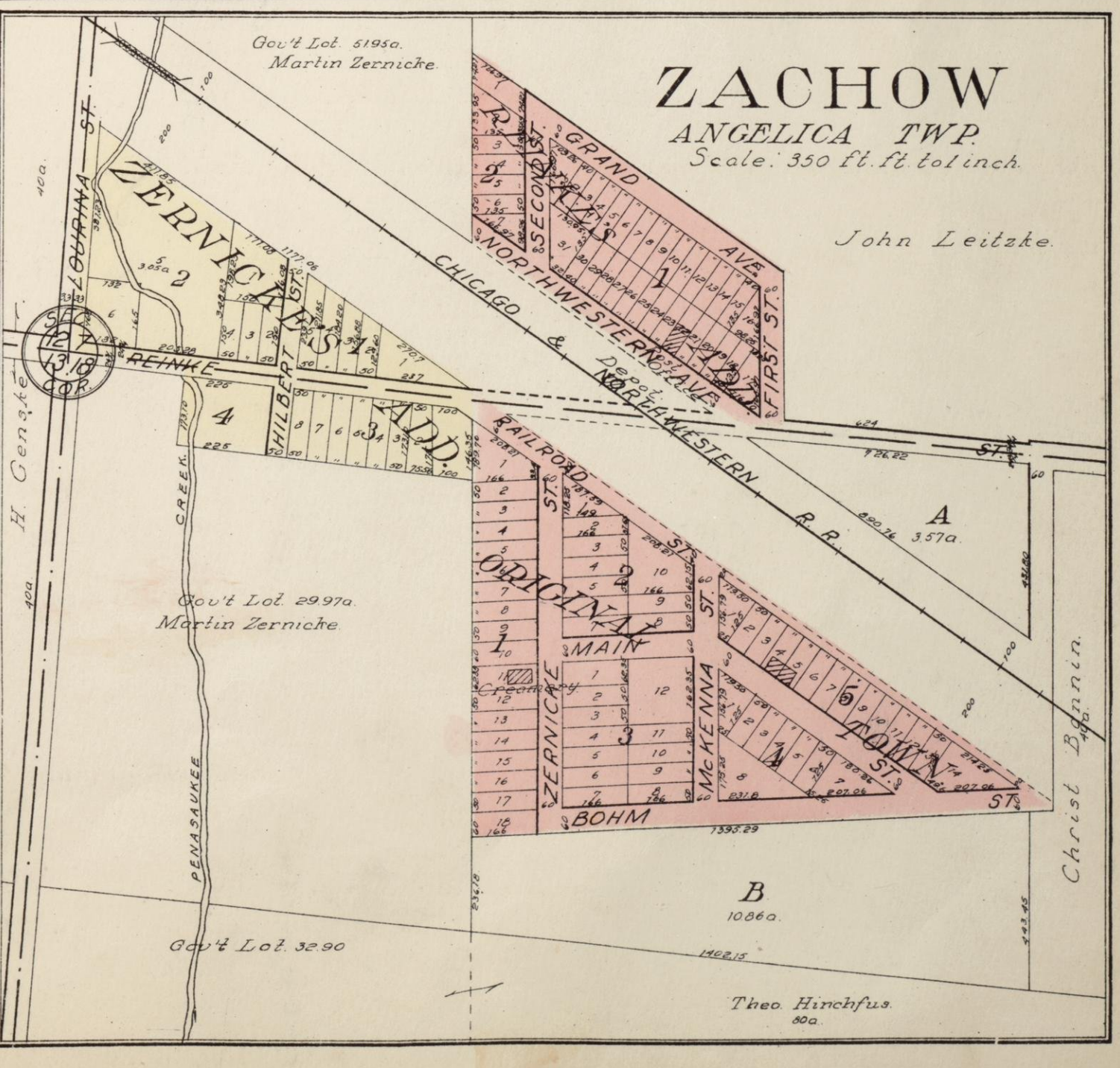
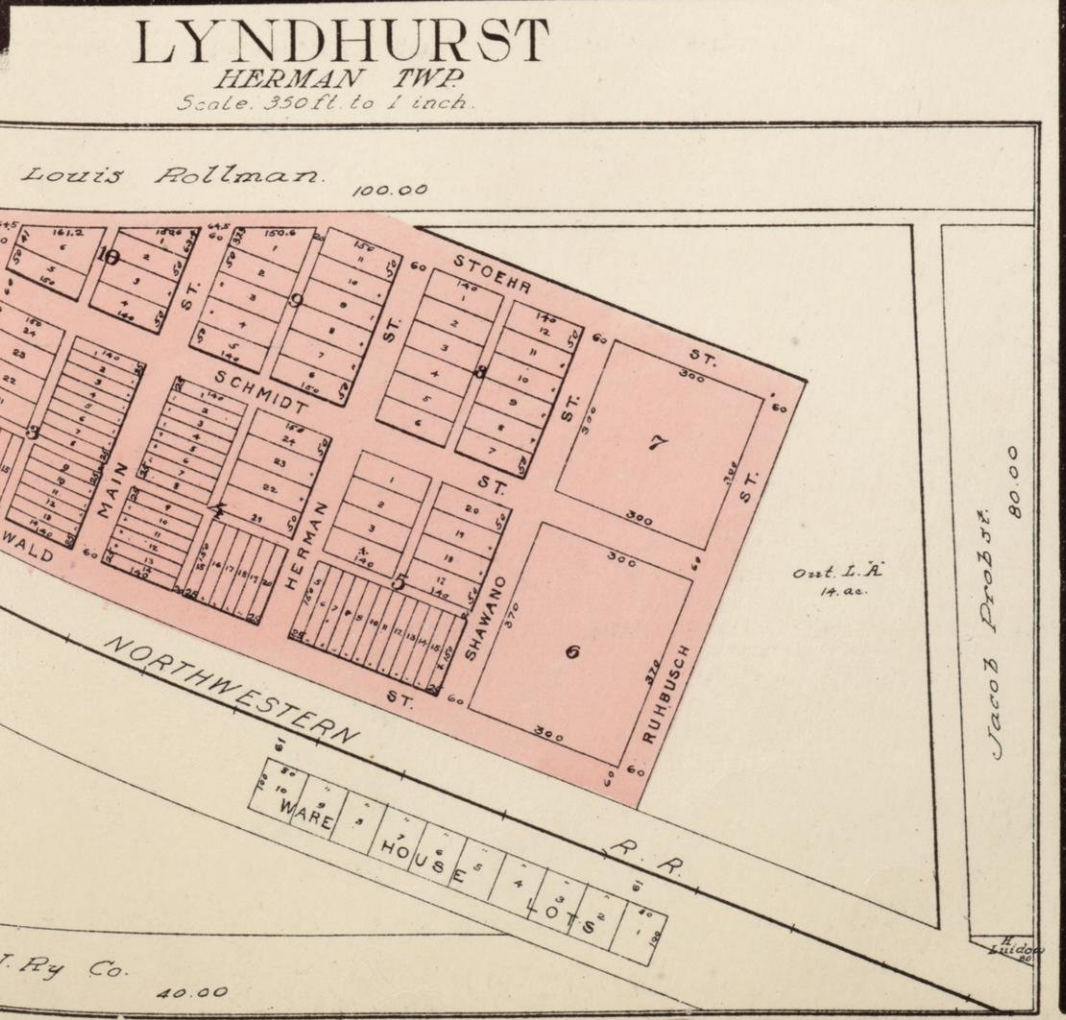
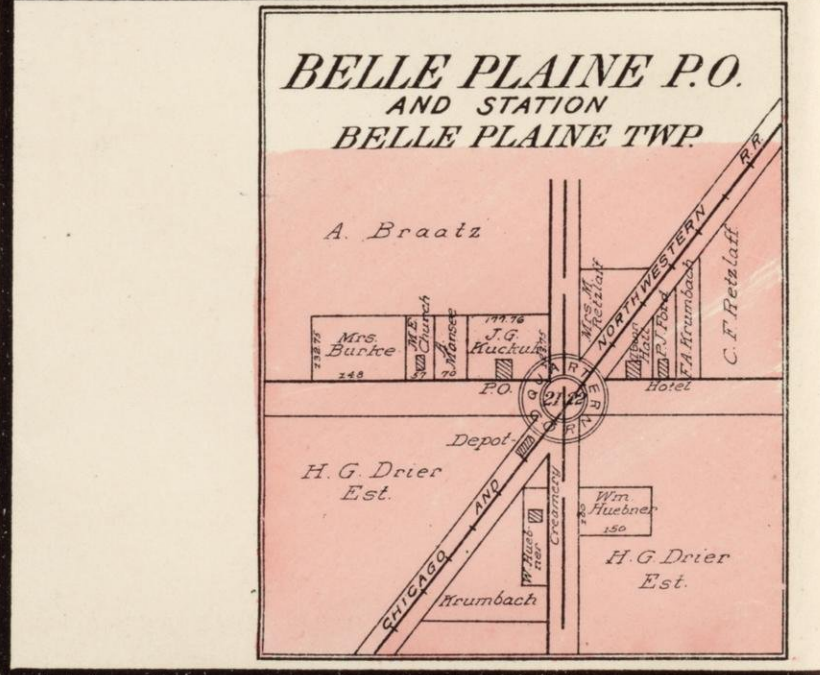
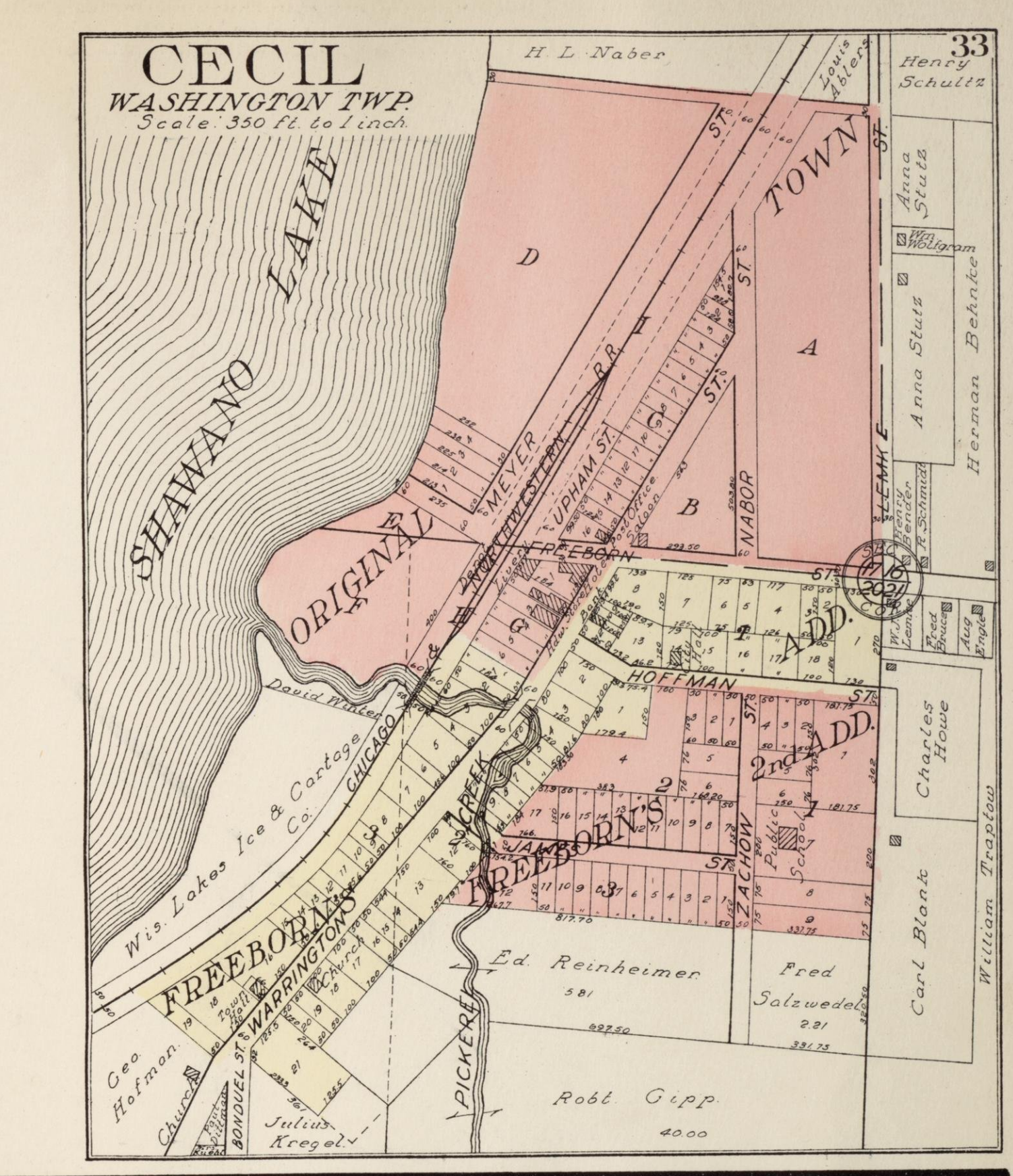
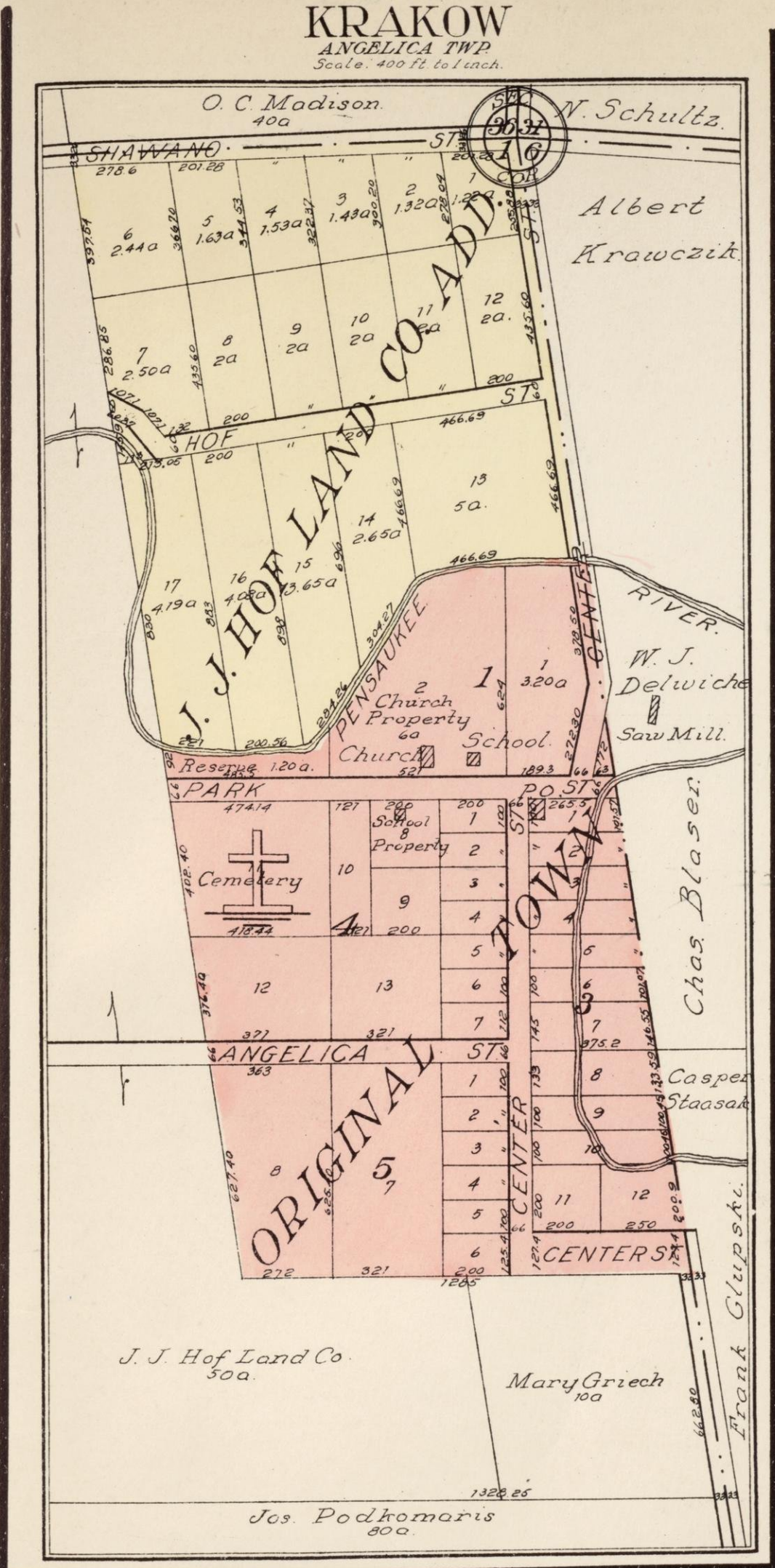
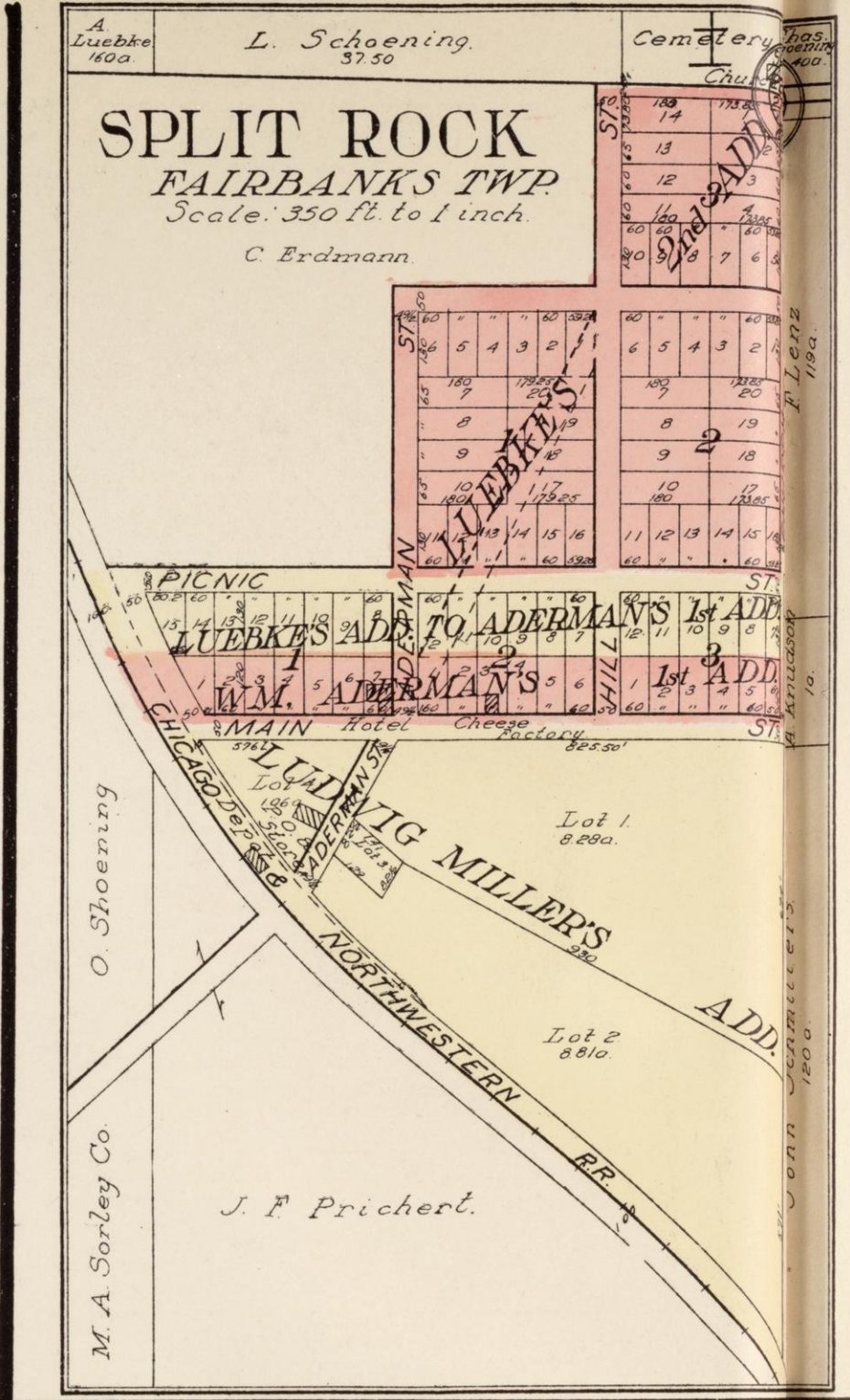
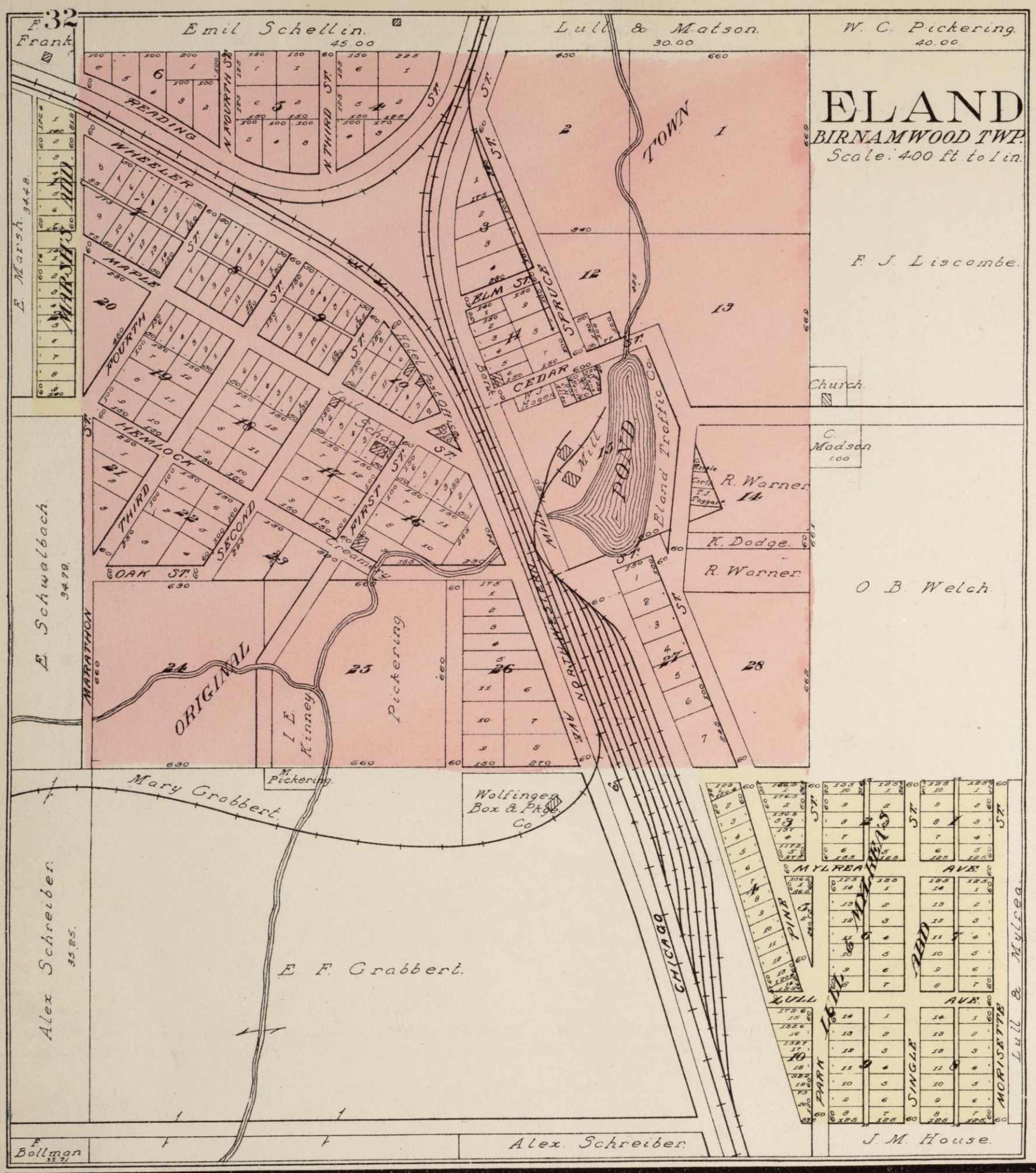
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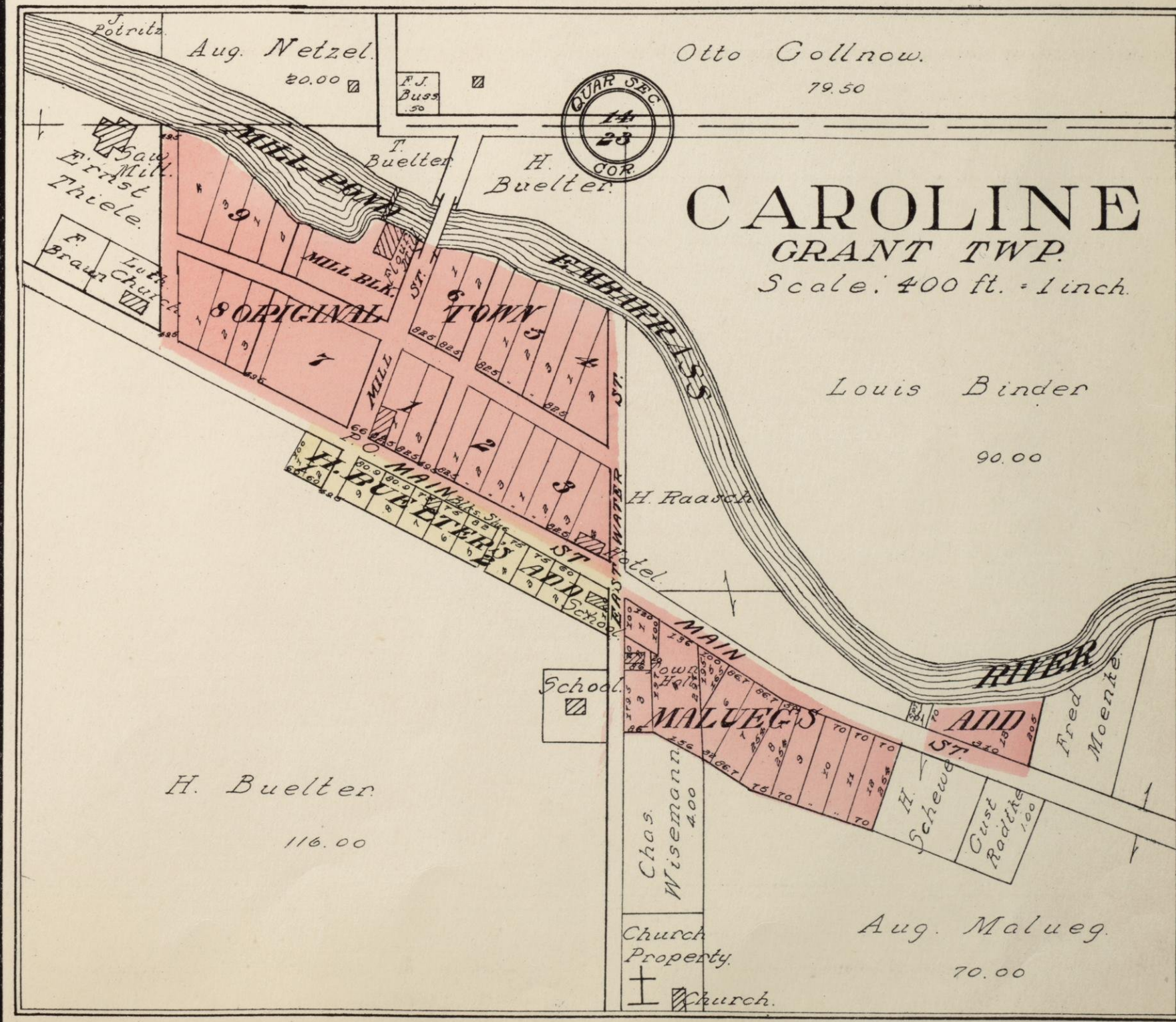
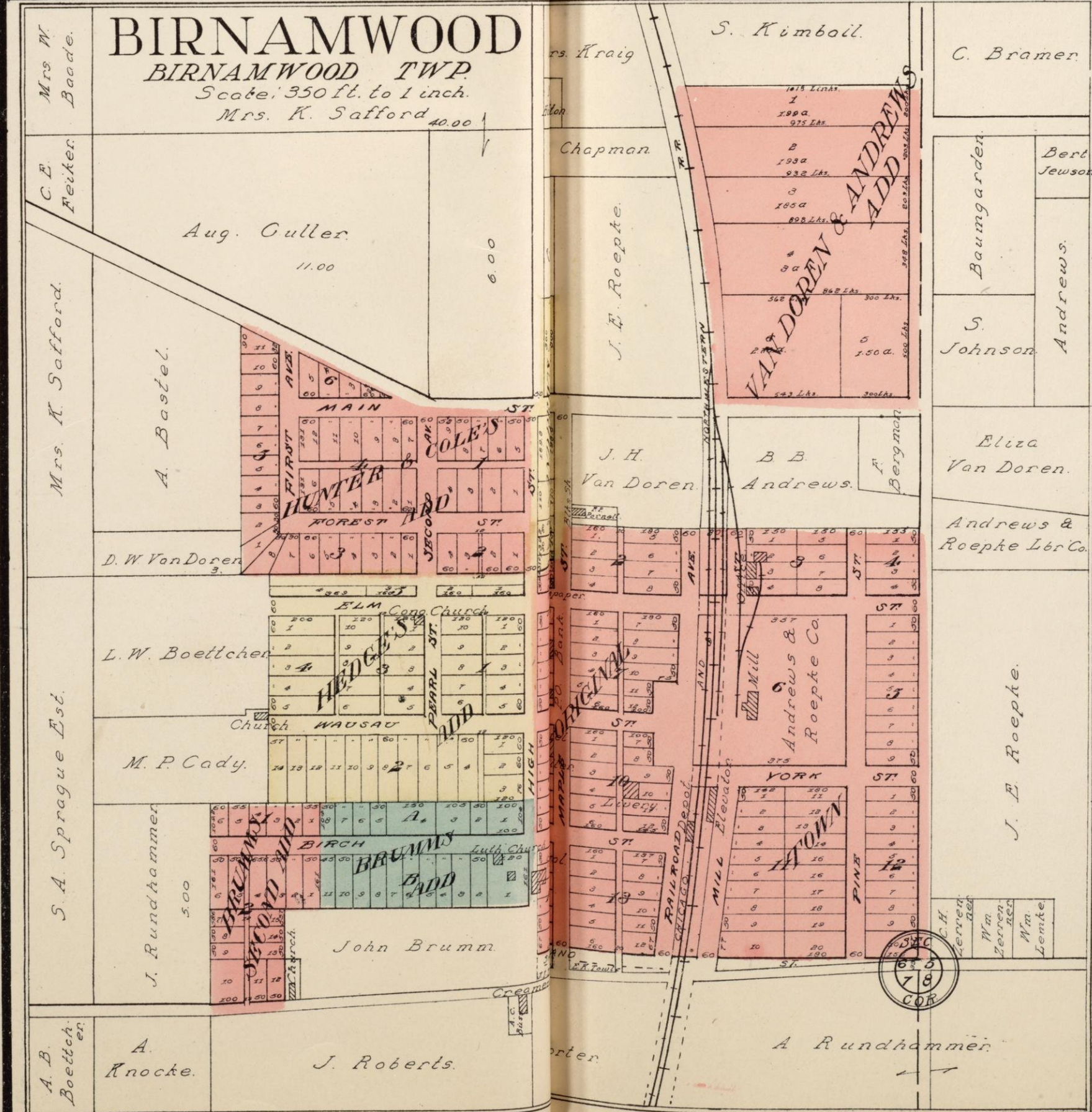
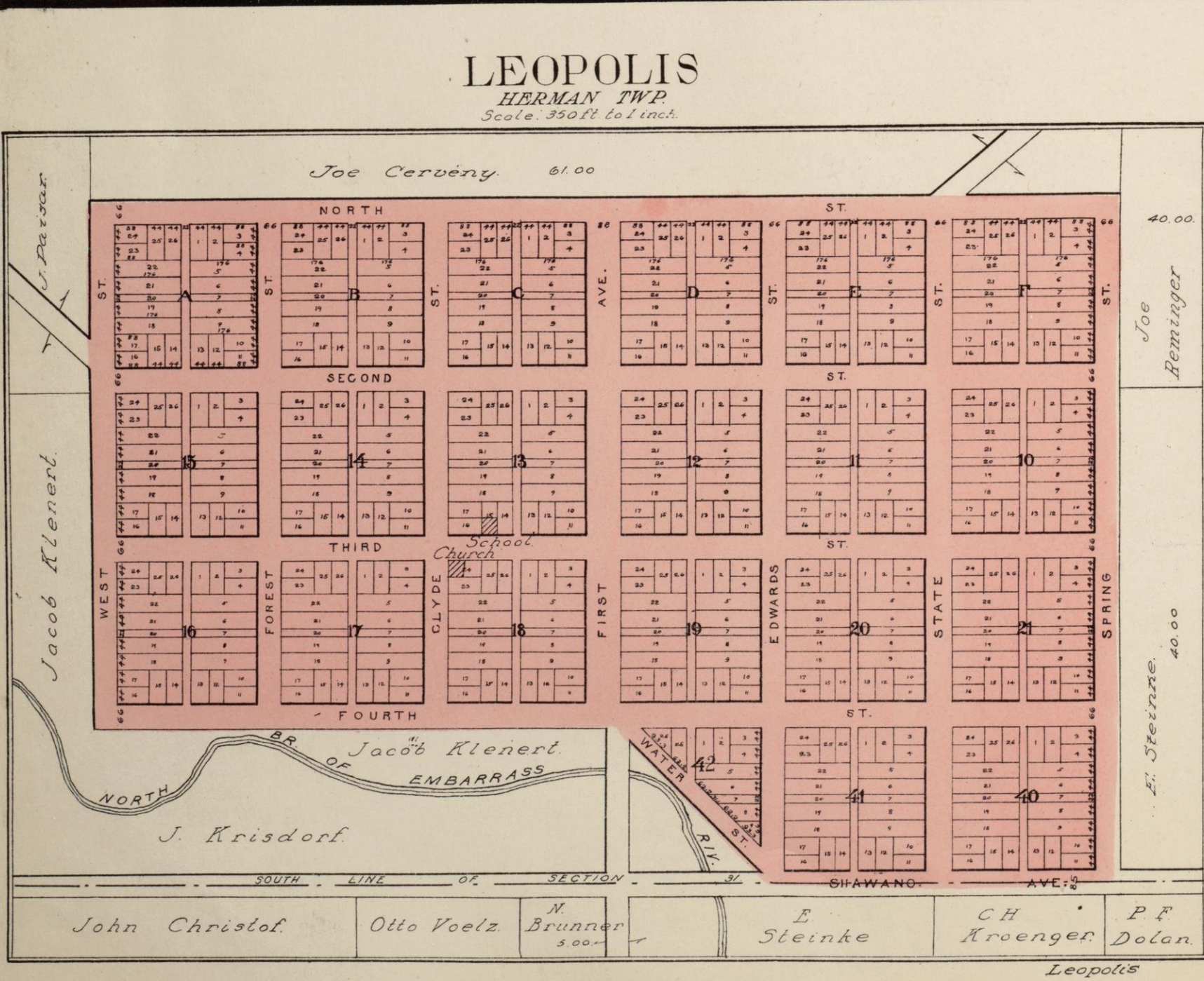
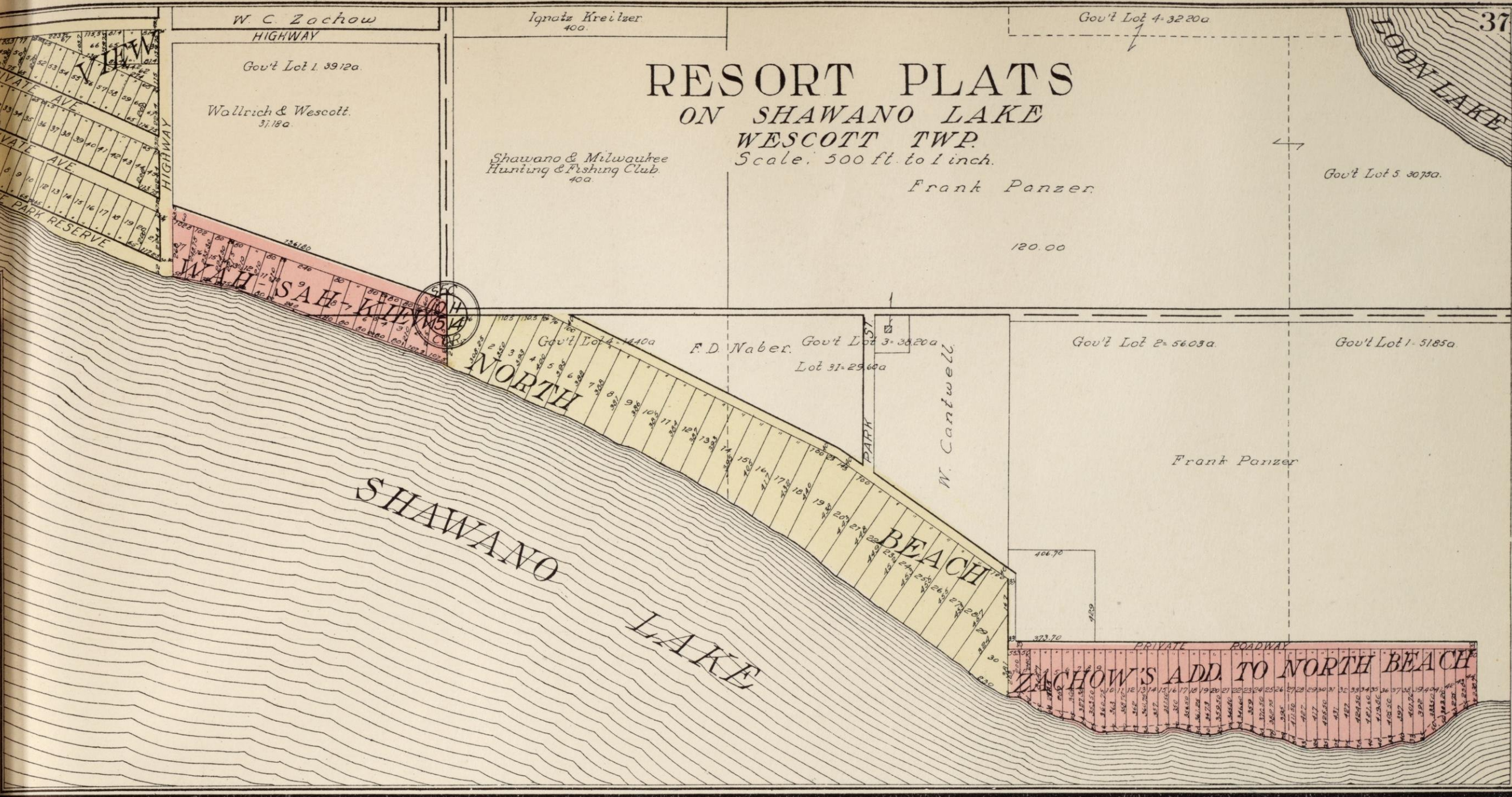
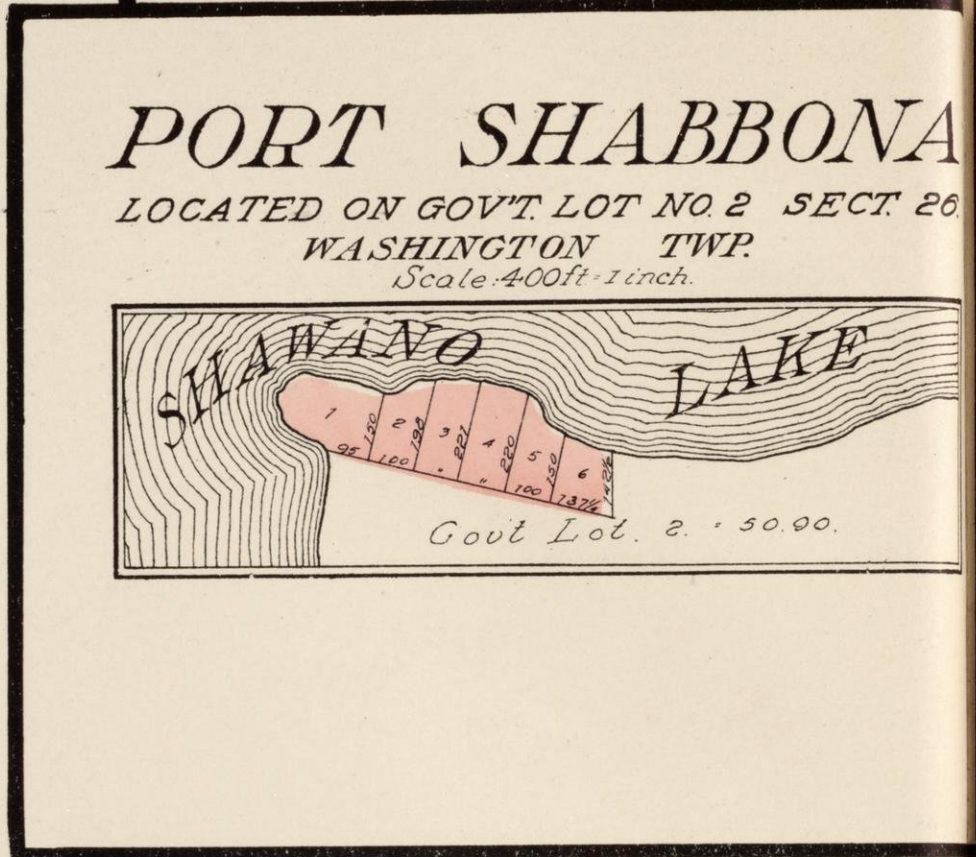
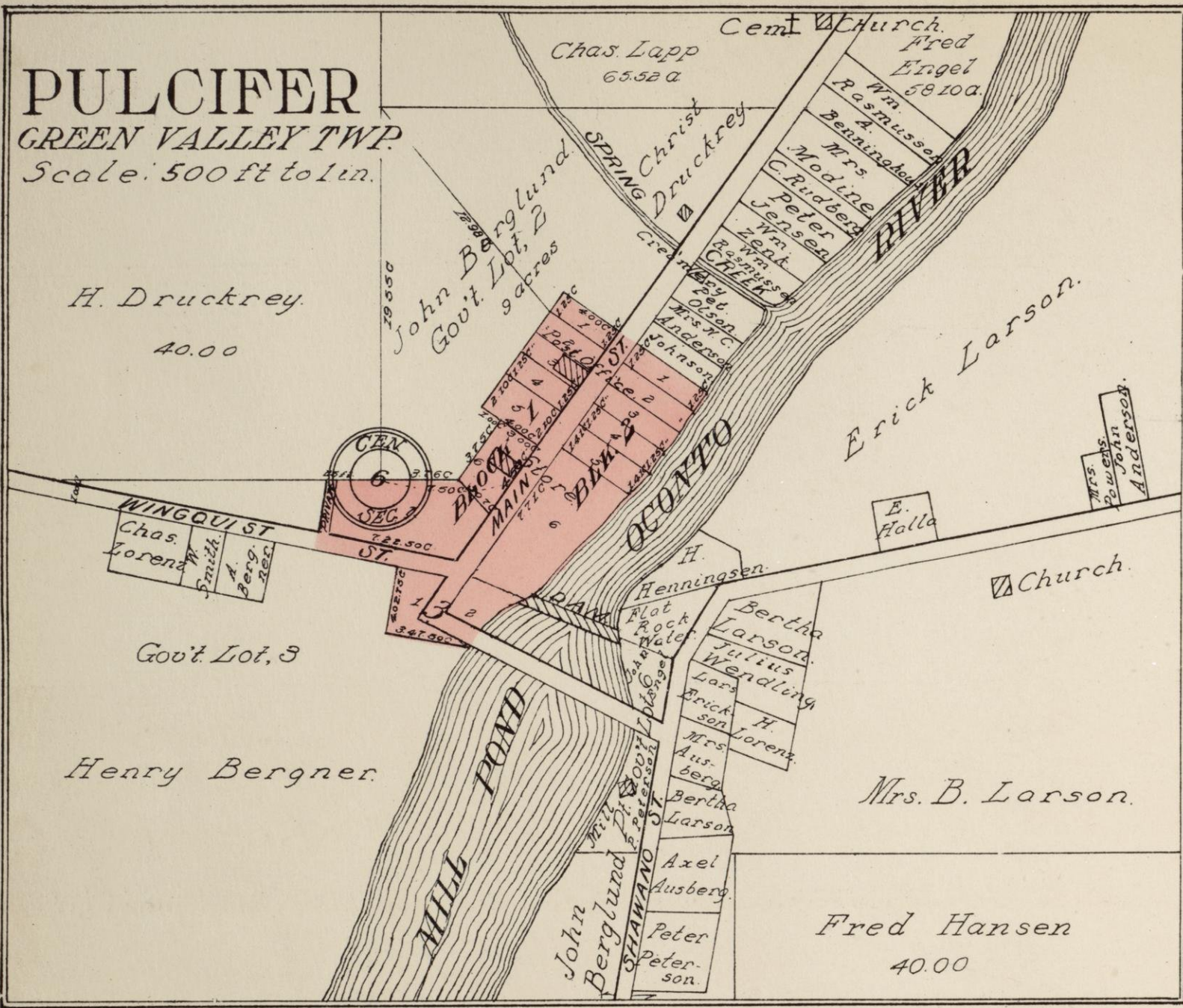
FOR NORTH PART OF SHAWANO, SEE PAGES 12 & 13.

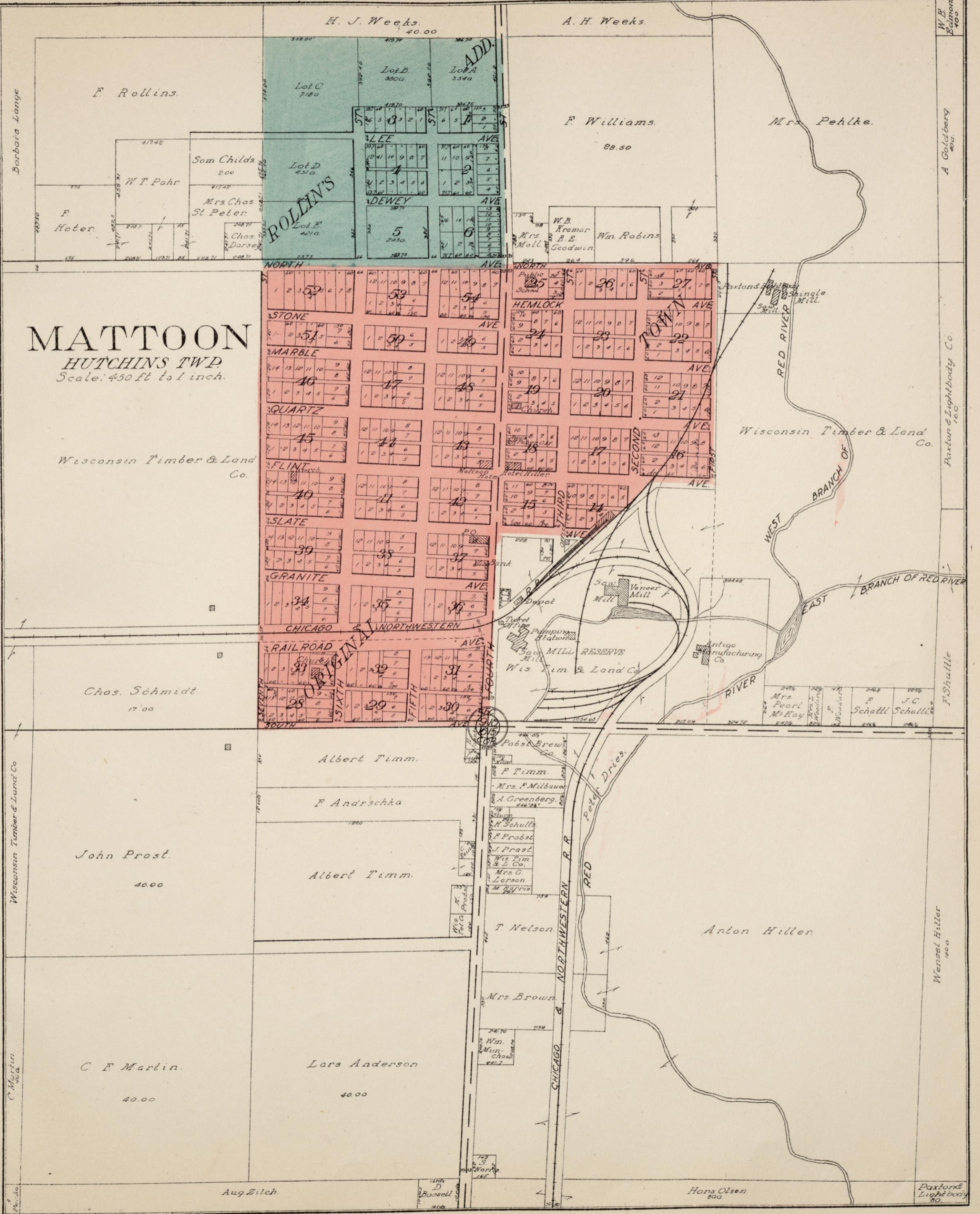












MATTOON
 HUTCHINS TWP
 Scale: 450 ft to 1 inch.

H. J. Weeks.
 40.00

A. H. Weeks

F. Rollins.

F. Williams.

Mrs. Pehlke.

Sam Childs
 200

ROLLINS'S

ADD.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

LEE AVE
 DEWEY AVE

28.50

W.B. Kramar
 Mrs. E.E. Goodwin

Wm. Robins

Wiscnsin Timber & Land Co.

Wiscnsin Timber & Land Co.

Chas. Schmidt.
 17.00

Albert Timm.

F. Andraska

John Prost.
 40.00

Albert Timm.

C. F. Martin.
 40.00

Lars Anderson
 40.00

Aug. Zilch

T. Nelson.

Anton Hiller.

Mrs. Brown

Wm. Murphree

Hans Olson
 800

Paxton & Lightbody
 60

A Goldtberg
 400

Paxton & Lightbody Co.
 100

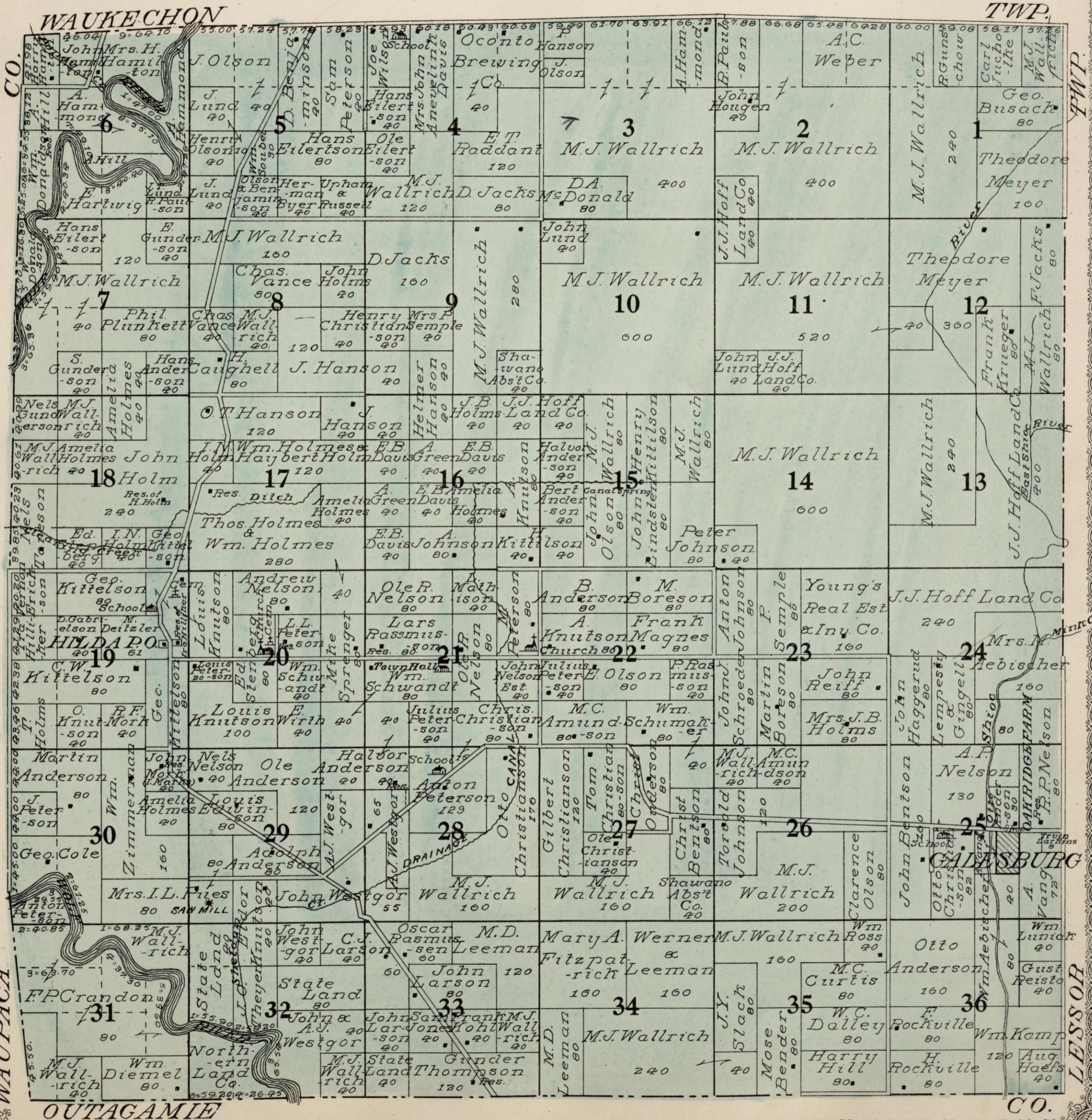
F. Shuller

Wenzel Hiller
 1000

Paxton & Lightbody
 60

MAP OF
NAVARINO
TOWNSHIP
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 25 North, Range 16 East of the 4th P. M.



OUTAGAMIE

CO.

WAUPACA

LESSOR

WAUKECHON

TWP.

TWP.

HILDAPO

GALSBURG

MAP OF LESSOR TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 25 North, Range 17 East of the 4th P. M.

HARTLAND

TWP. School

Main map grid showing land parcels with owner names and acreage. Includes 'WHITE LAKE' and 'BRIARTON' labels.

OUTAGAMIE

CO.

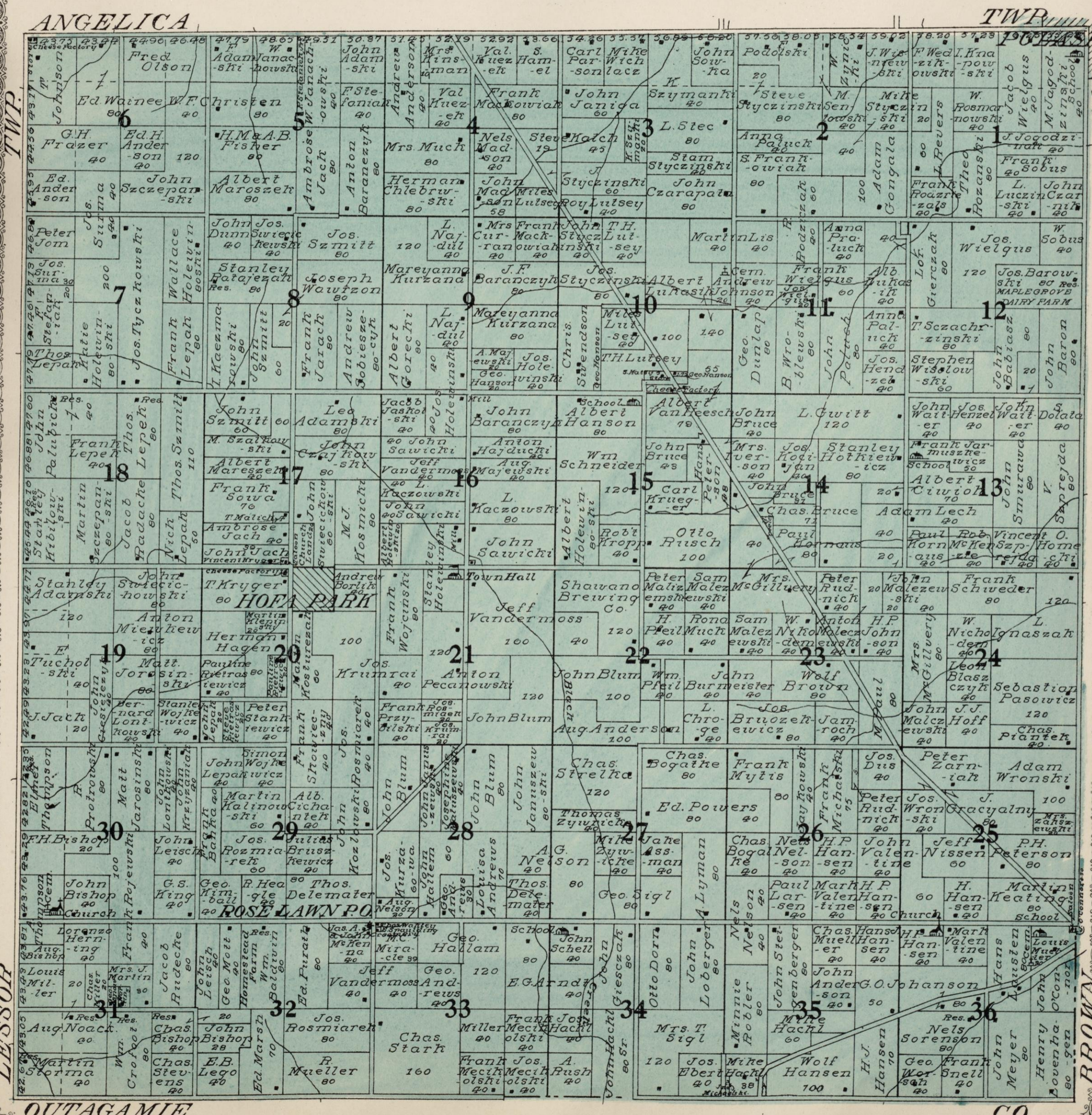
NAVARINO

MAPLE GROVE

MAP OF MAPLE GROVE TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 25 North, Range 18 East of the 4th P. M.



ANGELICA

TWP POLASKI

LESSOR

OUTAGAMIE

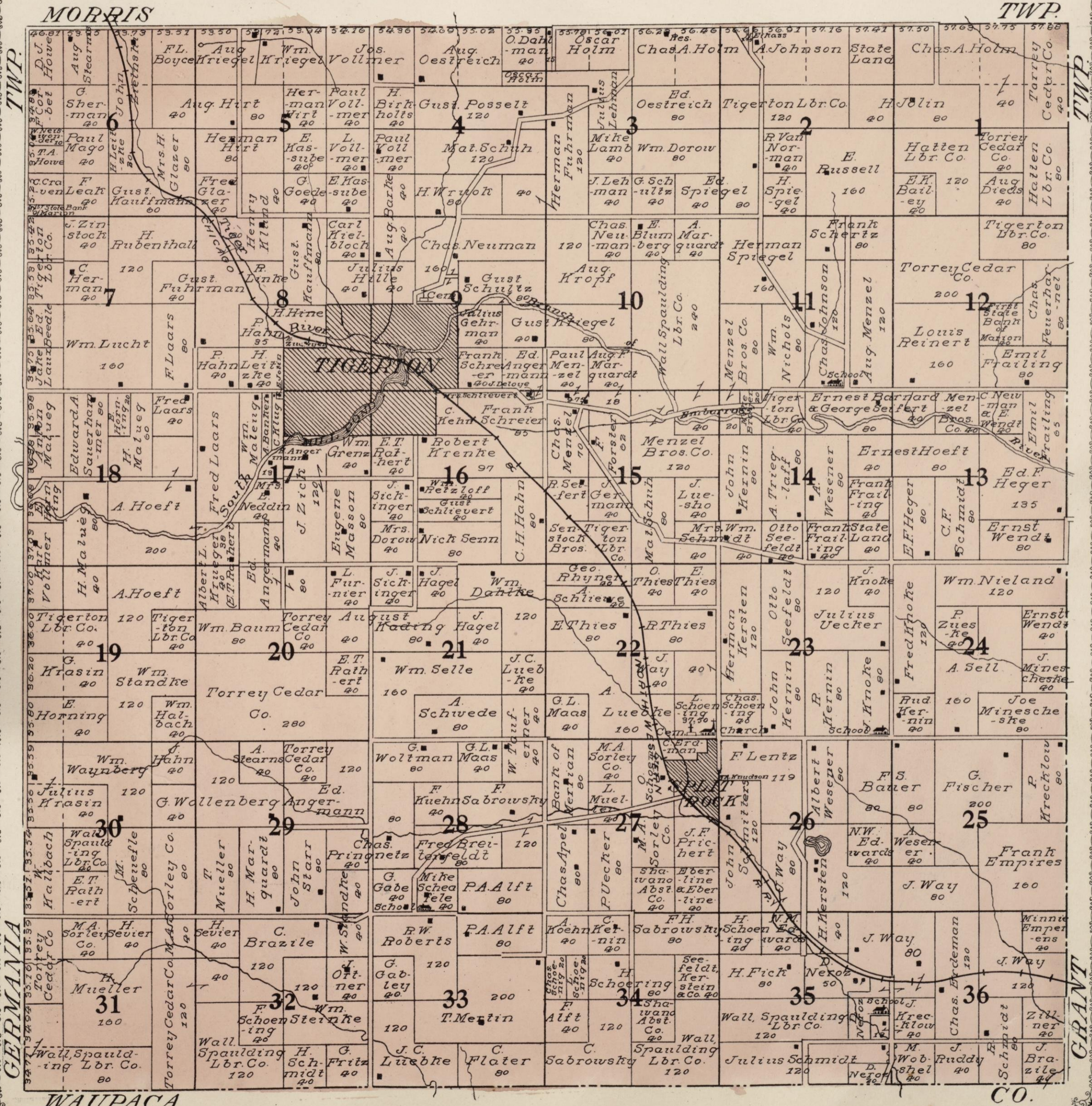
TWP BROWN

CO.

MAP OF FAIRBANKS TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 26 North, Range 12 East of the 4th P. M.



MAP OF
PELLA
TOWNSHIP
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 26 North, Range 14 East of the 4th P. M.



HERMAN

TWP.

TWP.

TWP.

GRANT

BELLE PLAINE

WAUPACA

CO.

MAP OF BELLE PLAINE

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

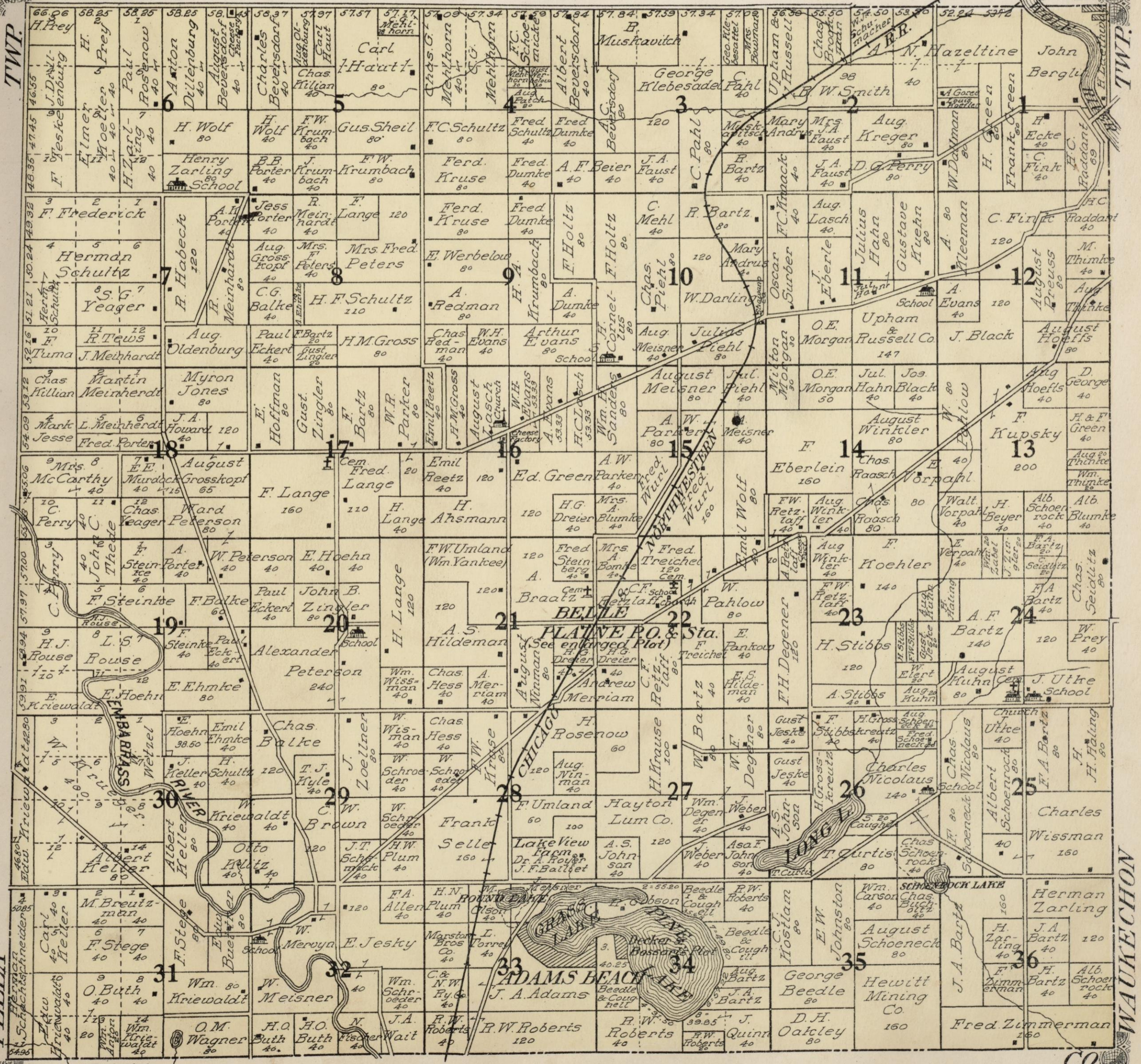
Township 26 North, Range 15 East of the 4th P. M.

RICHMOND

TWP.

TWP.

TWP.



PELLA

WAUKEGON

WAUPACA

CO.

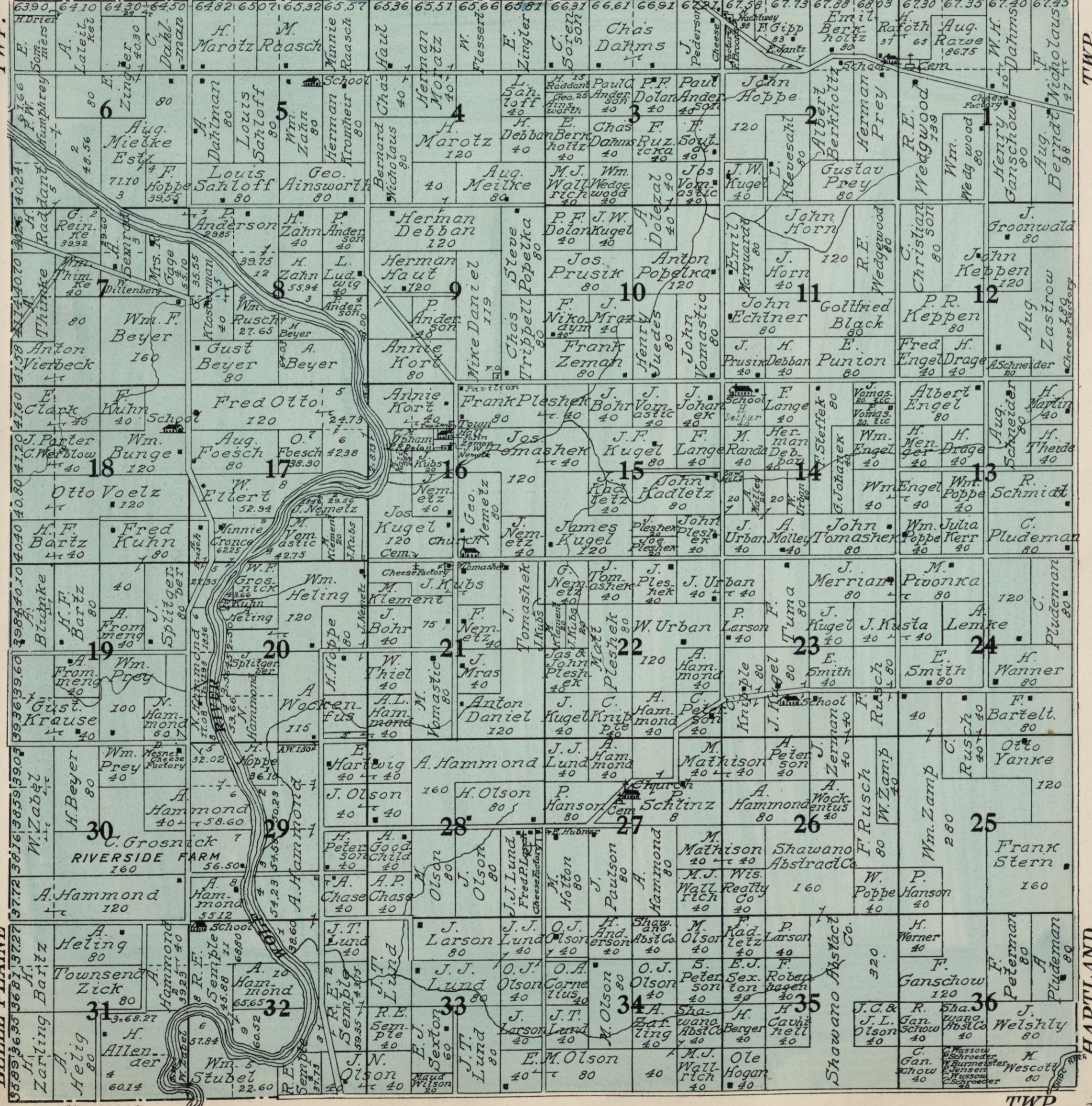
MAP OF WAUKECHON TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 26 North, Range 16 East of the 4th P. M.

WESCOTT

TWP.



NAVARINO

TWP.

TWP.

TWP.

TWP.

TWP.

MAP OF
HARTLAND
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 26 North, Range 17 East of the 4th P. M.

WASHINGTON

TWP.

TWP.

TWP.

4603 Frank Busewitz	6869 Ed. Schulz	6919 Henry Zastrow	6972 Carl Zuehlsdorff	7010 Richard Popp	7056 Aug. Woldt	7103 Albert Pitt	7150 Wm. Madler	7206 H. Brodhagen	7215 H. Brodhagen	7224 F. Brodhagen	7233 Julius Meisner	7271 Albert Stern	7315 Julius Weisnicht	7359 W. Irueger	7403 Gust. Raathe	7446 Robt. Raathe	7503 H. Hoppe	7560 H. Fischer	7617 Herman Busch	7618 W. E. Arueger	7685 F. C. Hoefs	7752 D. Rueckert	7819	
5706 Wm. Zastrow	5898 Albert Rusch	5904 M. Rötter	5904 Carl Schultz	5904 John Westphal	5904 Wm. Summich	5904 H. Boettcher	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke	5904 John Luebke
6304 Herman Thiede	6304 Aug. Hinkfuss	6304 R. Schmidt	6304 Julius Beiersdorff	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke	6304 John Luebke
6528 Frank Schultz	6528 Aug. Noffke	6528 Wm. Simon	6528 John Kuehl	6528 Henry Krueger	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke	6528 H. Luecke
6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke	6660 John Luebke
7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.	7010 Chas. Summich Jr.
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7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.	7480 Chas. Summich Jr.
7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim	7700 Richard Geim
7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal	7900 Westphal

LESSOR

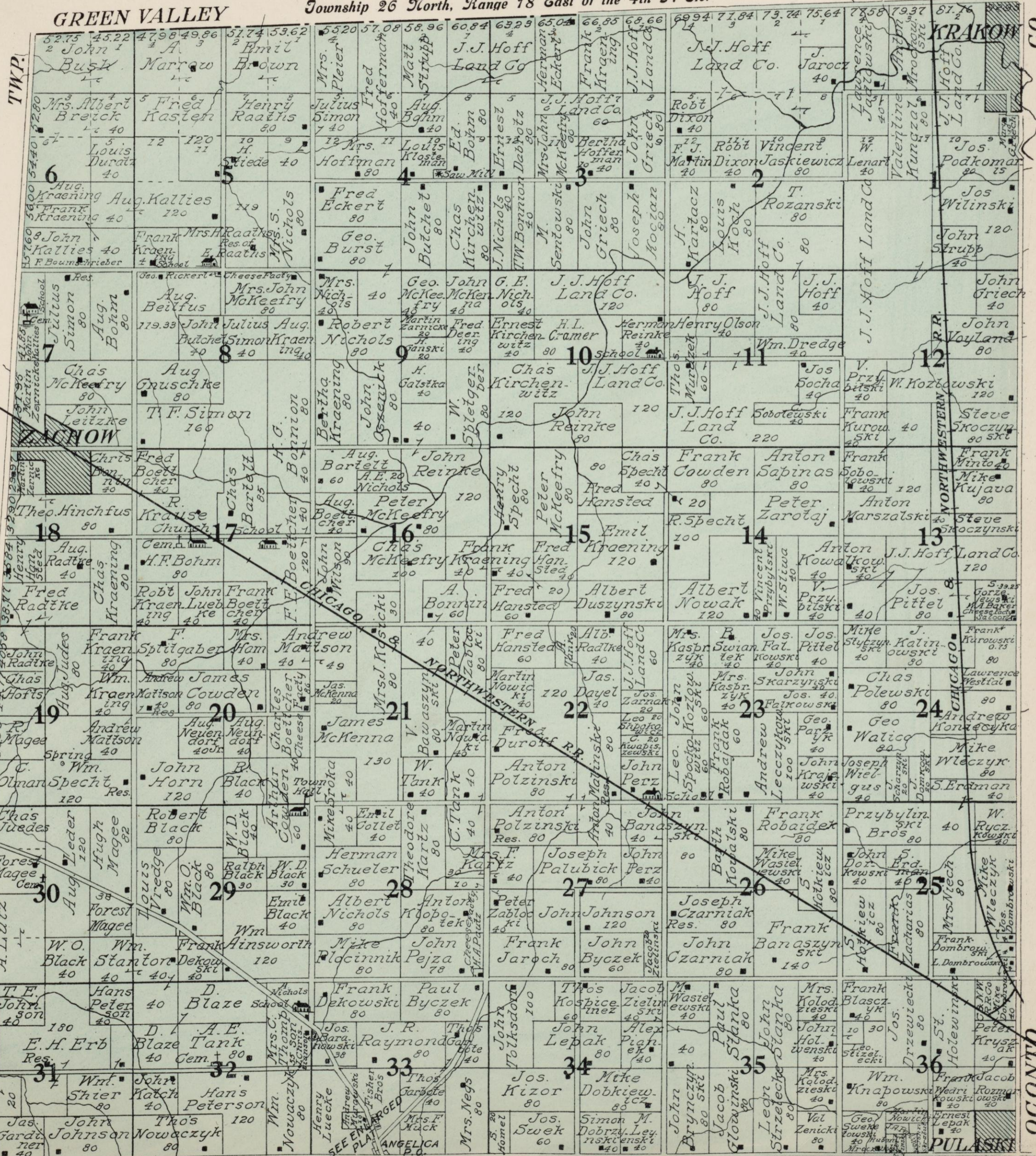
TWP.

ANGELICA

MAP OF ANGELICA TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 26 North, Range 18 East of the 4th P. M.



GREEN VALLEY

TWP.

KRAKOW

TWP.

HARTLAND

MAPLE GROVE

CO.

TWP.

COONTO

PULASKI

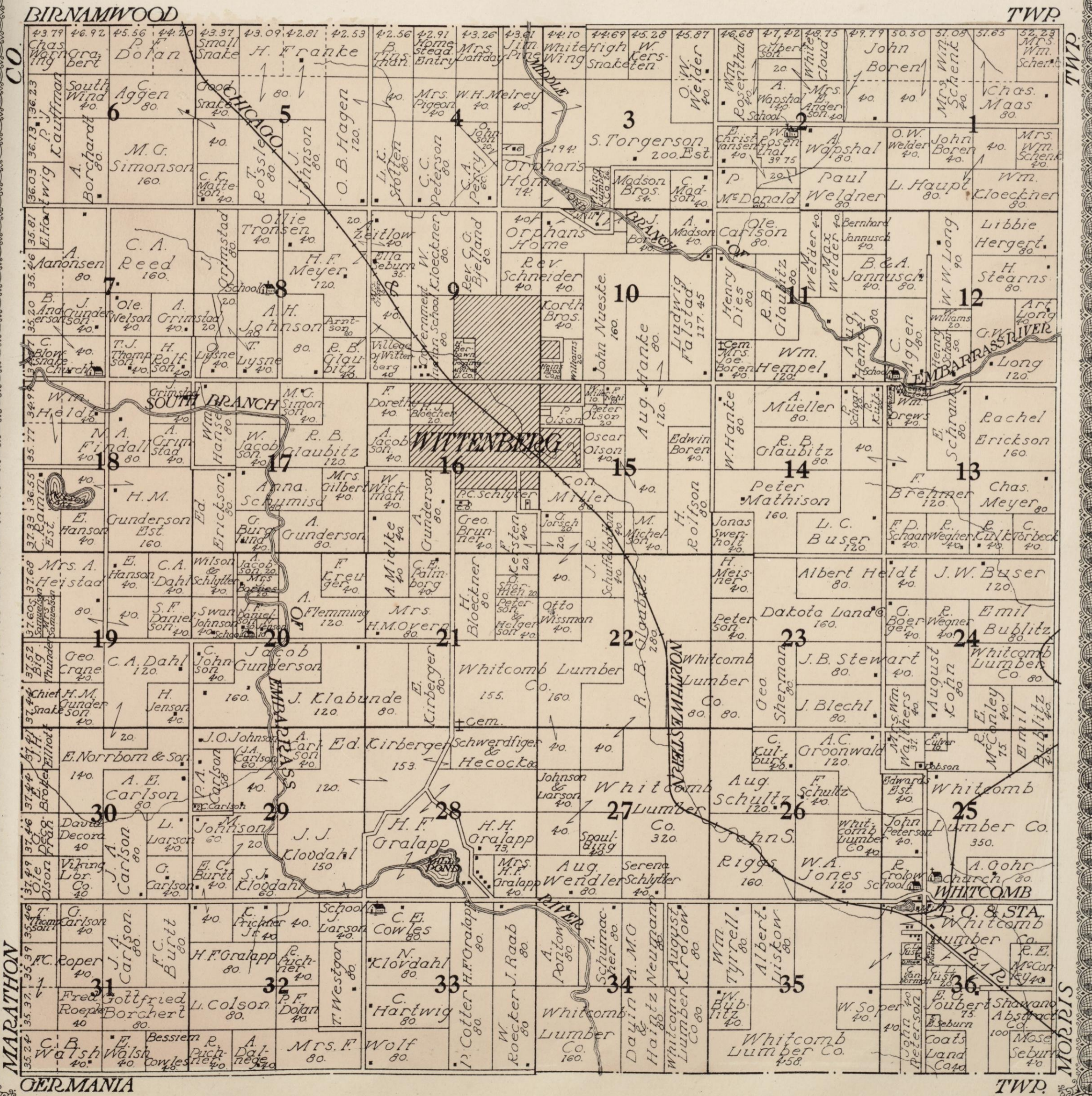
SEE ENLARGED PLAN

ANGELICA P.O.

MAP OF
WITTENBERG
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 27 North, Range 11 East of the 4th P. M.



MARATHON

MORRIS

GERMANIA

TWP.

MAP OF
MORRIS
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 27 North, Range 12 East of the 4th P. M.

ALMON

TWP

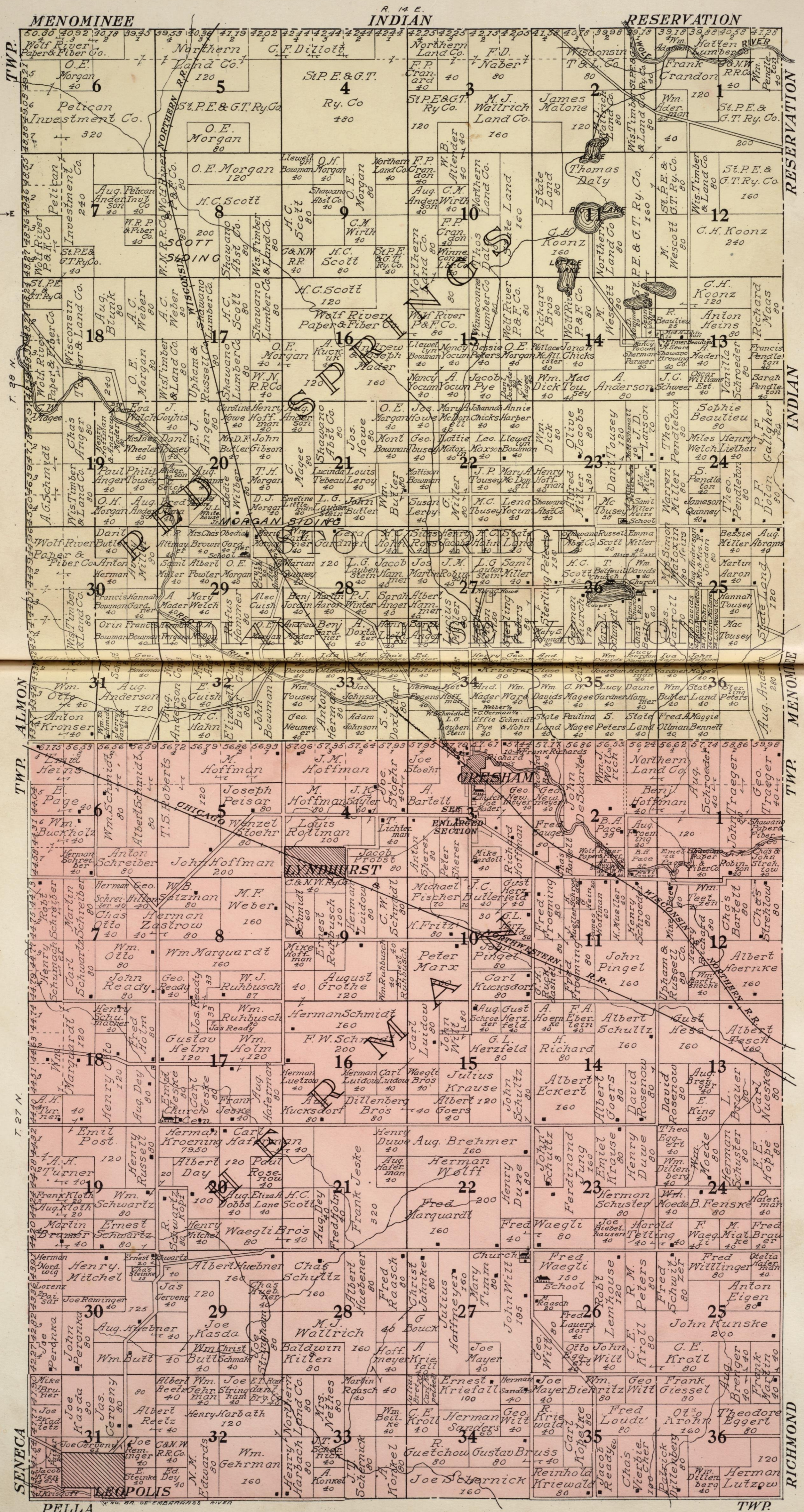


FAIRBANKS

TWP

SENECA

MAP OF HERMAN TOWNSHIP
RED SPRINGS, AND STOCKBRIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION
Township 27 and 28 North, Range 14 East of the 4th P. M.
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile



MAP OF
RICHMOND
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Part of Township 27 North, Range 15 East of the 4th P. M.

MENOMINEE

INDIAN

RESERVATION



BELLE PLAINE

TWP.

WESCOTT

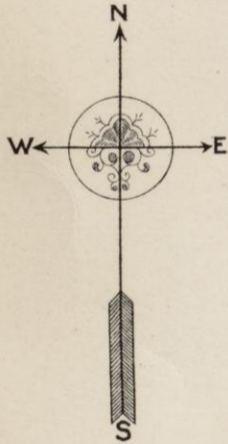
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Part of Township 27 North, Ranges 15 and 16 East of the 4th P. M.

R. 15. E.
OCONTO

CO.



RICHMOND

WAUKECHON

TWP.

75

WASHINGTON

TOWNSHIP

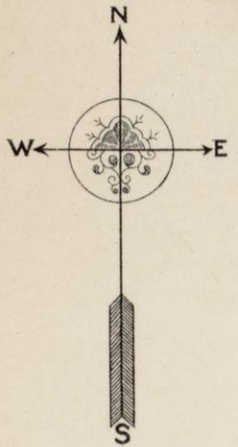
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Part of Township 27 North, Ranges 16 and 17 East of the 4th P. M.

OCONTO

R. 17. E.

CO.



R. 16. E.



WESCOTT TWP.

WESCOTT TWP.

WAUKECHON

TWP. HARTLAND

TWP.

GREEN VALLEY

MAP OF GREEN VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

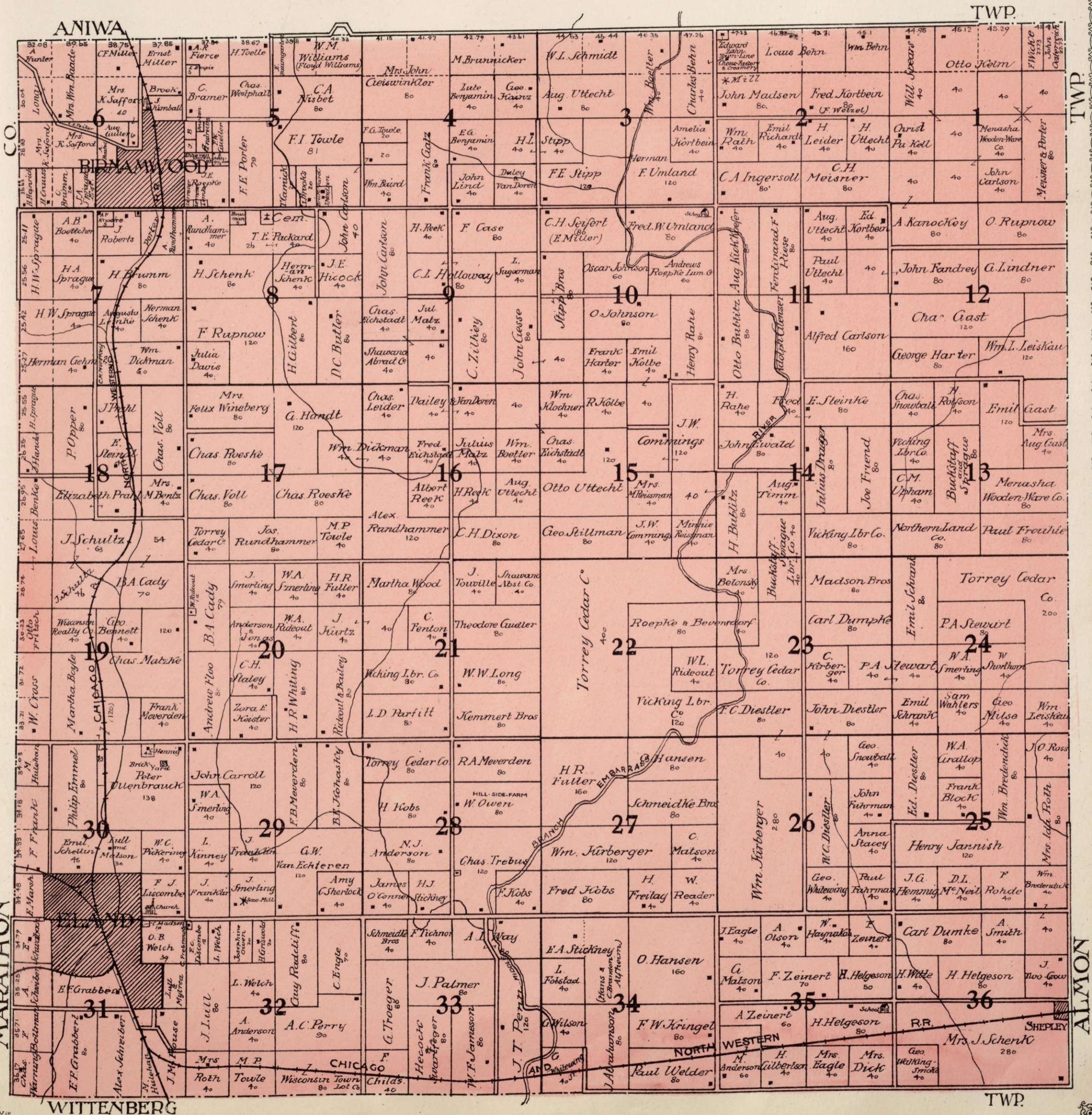
Part of Township 27 North, Range 17 East and
Township 27 North, Range 18 East of the 4th P. M.

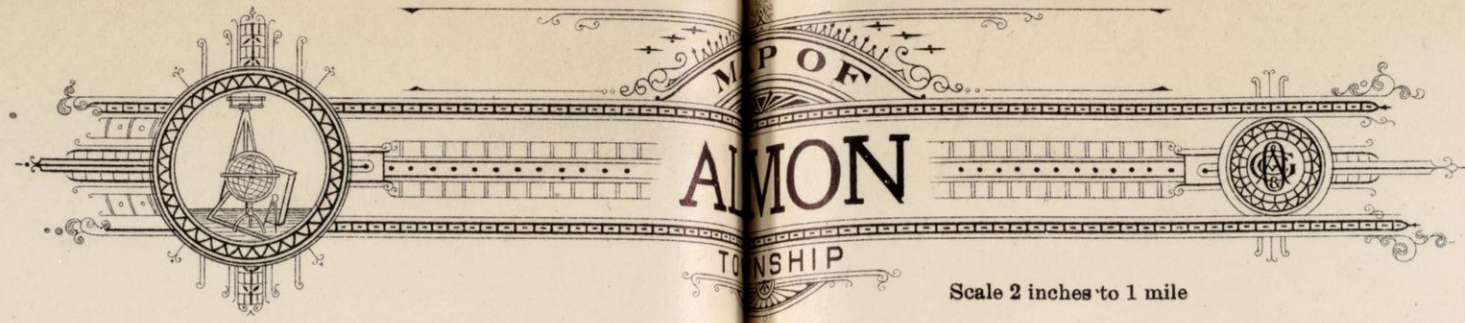
R. 17 E.										R. 18 E.										
OCONTO CO.																				
Smith Bros.	Hoske	Chas. Lapp	Engel	Fred Neumann	Donald Olson	Peter Fasbussen	Burth Hanson	Frank Schtoeder	John Larsen	John Christy	James Johnson	Peter A. Gilbertson	A.A. Framnes	Thorvald Hanson	T.H. Han-son	E. Mariner & Co.				
Mike Farrel	H. Druckrey	Fredrickson	H. Druckrey	John Olson	John Olson	Peter Fasbussen	Burth Hanson	Frank Schtoeder	John Larsen	Lars Erickson	Esther Arneson	Halvor Olsen	FW. Bartelt	Bestie Poppe	A.A. Frammes	Louis Ness				
Christ. Bergner	Sophia Mittel-son	Fredrickson	Henry Berg-	Tom Halla	Mrs. J. Horsens	Adolph Busch	Geo. Schuman	John Horsens	John Larsen	Oscar Gilbertson	Christ. Larson	A. Gilbertson	Mrs. Lena Berndt	John Henschel	WC. Zachow	A. Eldred Co.				
Wm. Zent	Bert Darling	O.O. Wahl	Mrs. Hans Henning	Mrs. Hans Henning	Lars Jacobson	Chris. Mensen	Willie Pagenkopf	Fred Louis Pipgrass	Christ. Nelson	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	Louis Rudolph Olson	Louis & Rudolph Olson	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	E. Lentz	A. Eldred Co.	Ed. Belke	Oconto Bening Co.	Shawano Abst. Co.		
Julius Bartelt	Mrs. P.A. Rockman	Adolph Horbens	A. Sederstrom	Chris. Mensen	Willie Pagenkopf	Fred Louis Pipgrass	Christ. Nelson	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	Louis Rudolph Olson	Louis & Rudolph Olson	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	Louis & Rudolph Olson	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	E. Lentz	A. Eldred Co.	Ed. Belke	Oconto Bening Co.	Shawano Abst. Co.		
I.L. Isaacson	Chas. Druckrey	J.A. Sederstrom	Mrs. L. Sederstrom	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	
Geo. Wer-	C. & N.W. Ry.	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	Fred Carl Krueger	Mrs. Ernestine Erpechtich	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	Chas. Noffke	
Frank Klapper	Nich. Uelman	Paul Wudtke	Wudtke	R. Mil-ler & Co.	Falden Stark	H. P. Schbacken	Rob. Hanzenbach	Caroline Lorenz	M. Neuman	Christ. Knoener	H. Brecher	L.A. Olson	Paul Bohn	Augusta Wendt	Kady Land Co.	E. Pantz	Chas. Schultz	W.G. Strand		
Richard Wudtke	Peter Fellenz	W.F. Hinze	Chas. Hinze	Geo. Kurtz	Chas. Miller	Aug. Miller	Wm. Hintz	H.C. Hermar	Mrs. Anna Kurtz	Aug. Lemke	Wm. Berner	E.E. Olson	Louis Brudenfeldt	Frank Siver	H. Bohm	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	Mike Wagner			
F. Geske	Jacob Mayer	Wm. Mueller	August Wudtke	Geo. Allen	Kurtz Perry	J.P. Herning	Aug. Kobs	Chas. Lutz	S. Isaacson	Hans Paulson	John Porter	Peter Paulson	Milewski	Theo. Anderson	Nels Bernes	M. Isaacson	A. Werner			
W. Matyer	H. Meyer	Henry Meyer	Geo. Hertz	Richard Mitchell	James Dickson	Allen Perry	Gust Bohm	John Berg	Sudrowitz	Martin F. Fin-	Ed. Isaacson	S. Isaacson	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	F. Festerling	E. Mariner					
L. Glass	Lewis Klos-	Frank Kollath	A. Krueger	Nick Berg	H. Fred Peter	Stahlberg	Wen-	H. H. Kleversan	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	C. Cole	A. Berg	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	Otto Masten	J.J. Hoff Land Co.					
F. Moesch	Aug. Wester-	Aug. Garb-	Herman Steade	Ed. James	Hol. Dick-	son	J.B. Mills	Joe Fatten	H. H. Kleversan	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	C. Cole	A. Berg	J.J. Hoff Land Co.	Otto Masten	J.J. Hoff Land Co.					
Wm. Westerfeldt	Herman Steade	Alfred Berg	Wm. Niendorf	Joe Strupp	Leonard Lutsey	Aug. Heuer	Joe Strupp	Leonard Lutsey	Aug. Heuer	J. Morrow	G. Gilbertson	W. Lansten	Leo Schroeder	J. Strupp	F. Paitovshi	Joe Maciey	Sme-gelshi	O.C. Madd-		
John Busch	Chas. Stahlkopf	Fred Krueger	Wm. Niendorf	Joe Strupp	Leonard Lutsey	Aug. Heuer	Joe Strupp	Leonard Lutsey	Aug. Heuer	J. Morrow	G. Gilbertson	W. Lansten	Leo Schroeder	J. Strupp	F. Paitovshi	Joe Maciey	Sme-gelshi	O.C. Madd-		

MAP OF
BIRNAMWOOD
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

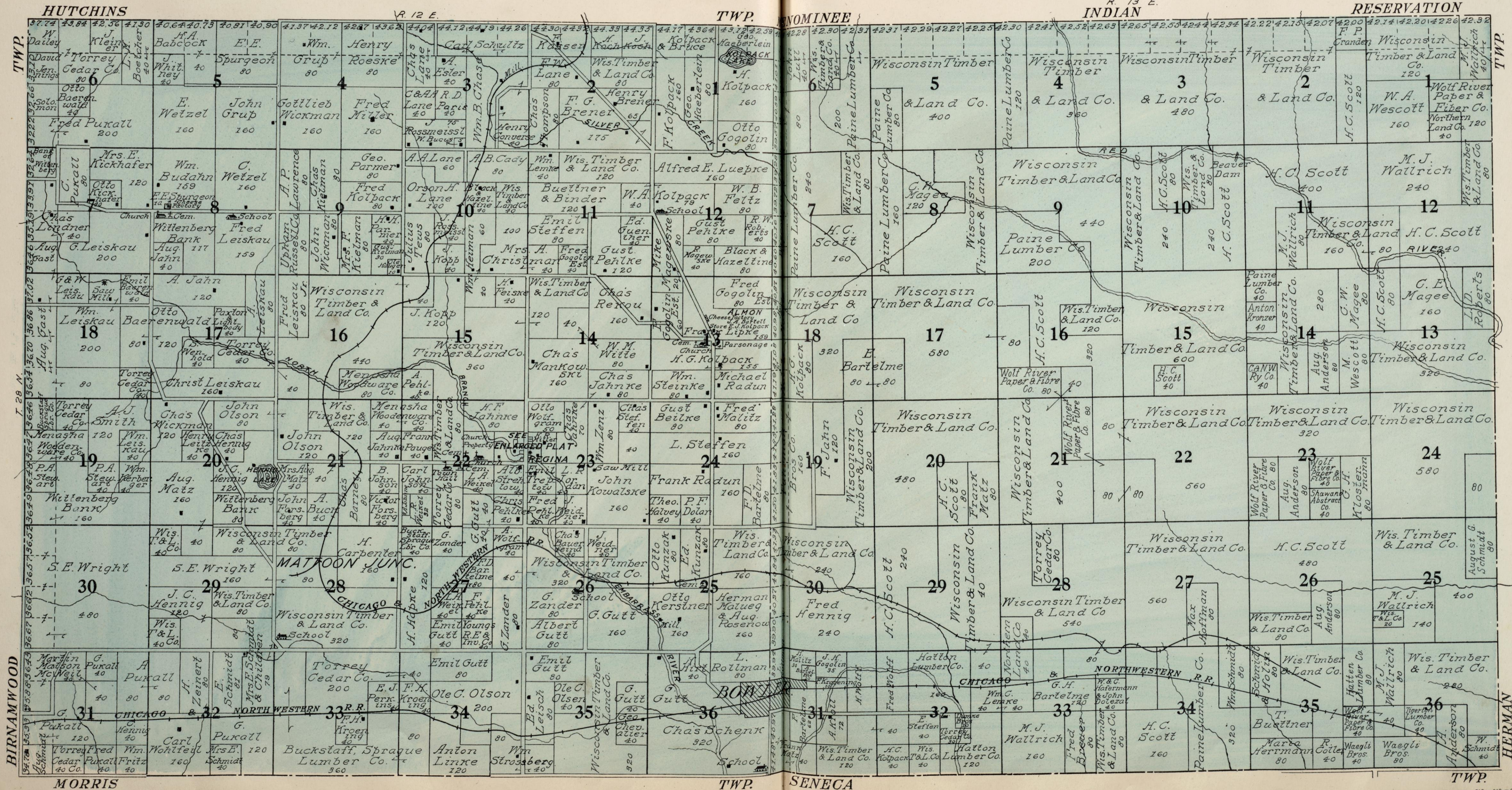
Township 28 North, Range 11 East of the 4th P. M.





Township 28 North, Range 2 and 13 East of the 4th P. M.

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile



HUTCHINS

TWP.

INDIAN

RESERVATION

TWP. MORRIS

TWP. HERMAN

TWP.

SENECA

TWP.

MAP OF
ANIWA
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 29 North, Range 11 East of the 4th P. M.



MAP OF HUTCHINS TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 29 North, Range 12 East of the 4th P. M.

Map grid showing land ownership with names like Langlois, Hammond, J. Hanowitz, and various acreages.

LANGLADE

CO.

TWP.

RESERVATION

INDIAN

ANIMA

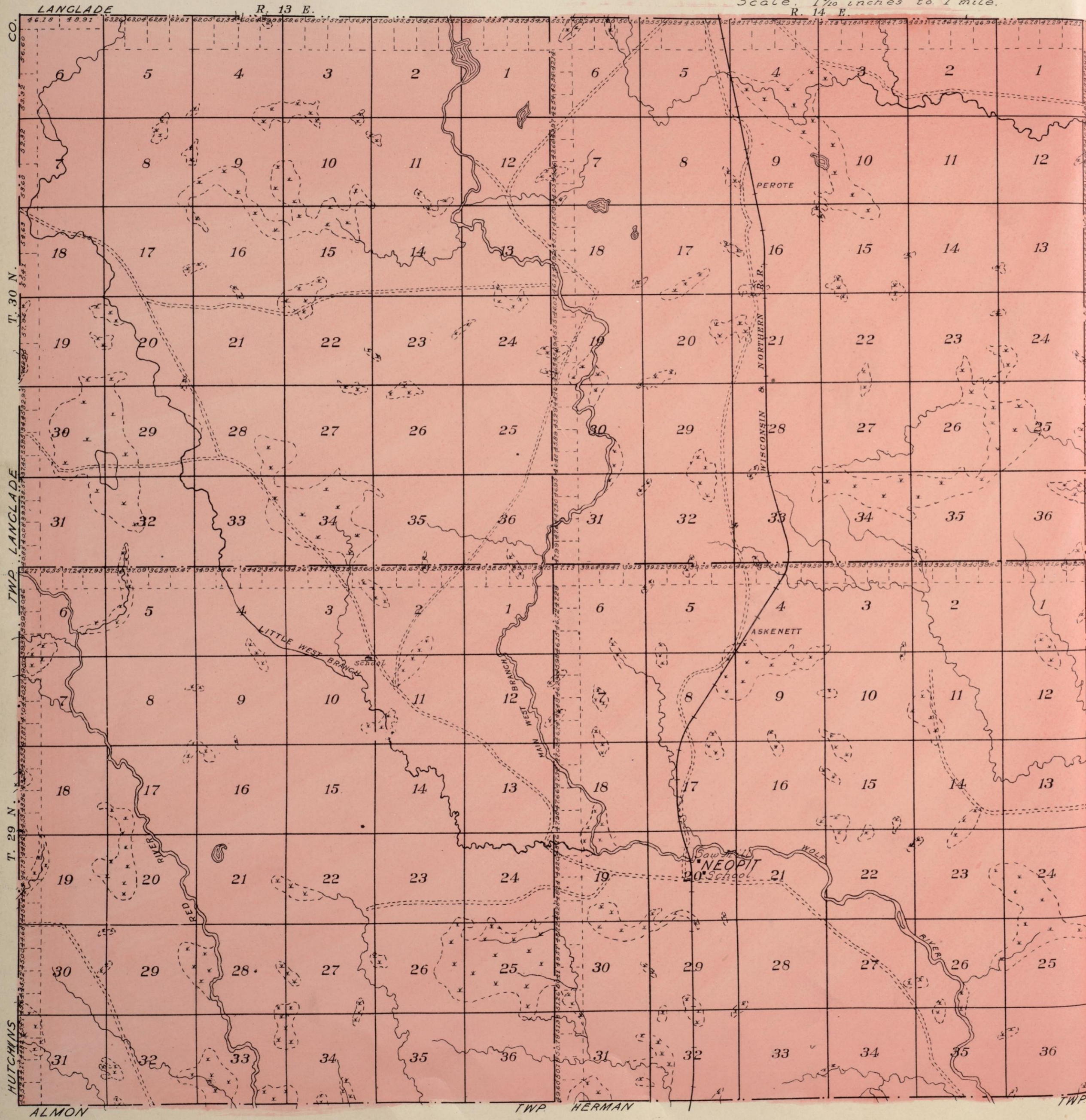
MENOMINEE

ALMON

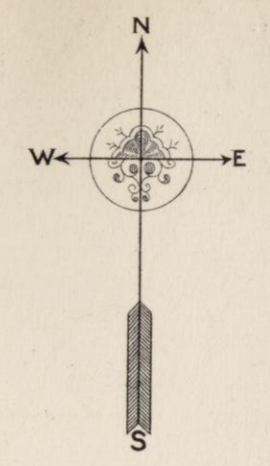
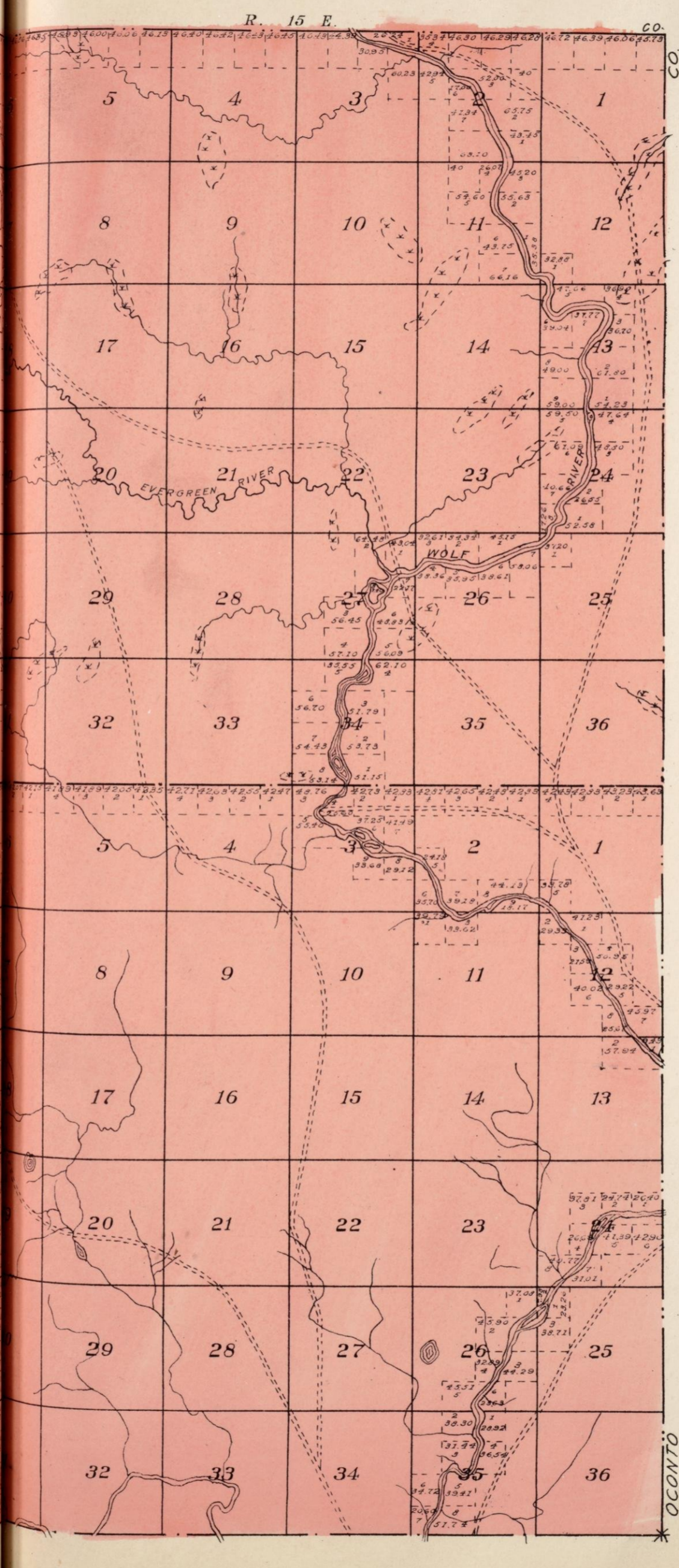
TWP.

MENOMINEE INDIAN RESERVATION

TWPS. 29 & 30 N. Rs 13, 14 & 15 E.
Scale: 1/40 inches to 1 mile.
R. 14 E.

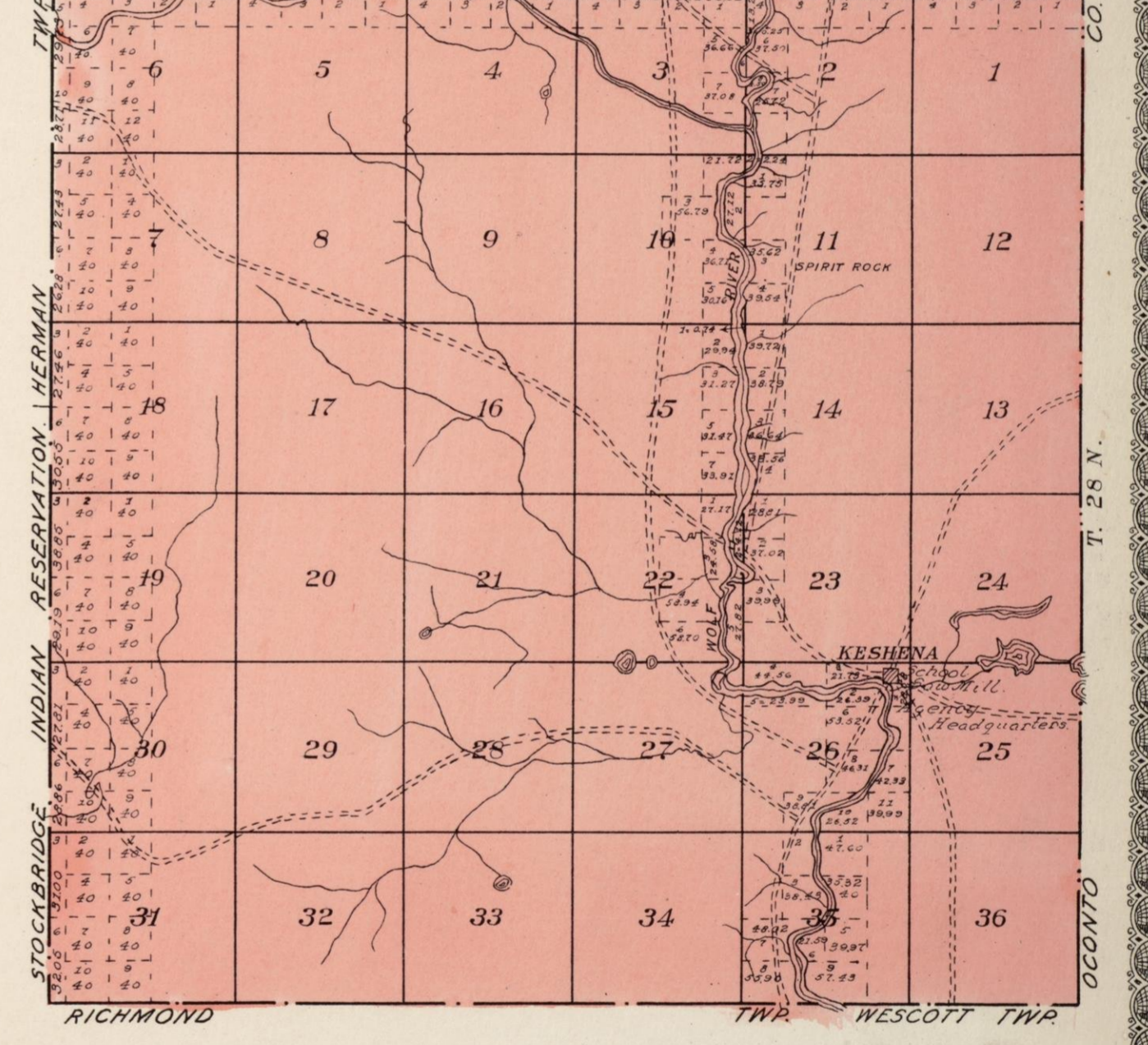


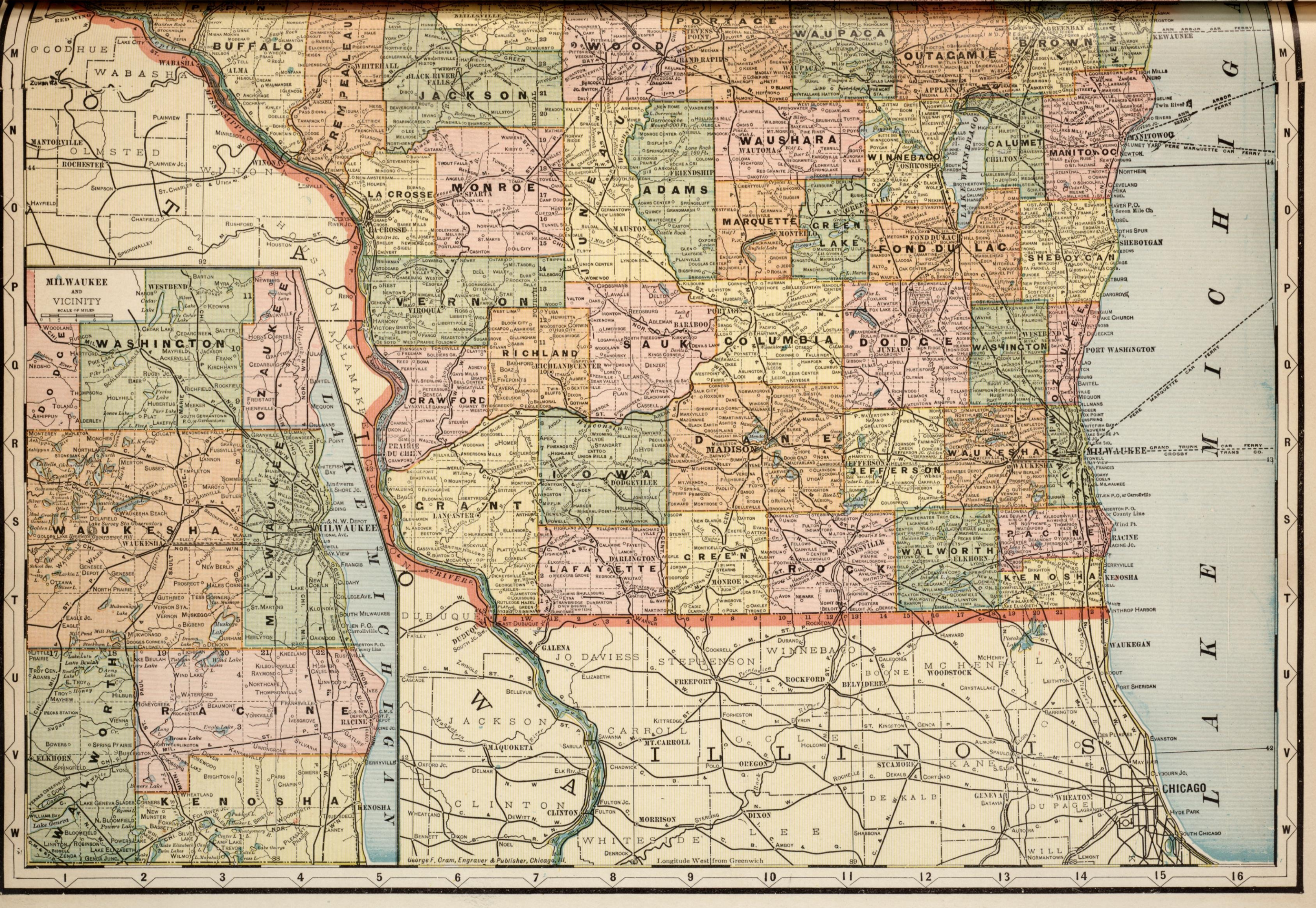
RESERVATION



SOUTHEAST PART OF MENOMINEE INDIAN RESERVATION

TWP 28 N. R. 15 E. * * Indicate connecting points with main plot
Scale: 1/40 inches to 1 mile.





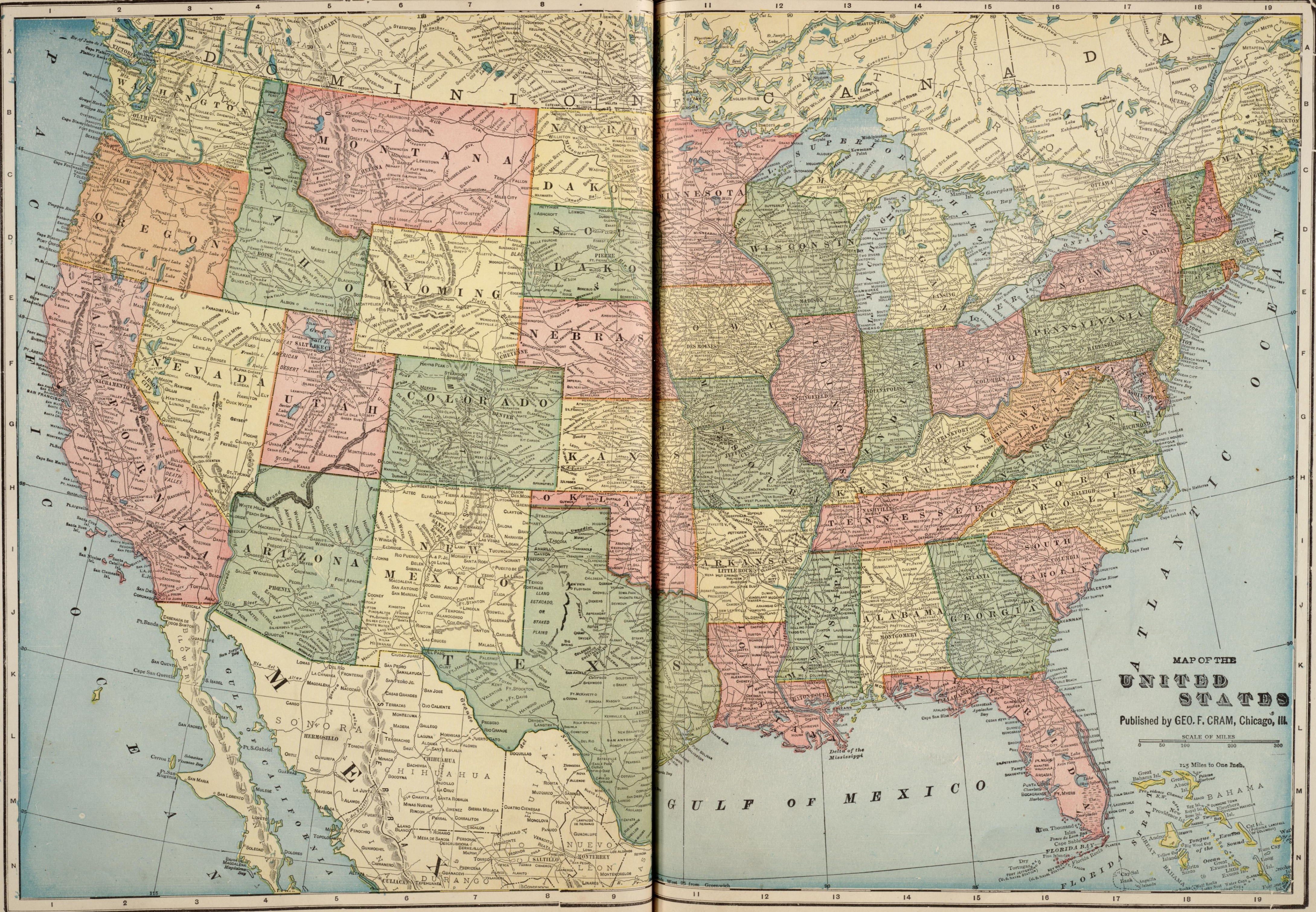
Published by GEO. F. CRAM, Chicago, Ill.

SCALE OF MILES

0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Wisconsin

1	Abbotsford & Northeastern	W. Ex. K 8
2	Alumina & Western	U. S. Ex. L 15
3	Ann Arbor	Tac. Ex. M 15
4	Ashland Logging	G 9
5	Bayfield Transfer	D 6
6	Big Falls	L 10
7	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Ad. Ex. P 3
8	Cazenovia & Sauk City	P 8
9	Chl. Milwaukee & St. Paul	W. F. Ex. R 11
10	Chl. St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	Am. Ex. G 4
11	Chicago & Lake Superior	R 11
12	Chicago & North Western	Am. Ex. O 8
13	Chippewa River & Northern	W. Ex. 15
14	Drummond & Northern	L 15
15	Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	U. S. Ex. 8 4
16	East St. Louis & Northern	Am. Ex. 13
17	Dunbar & Wausau	G. N. Ex. E 3
18	Flambeau & Northern	Am. Ex. L 6
19	Flambeau & Southern	W. Ex. 15
20	Green Bay & Western	U. S. Ex. 4
21	Hazen & Southern	Am. Ex. 13
22	Hillsboro & Northern	W. F. Ex. 15
23	Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer	D 3
24	Laona & Northern	H 11
25	Marathon County	L 8
26	Marquette, Tomahawk & Wm.	Am. W. Ex. 110
27	Marshfield & Texas	G 15
28	Merrill Lumber Company	G 17
29	Minneapolis, St. Paul & An. Land	L 5
30	Min. St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	W. Ex. D 3-7-F 6
31	Mineral Point & Northern	W. F. Ex. 8 8
32	Northern Pacific	Nor. Ex. 2 4
33	Peshigo Lumber Company	J 13
34	Racine & South Western	H 10
35	Robbins	H 10
36	Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company	G 7
37	Saint Croix & Duluth	U. S. Ex. 13
38	Stanley, Merrill & Phillips	Natl. Ex. J 6
39	Superior & Southeastern	W. Ex. 15
40	Superior & Northern	H 16
41	Washington & Northwestern	U. S. Ex. M 11
42	White River	L 10
43	Wisconsin, Ruby & Southern	J 6
44	Wisconsin & Michigan	J 14
45	Wisconsin & Northern	Am. Ex. L 12



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

Published by GEO. F. CRAM, Chicago, Ill.

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300

1:5 Miles to One Inch.

GULF OF MEXICO

Dimensions of the Earth.

Table with 2 columns: Dimension, Value. Rows include Equatorial Diameter, Earth's Axis, Circumference at Equator, etc.

Areas of the Earth.

Table with 2 columns: Area, Value. Rows include Land Surface, Water Surface, Total.

Oceans.

Table with 2 columns: Ocean, Area. Rows include Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic.

Principal Salt Lakes.

Table with 2 columns: Lake, Area. Rows include Caspian Sea, Great Salt Lake, etc.

Principal Freshwater Lakes.

Table with 2 columns: Lake, Area. Rows include Superior, Michigan, Huron, etc.

Longest Rivers.

Table with 2 columns: River, Length. Rows include Nile, Amazon, Yangtze, etc.

Arms of the World.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Arm Length. Rows include Russia, France, Germany, etc.

Navies of the World.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Navy Size. Rows include Great Britain, Russia, France, etc.

Dimensions of the Earth.

Table with 2 columns: Dimension, Value. Rows include Earth's Axis, Circumference at Equator, etc.

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Table with 2 columns: Country, Navy Size. Rows include Great Britain, Russia, France, etc.

Dimensions of the Earth.

Table with 2 columns: Dimension, Value. Rows include Earth's Axis, Circumference at Equator, etc.

Table with 10 columns: Countries, Capitals, Area, Population, Commerce, National Debts, Revenue, Expenditure. Rows include Argentina, Australia, Austria-Hungary, etc.



Table with 10 columns: Countries, Capitals, Area, Population, Commerce, National Debts, Revenue, Expenditure. Rows include Rome, Tokio, Seoul, etc.



Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. Rows include Algeria, Argentina, Australia, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. Rows include Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, etc.

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

Shawano County, Wisconsin.

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

- Aanonsen, A., Farmer, S. 7, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Eland.
 Adams, S. K., Newspaper, Birnamwood.
 Ahsmann, Paul, Farmer, S. 16, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
 Ainsworth, Fred, Register of Deeds, Shawano.
 Aldrich, W. B., Manufacturer of Full Cream Cheese, S. 25, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Alft, P. A., Farmer, S. 28, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
 Alley, C. H., Dealer in General Merchandise, Eland.
 Anderson, Charles, Farmer, S. 3, T. Morris, P. O. Morris.
 Anderson, H., Farmer, Mason, Contractor and Builder, S. 34, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Anderson, Halvor, Farmer, S. 28, T. Navarino, P. O. Leeman. 1876. Mr. Anderson was born in Norway.
 Anderson, H. C., Dealer in General Merchandise, Pulcifer. 1895.
 Anderson, N. J., Farmer, S. 28, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
 Andrews & Roepke Lumber Co., The, Lumber, Birnamwood.
 Angermann, Ed., Farmer, S. 17, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
 Apel, Chas., Farmer and Stock Buyer, S. 27, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
 Arps, L. C., Hardware Co., Dealers in Hardware and Farming Implements, Tigerton.
 Asenbrenner, Albert, Farmer, S. 34, T. Seneca, P. O. Leopolis.
- Baerenwald, Otto, Farmer, S. 18, T. Almon, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Baird, Wm., Farmer, S. 4, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Baker, W. F., Physician and Surgeon, Birnamwood.
 Baldwin, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 32, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Rose Lawn. 1880. Mr. Baldwin was born in England.
 Balke, Lawrence, Farmer, Dairyman and Saw Mill Operator, S. 12, T. Pella. Mr. Balke was born in Shawano County in 1888.
 Balliet, J. F., Farmer, S. 28, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Embarrass.
 Banaszynski, John, Farmer, S. 26, T. Angelica, P. O. Angelica. 1885.
 Bank of Birnamwood, The, General Banking, Birnamwood.
 Barbiaux, Farmer, S. 28, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Bartelme, Fred, Farmer and Township Treasurer, S. 31, T. Almon, P. O. Bowler.
 Bartelme, F. D., Farmer, S. 3, T. Morris, P. O. Bowler.
 Bartelme, Gust H., Farmer, S. 2, T. Morris, P. O. Bowler.
 Bartelt, Albert, Farmer and Dealer in Village Lots, Gresham.
 Bartelt, Franz, Farmer, S. 24, T. Waukechon, P. O. Bonduel. 1873.
 Bartelt, John A., Proprietor of Almon Cheese Factory, Manufacturer of Full Cream Cheese, S. 13, T. Almon, P. O. Mattoon.
 Bartlett, Franz, Farmer, S. 24, T. Waukechon, P. O. Bonduel. 1873.
 Bartline, George, Farmer, S. 14, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
 Bartz, Robt., Farmer, S. 10, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
 Bartz, Wm., Farmer, S. 27, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Bauer, Edward, Farmer and Township Clerk, S. 11, T. Germania, P. O. Tigerton.
 Bauerfiend, J. C., Farmer, S. 28, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
 Baumann, Martin, Farmer, S. 34, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Bazile, C., Farmer, S. 32, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
 Beane, Ira A., Hotel, Shawano.
 Becker, E. F., Postmaster of Whitcomb and Dealer in General Merchandise, Whitcomb.
 Beedle, A., Farmer, S. 12, T. Germania, P. O. Tigerton.
 Behn, Adolph, Farmer, S. 35, T. Aniwa, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Behn, Louis, Farmer, S. 2, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Benter, Henry, Farmer, S. 29, T. Washington, P. O. Bonduel. 1897.
 Berg, C. J., Farmer, S. 27, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Bergman, C. J., Farmer, Contractor and Builder, S. 18, T. Morris, P. O. Wittenberg.
 Bernardi, Jakob, Farmer, S. 17, T. Morris, P. O. Wittenberg.
 Berndt, Fred, Farmer, S. 23, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Bessey, Henry, Farmer, S. 31, T. Grant, P. O. Hunting.
 Beulter, H., Farmer, Caroline.
 Beversdorf, Aug., Farmer and Chairman of Township Board, S. 6, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
 Beversdorf, A. C., Farmer, S. 33, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Beyer, H., Farmer and Township Chairman, S. 16, T. Grant, P. O. Split Rock.
 Beyer, Wm. F., Farmer, S. 7, T. Waukechon, P. O. Shawano. 1883.
 Biastoh, Herman, Farmer, S. 14, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
 Bibelhausen, Frank, Farmer, S. 25, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
 Bibelhausen, Jos., Township Chairman, Dealer and Shipper of Live Stock, S. 19, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
 Binder, Louis, Farmer, S. 23, T. Grant, P. O. Caroline.
 Bishop, Chas., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 31, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Rose Lawn. Mr. Bishop was born in Shawano County in 1882.
 Blum, Wm., Supervisor of Village, Mattoon.
 Blunk, August, Farmer, S. 22, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Blunk, L., Farmer, S. 28, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Bocher, He man, Dealer in Hardware, Farm Implements, Paints and Oils, Cecil.
 Bocher, L. F. & Son, Dealers in Hardware, Furniture and Implements, P. O. Advance.
 Boehler, Con, Farmer, S. 4, T. Aniwa, P. O. Aniwa.
- Boettcher, L. W. Hardware Co., Dealers in Hardware, Birnamwood.
 Boettcher, Paul, Farmer and Breeder of Holstein Cattle, S. 28, T. Hartland, P. O. Bonduel. 1883.
 Boeyink, G. W., Village President and Dealer in Live Stock, Mattoon.
 Bohm, Robt., General Mechanic and Woodworker, Zachow.
 Boldig, L., & Son, Lumber Manufacturers, S. 14, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Bolen, John, Livery and Sale Stable, Auto Livery, Mattoon.
 Bonduel State Bank, General Banking, Bonduel.
 Boren, Edwin, Farmer, S. 11, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
 Boren, John, Farmer, S. 2, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
 Borowski, Joseph, Farmer, Dairyman and Breeder of Standard Holstein Cattle, S. 12, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Pulaski.
 Bossell, Elon, Livery and Boarding Stable, Mattoon.
 Bossell, Phil, Farmer, S. 26, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
 Bost, E. J., Superintendent U. S. Indian School, Wittenberg.
 Bottrell, E. R., Lumbering, Aniwa.
 Bowker, Frank, Farmer, S. 22, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Boyce, F. L., Farmer, S. 31, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Brady, E. H., Farmer, Tigerton.
 Brandt, Rev. Wm., Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church of Town of Hartland, S. 12, T. Hartland, P. O. Bonduel. 1908.
 Braun, Fred, Wagon Maker and General Repair Shop, Manufacturer of Canvas Gloves and Mittens, Caroline.
 Brazile, C., Farmer, S. 32, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
 Brener, H., Farmer, S. 2, T. Almon, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Breitenfeldt, Fred, Farmer, S. 28, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
 Brightman & Damerow, Creamery, Shawano.
 Brunette, Abe, Carpenter, S. 26, T. Red Springs, P. O. Gresham.
 Brunner, Anton J., Farmer, S. 3, T. Grant, P. O. Leopolis.
 Brunner, Joseph, Farmer, S. 2, T. Grant, P. O. Leopolis.
 Brusewitz, Otto, Livery and Draying; Clover Thresher, Bonduel. 1880.
 Bublitz, Herman, Farmer, S. 14, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Bublitz, Herman, Farmer, S. 28, T. Washington, P. O. Cecil. 1871.
 Bublitz, Otto, Farmer, S. 11, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Buck, D., Dairyman, S. 15, T. Morris, P. O. Morris.
 Buck, Fred O., Farmer, S. 15, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Buck, J. W., Farmer, S. 15, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Buck, Mason, Farmer, S. 15, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Buckstaff-Sprague Lumber Co., Dealers in Lumber, Morris.
 Budahn, Wm., Farmer, S. 8, T. Almon, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Buelow, H., Liveryman, Cecil. Established 1900. Mr. Buelow was born in Shawano County in 1878.
 Buettner, Albert, Farmer, S. 14, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Buettner, Alvin, Farmer, S. 15, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Buettner, August L., Farmer, S. 22, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Buettner, Chas., Farmer, S. 5, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Buettner, Ed., Farmer, S. 31, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Embarrass.
 Buettner, E. J., Postmaster and Dealer in General Merchandise, Bowler.
 Buettner, Julius, Farmer, S. 5, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Burmeister, Wm., Farmer and Town Clerk, S. 16, T. Hartland, P. O. Bonduel. 1863.
 Burt, E. C., Farmer, S. 32, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Eland.
 Buschbaum, Joe, Farmer, S. 36, T. Aniwa, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Buss, Albert, Farmer, S. 22, T. Grant, P. O. Caroline.
 Buss, Fred, Farmer, S. 27, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
 Buss, F. J., Manufacturer of Full Cream Cheese, Caroline.
 Buss, John, Farmer, S. 33, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
 Buss, J. W., Farmer, S. 28, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
 Buss, Wm., Farmer, S. 22, T. Grant, P. O. Caroline.
 Buss, Wm. F., Farmer, S. 22, T. Grant, P. O. Caroline.
 Butler, William W., Farmer, S. 21, T. Red Springs, P. O. Gresham.
 Buttolph, John, Manufacturer of Full Cream Cheese, S. 22, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
- Cady, B. A., Attorney, Birnamwood.
 Campbell, James, Farmer, S. 30, T. Washington, P. O. Bonduel. 1880.
 Carlson, Alfred, Farmer, S. 11, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Carlson, Gust, Farmer, S. 30, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Eland.
 Carlson, J., Farmer, S. 8, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Carlson, John A., Farmer, S. 30, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Eland.
 Carnahan, Wm., Livery and Sale Stable, Wittenberg.
 Carpenter, H., Farmer, S. 28, T. Almon, P. O. Bowler.
 Carpenter, W. H., Farmer, S. 12, T. Aniwa, P. O. Mattoon. Mr. Carpenter is a Veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company E, 44th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
 Carroll, John, Farmer and Township Clerk, S. 29, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
 Catencamp, E., Farmer, S. 34, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
 Cerveny, James, Farmer, S. 3, T. Grant, P. O. Leopolis.
 Chase, Wm. B., Farmer, S. 3, T. Almon, P. O. Birnamwood. Mr. Chase served in Company B, 8th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.
 Chevalier, Geo., Farmer, S. 35, T. Almon, P. O. Bowler.
 Christensen, Erick, Farmer, S. 2, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
 Christianson, Hans, Farmer, S. 14, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Chroge, Will, Farmer, S. 14, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
- Citizens State Bank, General Banking, Shawano.
 Citizens State Bank, General Banking, Wittenberg.
 Clark, Ben, Farmer, S. 26, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Clark, Fred, Farmer, S. 27, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Clark, J. D., Farmer, S. 8, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
 Colson, Lewis D., Clerk of Court, Shawano.
 Commings, J. W., Farmer, S. 15, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Cornelius, H. R., Farmer, S. 10, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
 Cowles, C. E., Farmer, S. 33, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
 Craw, D. E., Farmer, S. 10, T. Morris, P. O. Morris.
 Crofoot, Wm. W., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 31, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Rose Lawn. 1876.
 Cross, William, Farmer, S. 19, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
 Crowell, Chas., Farmer, S. 7, T. Morris, P. O. Morris.
 Cumming, Roland, Farmer, S. 1, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
 Curtis, H. A., Farmer, S. 21, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Curtis, R., Farmer, S. 15, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Czarniak, Joseph, Farmer, S. 26, T. Angelica, P. O. Angelica. 1894. Mr. Czarniak was born in Poland.
- Dahlke, Wm., Farmer, S. 21, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
 Dalum, Gust, Farmer, S. 10, T. Grant, P. O. Leopolis.
 Dalum, Otto, Livery and Feed Stable, Eland.
 Dalum, Wm., Farmer, S. 26, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
 Damm, H., Farmer, S. 26, T. Aniwa, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Darling, B. J., Dealer in Hardware and Farm Implements, Caroline.
 Darling, Bert L., Farmer, S. 7, T. Green Valley, P. O. Underhill. Mr. Darling was born in Shawano County in 1870.
 Darling, W., Farmer and Manufacturer of Lumber, S. 10, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
 Darling, Willis E., Manager for Olmstead and Harrower Hardware Co., Mattoon.
 Davids, Wm. C., Farmer, S. 26, T. Red Springs, P. O. Gresham.
 Dean, Edwin, Farmer, S. 34, T. Lessor, P. O. Rose Lawn. 1873.
 Degener, F. H., Farmer, S. 23, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Degener, W. F., Farmer, S. 27, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Embarrass.
 De Long, Clyde, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 28, T. Lessor, P. O. Leeman. 1888.
 Dent, H. R., Newspaper Publisher, Tigerton.
 Dieck, Mrs. Julius, Farming, S. 33, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
 Diedrich, Max, Farmer, S. 18, T. Grant, P. O. Split Rock.
 Diels, C. J., Dealer in Flour, Feed, Hay, Salt, Brick, Lime and Pulp Plaster, Wood and Farm Machinery, Tigerton.
 Dies, Henry, Farmer, S. 11, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
 Diestler, Ed., Farmer, S. 25, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Wittenberg.
 Diestler, John, Farmer, S. 23, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Wittenberg.
 Diestler, W. C., Farmer, S. 26, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Wittenberg.
 Dillenburg, Peter A., Farmer, S. 31, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Dillenburg, Wm., Farmer, S. 31, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Dillett, C. F., Lawyer, Shawano.
 Doan, Wm., Farmer, S. 33, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
 Dodge Bros., Livery and Sale Stable, Shawano.
 Dolan, P. F., Real Estate Dealer, Shawano.
 Donaldson, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 6, T. Navarion, P. O. Embarrass. 1908.
 Doty, Frank, Farmer, S. 14, T. Germania, P. O. Tigerton.
 Draeger, Godfred, Farmer, S. 14, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Draeger, Mrs. H., Farmer, S. 33, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
 Drews, Wm., Farmer, S. 13, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg, Star Route No. 2.
 Drumm, T. C., Farmer, S. 16, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
 Duescher, A. M., Druggist, Birnamwood.
 Dumke, F., Farmer, S. 9, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
 Dumke, Carl, Farmer, S. 36, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Wittenberg.
- Ebenhoe, John, Farmer, S. 6, T. Aniwa, P. O. Aniwa.
 Eberlein, Chas. O., Grain Buyer, Shawano.
 Eberlein & Eberlein, Attorneys, Shawano.
 Ebert, Albert, Farmer, S. 11, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
 Ebert, Lorenz, Butter and Cheese Maker, Bonduel. 1907.
 Ebert, Mrs. Wm., Farming, S. 34, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
 Eghtner, F. E., Millwright, Bowler.
 Ecke, Harman, Farmer, S. 1, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
 Ehrlicke, Aug., Farmer, S. 35, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
 Eichstadt, Chas., Farmer, S. 9, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
 Eimer, Will, Hotel and Dealer in Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Mattoon.
 Eland State Bank, General Banking, Eland.
 Elif on, E., Ex-Sheriff, Shawano.
 Emmel, P., Farmer, S. 30, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
 Engel, Albert, Farmer, S. 15, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Engel, Chas., Postmaster, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Caroline.
 Engel, Ernest, Farmer, S. 10, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
 Engel, Joe, Farmer, S. 27, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.

- Schafberger, Jos., Farmer, S. 19, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Schafberger, John, Farmer, S. 1, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Schardt, Richard, Farmer, S. 23, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Scheil, Wm. F., Farmer and Township Supervisor, S. 8, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Scheller, Henry C., Postmaster, Cecil.
Schellin, Emil, Farmer, S. 30, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Schenk, Carl, Township Supervisor, Farmer and Dealer in Village Lots, S. 36, T. Almon, P. O. Bowler.
Schenk, Chas. G., Farmer and Township Assessor, S. 1, T. Morris, P. O. Bowler.
Schenk, Herman, Dealer in Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Bowler.
Schilling, Friedrich, Farmer, S. 12, T. Grant, P. O. Caroline.
Schlack, Emil, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 32, T. Lessor, P. O. Leeman, 1899. Mr. Schlack was born in Germany.
Schlievert, Gust, Farmer, S. 16, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Schlytter, P. C., Dealer in Real Estate, Wittenberg.
Schmidt, Aug. F., Farmer, S. 34, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
Schmidt, Chas. L., Farmer, Caroline.
Schmidt, Emil, Farmer and Saw Mill Operator, S. 25, T. Washington, P. O. Cecil, 1870.
Schmidt, Emil, Farmer, S. 34, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
Schmidt, Julius, Farmer, S. 35, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
Scholz, Carl, Farmer, S. 11, T. Aniwa, P. O. Aniwa.
Scholz, Gust, Farmer, S. 11, T. Aniwa, P. O. Aniwa.
School District No. 5, R. T. Vaughan and Phil Bossell, Directors.
Schreiber, Alex, Farmer, S. 31, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Schreiber, Carl, Farmer and Carpenter, S. 29, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Schreier, Frank, Farmer, Tigerton.
Schroeder, Ferdinand, Farmer, S. 18, T. Grant, P. O. Split Rock.
Schroeder, C. F., Farmer, S. 8, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Schroeder, F. W., Farmer and Breeder of Dairy Cattle, S. 20, T. Hartland, P. O. Bonduel, 1869.
Schroeder, George, Farmer, S. 9, T. Germania, P. O. Wittenberg.
Schroeder, Herman, Farmer, S. 28, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
Schroeder, H. F., Farmer, S. 4, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Schroeder, Wm., Farmer, S. 28, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Belle Plaine.
Schuh, Matt, Farmer and Dealer in Real Estate, Tigerton.
Schulz, Hermann, Farmer, S. 12, T. Grant, P. O. Caroline.
Schulz, J., Farmer, S. 16, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Schulz, Robert, Farmer, S. 23, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Schultz, F. C., Farmer, S. 4, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
Schultz, Gust, Farmer and Township Supervisor, S. 9, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Schultz, Herman, S. 7, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
Schultz, H. F., Farmer, S. 8, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
Schultz, Wm., Farmer, S. 6, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Schwartzkopf, H., Farmer, S. 24, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
Schweers Hardware Co., The, Dealers in General Hardware, Shawano.
Scott, E. J., Editor and Proprietor The Shawano County Advocate, Shawano.
Seburn, M., Farmer, S. 9, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
Seefeldt, Otto, Farmer, S. 14, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
Seifert, C. H., Farmer, S. 10, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Seifert, Ernst, Farmer, S. 14, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Selle, Frank, Farmer, S. 28, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Belle Plaine.
Selle, Wm., Farmer, S. 21, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Senn, Nick, Farmer, S. 16, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Seymour, M., Farmer, S. 36, T. Aniwa, P. O. Birnamwood.
Shawano Abstract Co., Loans, Abstracts and Dealers in Real Estate, Shawano.
Shawano County Officers—O. O. Wiegand, County Clerk; A. H. Gustman, County Treasurer; Andrew F. Anderson, Sheriff; L. D. Colson, Clerk of Circuit Court; A. M. Andrews, District Attorney; Fred Ainsworth, Register of Deeds; J. A. McLeedy, County Surveyor; L. D. Roberts, County Supt. of Schools; F. A. Jaekel, County Judge; John H. Gogolin, Supervisor of Assessments.
Shawano Lumber Co., Manufacturers of and Dealers in Lumber, Lath and Shingles, Shawano.
Sherlock, John, Farmer, S. 29, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Sickingler, Jakob, Farmer, S. 16, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Siddens, D. C., Farmer and Township Assessor, S. 28, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Simon, Julius, Farmer, S. 7, T. Angelica, P. O. Bonduel, 1875.
Simonson, M. G., Farmer, S. 17, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
Simpson, M. S., Farmer, S. 27, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
Sipl, Frank, Farmer, S. 9, T. Aniwa, P. O. Aniwa.
Slepyan, M., Proprietor Chicago Fair Department Store, Birnamwood.
Slotten, L. K., Farmer and Mason, S. 4, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
Smerling, W. A., Farmer, S. 29, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Smith, B. W., Farmer, S. 2, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
Smith, Michael, Farmer, S. 27, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Smith, Philip, Farmer, S. 27, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon, 1878. Mr. Smith served in Company K, 21st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
Sommers, Ed., Abstracts and Dealer in Real Estate, Shawano.
Sorensen, Nels, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 36, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Seymour, 1892. Mr. Sorensen was born in Denmark.
Sorley, M. A., Company, Postoffice and Dealers in General Merchandise, Split Rock.
Specht, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 19, T. Angelica, P. O. Angelica. Mr. Specht was born in Shawano County in 1881.
Sperberg, Ludwig, Farmer and Township Assessor, S. 3, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Sperberg, Wm., Farmer, S. 4, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Speigel, Eddie, Farmer, S. 2, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Speigel, Herman, Farmer, Chairman of Township Board and Chairman County Board of Supervisors, S. 11, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Spiehl, C., Farmer and Township Chairman, S. 14, T. Germania, P. O. Tigerton.
Spitzer, Albert, Farmer, S. 15, T. Germania, P. O. Tigerton.
Sprague, H. A., Farmer, Birnamwood.
Sprague, H. W., Farmer, S. 7, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Springborn, Wm., Farmer and Township Chairman, S. 30, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Stach, Carl, Farmer, S. 25, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Stadler, Frank, Farmer, S. 10, T. Aniwa, P. O. Aniwa.
Staley, C. H., Farmer, S. 20, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Stark, Albert, Farmer, S. 23, T. Grant, P. O. Caroline.
Stark, Charles, Farmer, S. 28, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Starr, John, Farmer, S. 29, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock. Mr. Starr served in Company E, 45th Wisconsin Volunteers.
State Bank, General Banking, Gresham.
Steckbauer, Frank, Farmer, S. 2, T. Aniwa, P. O. Aniwa.
Steege, Carl, Farmer, S. 15, T. Pella, P. O. Marion, 1883.
Steffen, L., Farmer, S. 24, T. Almon, P. O. Mattoon.
Steff, Joseph, Farmer, S. 10, T. Grant, P. O. Leopold.
Stege, Fred, Farmer, S. 31, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Embarrass.
Stein, August, Farmer, S. 31, T. Aniwa, P. O. Birnamwood.
Steinberg, Wm., Sr., Farmer, S. 20, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Steinke, Fred E., Farmer, S. 14, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Steinke, Julius, Farmer, S. 13, T. Germania, P. O. Tigerton.
Steinke, Wm., Farmer, S. 13, T. Almon, P. O. Mattoon.
Steinke, W. F., Farmer, S. 33, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Stevens, Geo. W., Farmer, Shawano.
Stewart, J. B., Farmer and Township Treasurer, S. 23, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Tigerton.
Stickney, E. A., Farmer, S. 34, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Stickney, Henry J., Farmer, S. 28, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Stipp, F. E., Farmer and Township Chairman, S. 3, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Stipp, Bros., (C. Y. and C. E. Stipp) Apiarists, Fruit Growers and Dairy-men, S. 10, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Stoleson, H., Farmer, S. 36, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
Storma, Martin, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 31, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Rose Lawn, 1890. Mr. Storma was born in Germany.
Strauss, Albert, Farmer, S. 8, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Strauss, Berthold, Farmer, S. 6, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Strauss, Frank J., Farmer and Township Treasurer, S. 12, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Strehlow, F., Farmer, S. 9, T. Grant, P. O. Split Rock.
Strossburg, Wm., Farmer, S. 34, T. Almon, P. O. Bowler.
Stuewer, Adolph, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 18, T. Lessor, P. O. Bonduel, 1883. Mr. Stuewer was born in Germany.
Stuewer, Fred, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 7, T. Lessor, P. O. Bonduel, 1883. Mr. Stuewer was born in Germany.
Stuewer, George, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 7, T. Lessor, P. O. Bonduel, 1883. Mr. Stuewer was born in Germany.
Stuewer, Hugo, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 7, T. Lessor, P. O. Bonduel, 1883. Mr. Stuewer was born in Germany.
Stuhr, W., Farmer, S. 27, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
Suess, Jos., Farmer, S. 20, T. Aniwa, P. O. Aniwa.
Surber, Oscar, Farmer, S. 11, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
Swanke, H. R., Dealer in Lumber, Tigerton.
Tauferner, Wm., Farmer, S. 28, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
Terkleson, Otto, Farmer and Township Clerk, S. 23, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
Tews, Albert, Farmer, S. 11, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
Tews, Julius, Farmer, S. 10, T. Almon, P. O. Mattoon.
Thede, John C., Farmer, S. 18, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Embarrass.
Thiele, Ernest, Dealer in Lumber, Lath and Shingles, Caroline.
Thies, R., Farmer, S. 22, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
Thomas, B., Farmer, S. 7, T. Morris, P. O. Wittenberg.
Thompson, Elmer, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 30, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Rose Lawn, 1881.
Thompson, Gunder, Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairyman, S. 33, T. Navarino, P. O. Leeman, 1888.
Thompson, R. S., Farmer, S. 11, T. Aniwa, P. O. Mattoon.
Timm, August, Farmer, S. 14, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Toelle, Henry, Farmer, S. 5, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Tollner, John, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 8, T. Lessor, P. O. Bonduel. Mr. Tollner was born in Shawano County in 1890.
Topping, W. G., Farmer, S. 36, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Torgerson, Mrs. S., Farming, S. 3, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
Tousey, D. M., Farmer, S. 23, T. Red Springs, P. O. Gresham.
Townsend, A. H., Manufacturer of Incubators and Breeders, S. 1, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
Traeger, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 1, T. Herman, P. O. Gresham.
Tratz, Tony, Farmer, S. 19, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
Trebuss, Chas., Farmer, S. 28, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Treichel, Fred, Farmer, S. 22, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Belle Plaine.
Trieglaff, Albert, Farmer, S. 14, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
Trieglaff, C., Farmer, S. 13, T. Grant, P. O. Caroline.
Tronsén, Ollie, Farmer, Dealer in Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, etc., S. 8, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
Tullberg, Gust, Farmer, S. 13, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
Tullberg, Harry, Farmer, S. 13, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
Tullberg, Henry, Farmer, S. 13, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
Tyczkowski, Joseph, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 7, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Hofa Park, 1882.
Uecker, Frank, Farmer, S. 4, T. Grant, P. O. Split Rock.
Uecker, Julius, Farmer and agent for Monarch Drills, S. 23, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
Ullenbrauck, Peter, Manufacturer of Pressed Brick, S. 30, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Umland, F. W., Farmer, S. 21, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Belle Plaine.
Umland, Fred W., Farmer, S. 10, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Umland, Herman F., Farmer, S. 3, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Upham & Russell Co., The, Dealers in General Merchandise, Shawano.
Utke, Albert, Farmer, S. 13, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Uttecht, Herman, Farmer, S. 2, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Uttecht, Otto, Farmer, S. 15, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Van Doren, Guy, & Co., Dealers in General Merchandise and Farm Produce, Birnamwood.
Van Echten, G. W., Farmer, S. 29, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Van Buren, H. C., Publisher The Bonduel Times, Bonduel.
Vaughan, C. L., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Caroline.
Vaughan, R. T., Farmer and Township Chairman, S. 36, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Verch, Aug., Farmer, S. 25, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
Vierbecker, F. J., Farmer and Manufacturer of Cheese, S. 7, T. Waukechon, P. O. Shawano.
Viking Lumber Co., Manufacturers of Hemlock, Pine and Hardwood Lumber, Wittenberg.
Voeltz, Edwin A., Dealer in Hardware, Leopold.
Vollmer, Frank, Farmer, S. 13, T. Germania, P. O. Tigerton.
Vollmer, Joe, Farmer, S. 4, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Vollmer, Karl, Farmer, S. 18, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Vollmer, Paul, Farmer, S. 4, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Vorpahl, Walter, Farmer, S. 13, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Belle Plaine.
Waelchli, John, Manufacturer of Fancy Cheese, S. 32, T. Washington, P. O. Cecil.
Waidelich, Fred, Farmer, S. 15, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Waite, Larson, Livery and Draying, Bowler.
Wallchka, John H., Cashier Eland State Bank, Eland.
Wallrich, M. J., Attorney, Shawano.
Walkers, Mrs. Wm., Farming, S. 25, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Whitcomb.
Wanner, Herman, Farmer and Breeder of Holstein Cattle, S. 24, T. Waukechon, P. O. Bonduel, 1875.
Wawrzon, Joseph, Farmer and Dairyman, S. 8, T. Maple Grove, P. O. Hofa Park, 1885.
Way, Albert L., Farmer, S. 33, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Wedgwood, R. E., Farmer, Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Shropshire Sheep, Brown Leghorn and Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 1, T. Waukechon, P. O. Shawano, 1876.
Weidner, Jacob, Farmer, S. 23, T. Almon, P. O. Mattoon.
Wegner, Albert, Farmer, S. 27, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
Wegner, Wm., Farmer, S. 27, T. Washington, P. O. Cecil, 1884.
Welder, Paul, Farmer and Supervisor, S. 2, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
Wendler, August, Farmer, S. 27, T. Wittenberg, P. O. Wittenberg.
Wendorf, Herman, Farmer, S. 10, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Wendorf, Albert, Farmer, S. 14, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Wendt, Ernst, Farmer, S. 13, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
Wendt, Paul, Farmer, S. 22, T. Germania, P. O. Tigerton.
Wentzel, Wm., Farmer, S. 5, T. Germania, P. O. Wittenberg.
Wenzel, Wm. F., Farmer, S. 34, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Werbelow, Chris., Lumberman, Shawano.
Werner, E. V., Attorney, Shawano.
Werner, Geo., Farmer, S. 9, T. Green Valley, P. O. Underhill, 1908.
Wescott, D. E., Insurance Agent and City Clerk, Shawano.
Wescott, Mrs. E. M., Farming, S. 30, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Wescott, M., Dealer in Real Estate, Shawano.
Wesener, Albert, Farmer, S. 26, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Split Rock.
Westphal, Ernest F., Farmer, S. 28, T. Pella, P. O. Marion. Mr. Westphal was born in Shawano County in 1873.
Westphal, Fred W., Farmer, S. 28, T. Pella, P. O. Marion. Mr. Westphal was born in Shawano County in 1882.
Westphal & Lange, Dealer in Wines, Liquors and Cigars, also Real Estate, Bonduel.
Weyenberg, Geo., Farmer, S. 24, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Whitehouse, J. L., Jr., Real Estate Dealer, Shawano.
Whitehouse, S. W., Farmer, S. 31, T. Aniwa, P. O. Birnamwood.
Whiting, H. R., Farmer, S. 20, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Eland.
Wickman, Charles, Farmer, S. 20, T. Almon, P. O. Mattoon.
Wickman, John, Farmer, S. 9, T. Almon, P. O. Birnamwood.
Wicke, Ernst, Farmer, S. 36, T. Aniwa, P. O. Birnamwood.
Wiegand, O. O., County Clerk, Shawano.
Wieland, Wm., Farmer, S. 4, T. Germania, P. O. Wittenberg.
Wielgus, Stanley & Son, Dealers in General Merchandise, Pulaski.
Wienandt, Chas., Farmer, S. 9, T. Aniwa, P. O. Mattoon.
Wiesmann, Aug., Farmer, S. 27, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
Wiesmann, H., Farmer, S. 21, T. Grant, P. O. Caroline.
Wiesmann, Will, Farmer, S. 21, T. Grant, P. O. Marion.
Williams, W. M., Farmer, S. 5, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Wilke, L., Farmer, S. 20, T. Grant, P. O. Split Rock.
Winans, J. A., Farmer and Township Clerk, S. 25, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Wincenten, A. W., Planing Mill, Manufacturer of Lumber and Shingles, Aniwa.
Winkler, Aug., Farmer, S. 14, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Belle Plaine.
Winter, August, Farmer, S. 23, T. Washington, P. O. Cecil, 1873.
Winter, P. J., Lawyer, Shawano.
Wisconsin Live Stock Association, F. E. Harriman, Breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Holstein Cattle, S. 24, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Wisconsin Timber & Land Co., Manufacturers of Lumber, Dealers in Real Estate, Farm and Timber Lands, Mattoon.
Wiseman, Mrs. Geo., Farming, S. 17, T. Morris, P. O. Tigerton.
Witte, Willie, Farmer, S. 36, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Wittenberg.
Wittenberg Cedar Co., Dealers in Cedar Poles, Ties, Posts and General Merchandise, Wittenberg.
Wittenberg Land Co., Dealers in Real Estate, Wittenberg.
Wolf, Albert J., Farmer, S. 19, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Wolf, Andrew, Farmer, S. 11, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Wolf, Andrew G., Farmer, S. 14, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Wolf, Emil, Farmer, S. 22, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Belle Plaine.
Wolf River Paper and Fiber Co., Manufacturers of Fiber and Manila Papers, Shawano.
Wollermann, Max, Farmer, S. 26, T. Germania, P. O. Tigerton.
Wood, Frank, Farmer, S. 28, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon. Mr. Wood was born in Canada in 1842 and came to Shawano County in 1878. He is married to Jane McCauslin. Mr. Wood served in Company E, 60th New York Volunteer Infantry.
Wood, Geo. M., Farmer, S. 21, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Wood, Julius, Farmer, S. 31, T. Aniwa, P. O. Birnamwood.
Wudstrack, O., Farmer, S. 18, T. Grant, P. O. Split Rock.
Wurl, G. A., Proprietor Northwestern Hotel, Shawano.
Yeager, Chas., Farmer, S. 18, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano.
Yeager, S. G., Farmer, S. 7, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Shawano. Mr. Yeager was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and came to Wisconsin in 1872. He is a Veteran of the Civil War, enlisted in Company B, 8th Pennsylvania, April 20, 1861, re-enlisted in Company C, 49th Pennsylvania and served until July 1865. He was married in 1868. His wife died in 1897. He has five children.
Yumaer, R. B., Farmer, S. 28, T. Wescott, P. O. Shawano.
Zachow, W. C., Real Estate Dealer and Banker, Shawano.
Zaddack, Leo, Farmer, S. 4, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Zahn, August, Farmer, S. 27, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Zahn, Edward, Manufacturer of Creamery Butter and Full Cream Cheese, S. 2, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Birnamwood.
Zahn, Fred, Farmer, S. 15, T. Hutchins, P. O. Mattoon.
Zander, G., Farmer and Township Supervisor, S. 27, T. Almon, P. O. Bowler.
Zarda, Joseph, Farmer and Township Treasurer, S. 12, T. Aniwa, P. O. Aniwa.
Zaug, Fred, Manufacturer of Cheese, Gresham.
Zeinert, Aug., Farmer, S. 35, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Wittenberg.
Zeinert, F., Farmer, S. 35, T. Birnamwood, P. O. Wittenberg.
Zenisek, A. W., Manufacturer of Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Moldings; Planing and General Mill Work, Bowler.
Zenz, Fred, Farmer, S. 18, T. Morris, P. O. Morris.
Zernicke, Mrs. Augusta, Farming, S. 34, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Zick, John, Farmer, S. 17, T. Fairbanks, P. O. Tigerton.
Ziebur, Michael, Farmer, S. 30, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Ziemer, Fred, Farmer, S. 9, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Ziemer, Henry, Farmer, S. 7, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Ziemer, Wm., Farmer, S. 7, T. Richmond, P. O. Shawano.
Zilch, Henry, Farmer, S. 34, T. Hutchins, P. O. Birnamwood.
Zilch, R., Farmer, S. 34, T. Hutchins, P. O. Birnamwood.
Zimdars, Albert F., Farmer, S. 25, T. Pella, P. O. Clintonville, 1891.
Zingler, John B., Farmer, S. 20, T. Belle Plaine, P. O. Embarrass.
Zuehlke, C., Insurance, Bonduel.

ADVERTISING SECTION

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 DEE W. VAN DOREN, Cashier
 Jos. Rundhammer, Jr., M. P. Towle,
 Louis Steckbauer, E. O. Westerfield.
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 President and Counsel of the Company.
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 Vice Pres. and Manager Realty Dep't.
 W. H. G. Mueller,
 Secretary-Treasurer and Abstractor.
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ABSTRACT CO.
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 ANTONE KUCKUK, Vice Pres.
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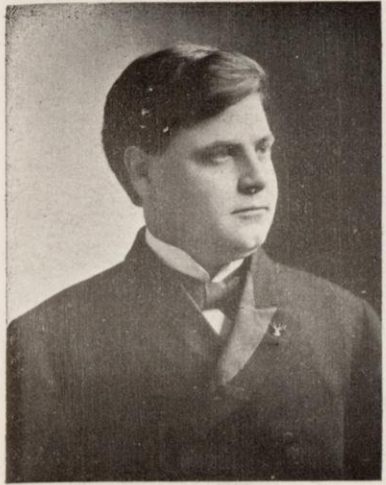
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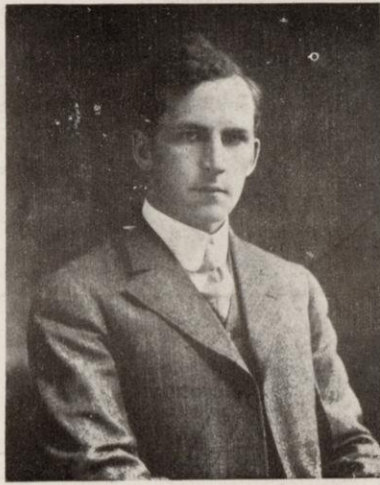
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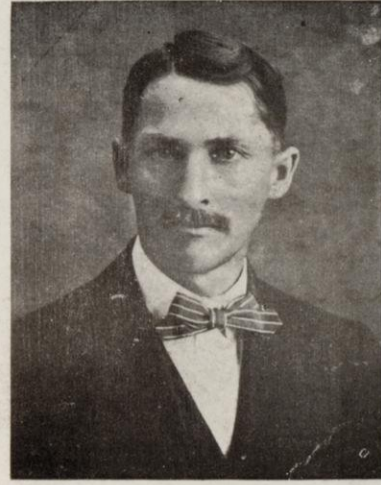
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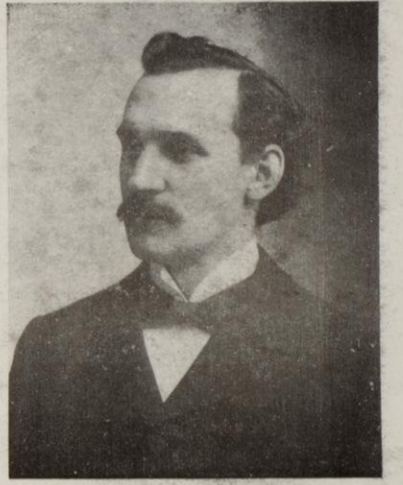
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J. F. WINANS.



F. A. JAECKEL,
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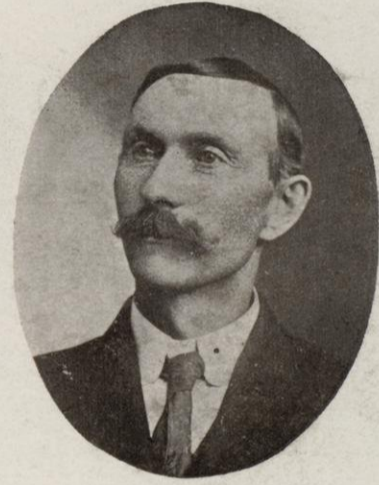
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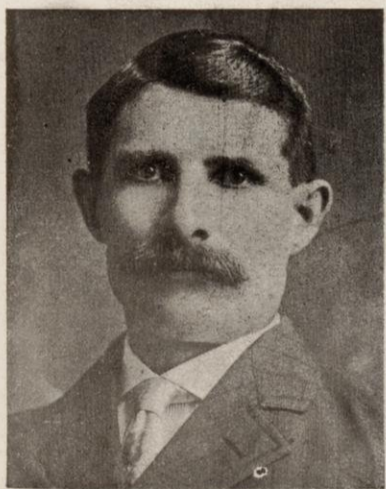
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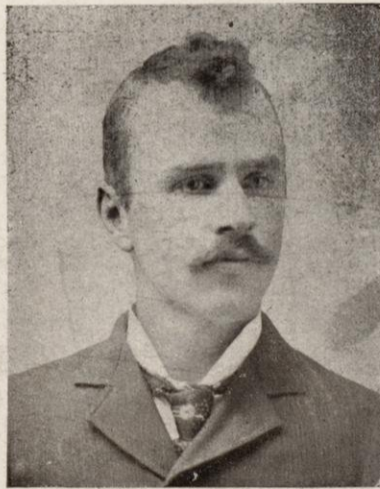
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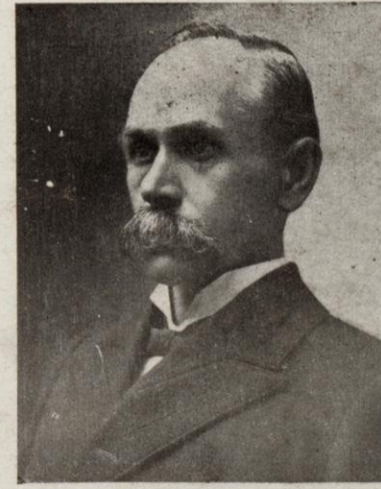
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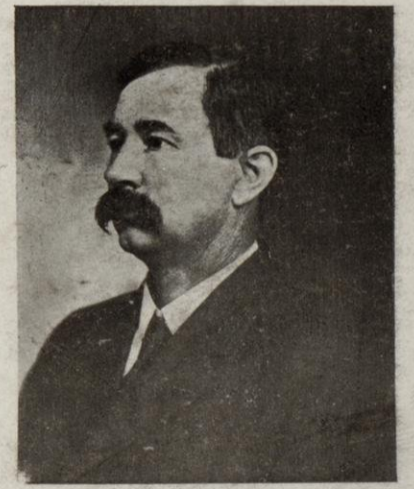
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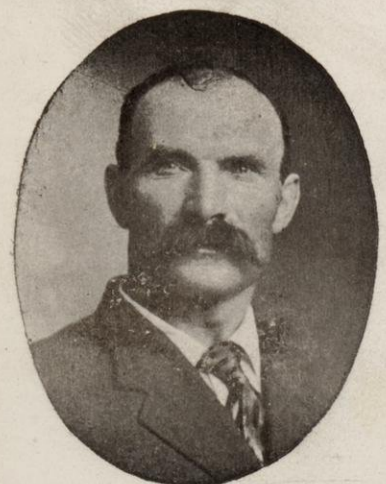
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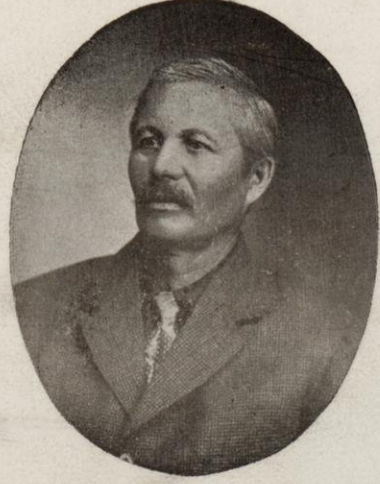
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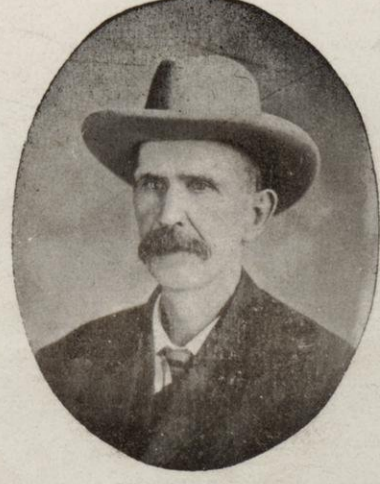
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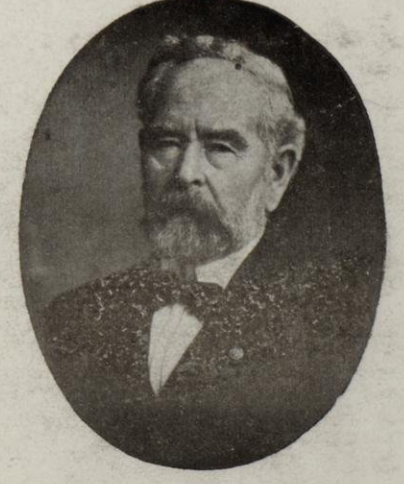
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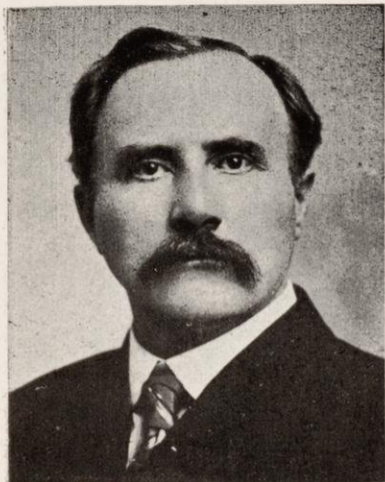
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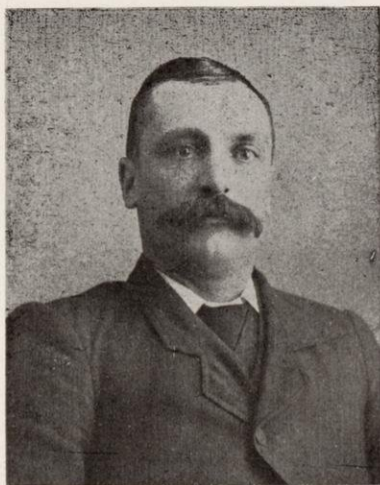
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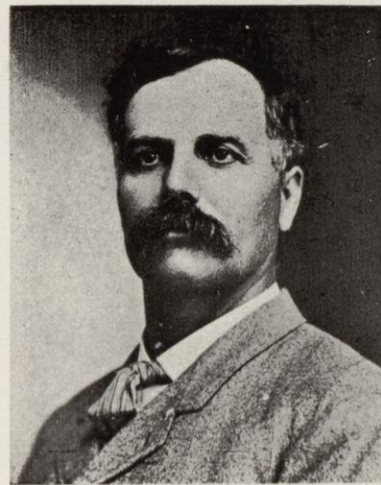
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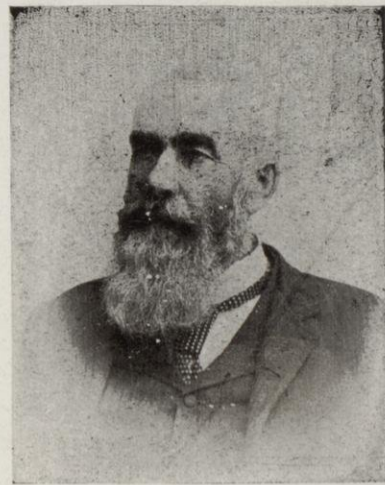
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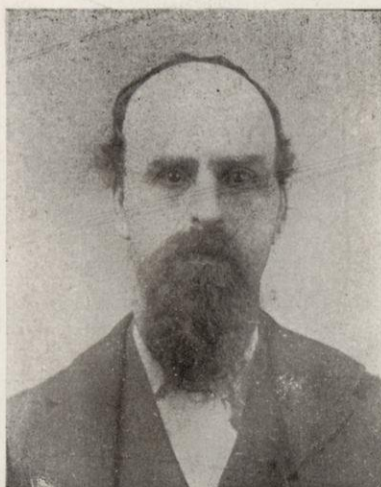
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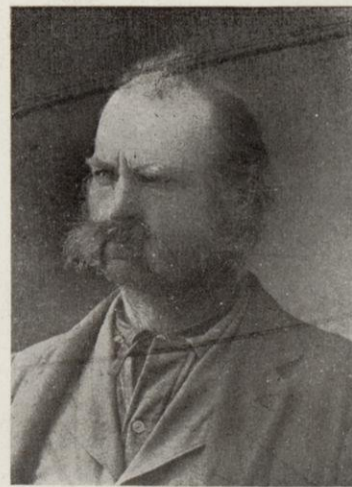
JOSEPH BIBELHAUSEN.



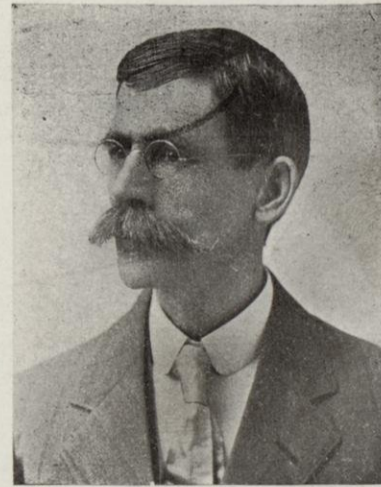
O. O. WIEGAND,
County Clerk.



ALEX PETERSON.



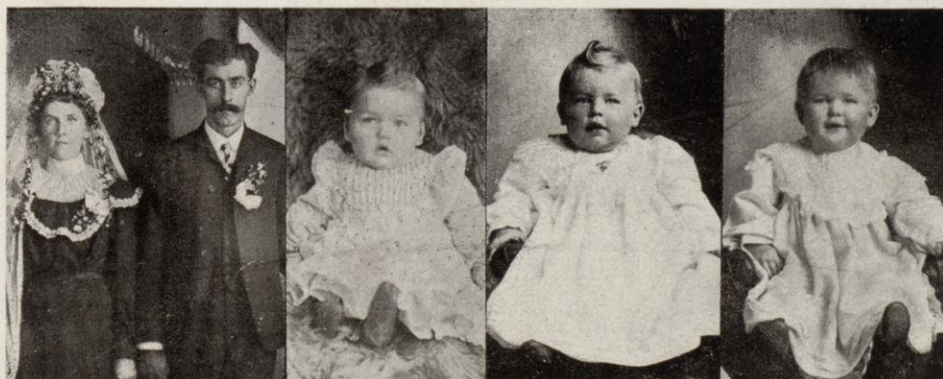
H. W. GRISWOLD.



S. K. ADAMS,
Publisher The News,
BIRNAMWOOD, WISCONSIN.



A. B. LARSON AND FAMILY.



HENRY KRUEGER AND FAMILY.



FAMILY OF L. REINERT.

ILLUSTRATIONS



MR. AND MRS. JOHN LEHMAN.



WM. GERMUNDSON AND FAMILY



FRED LISCOMBE.



AUGUST MEIFERT.



CARL JOHNSON.



AUGUST MATZ.



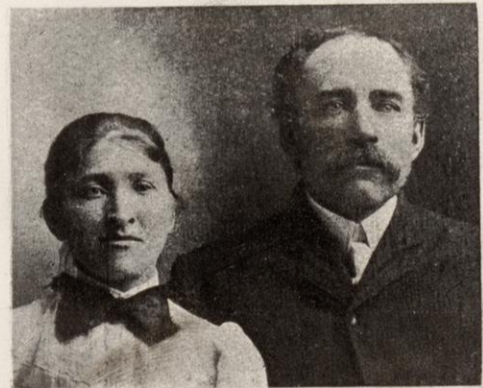
OLD SETTLERS RE-UNION, SHAWANO COUNTY.

The following is the name and date of settlement:

J. L. Whitehouse, 1852; J. Winans, 1854; J. Robinson, 1855; D. Wescott, 1851; W. Ross, 1858; A. Morgan, 1856; J. Brooks, 1856; A. Peterson, 1855; M. Wescott, 1853; A. Hammond, 1855; C. Warrington, 1857; W. H. Parker, 1857. J. Gauthier, 1852; S. Wilbur, 1853; N. Wilbur, 1857; P. Ackerman, 1854; A. Porter, 1857; M. Brooks, 1858; A. McCullough, 1854; J. Allender, 1853; D. Krake, 1853; O. Andrews, 1856; J. Olmsted, 1854; C. Brooks, 1858; C. M. Upham, 1858. S. Field, 1852; F. Otter, 1858; L. Huntington, 1856; B. Conlor, 1858; M. Whitehouse, 1851; M. Olmsted, 1851; M. Biebelhausen, 1852; M. Winaus, 1853; E. Parker, 1851; L. Fink, 1853; J. Kerr, 1853.



MR. AND MRS. G. ZANDER.



PAUL MARTENS.



ANDREW FLOO.



LYMAN HUTCHINS AND JANE HUTCHINS,
First Settlers of Hutchins Township.



ANNIE SCHENK.



G. MOGENSEN AND FAMILY.



MR. AND MRS. H. A. CURTIS.



RESILIENCE OF H. G. KOLPACK.



MR. AND MRS. FRED STEINKE.



MR. AND MRS. CHAS. A. LEHMAN.



RICHARD SCHARDT.

ILLUSTRATIONS



JOSEPH GRILL AND FAMILY.



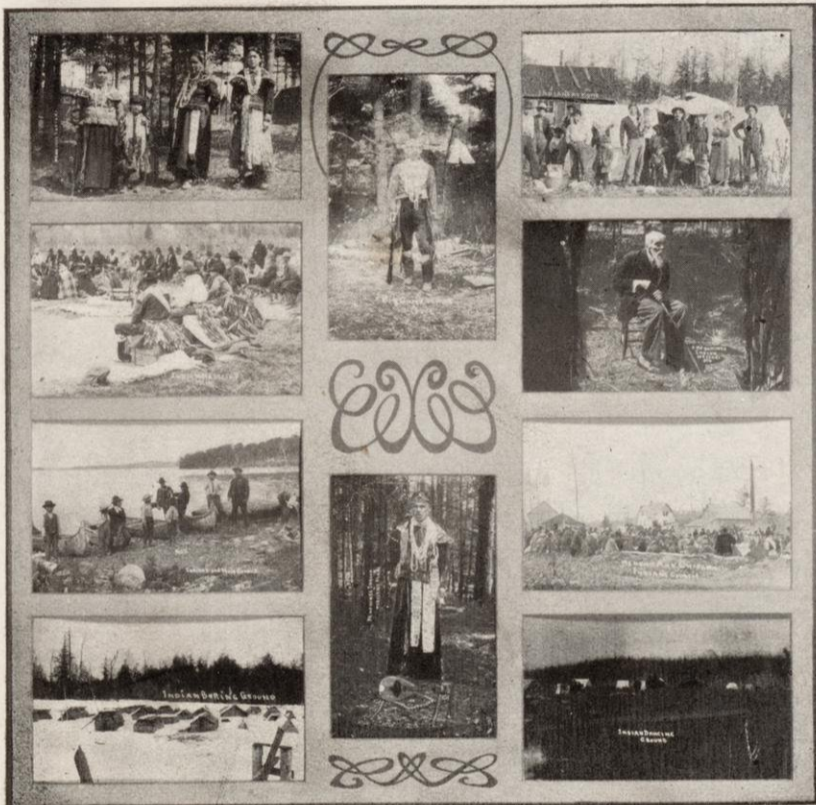
CARL F. SCHENK.



WENZEL HILLER, FAMILY GROUP.



FAMILY GROUP, FRED W. KRINGEL.



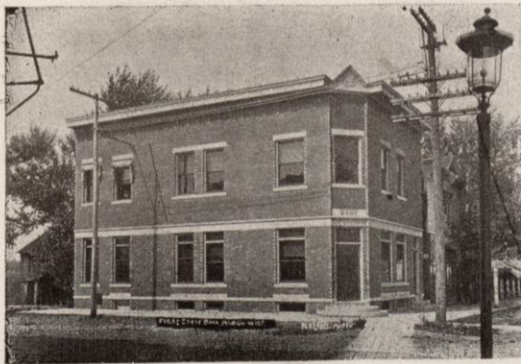
INDIAN VIEWS.



EMIL F. RADDANT BREWING CO., SHAWANO, WISCONSIN.



SOME SHAWANO COUNTY VIEWS.
1.—High School, Shawano. 2.—Sacred Heart Church and School, Shawano. 3.—Catholic Church, Shawano. 4.—Main Street, Shawano. 5.—St. Jakobi School, Shawano. 6.—German Lutheran Church, Lanstad. 7.—St. Jakobi Church, Shawano. 8.—Ev. Lutheran Zion Church, Hartland Township. 9.—View of Wolf River, Shawano. 10.—Lincoln School, Shawano. 11.—North Beach, Shawano. 12.—Franklin Street, looking North, Shawano.



FIRST STATE BANK OF MARION.



CREAMERY OF O. C. HANSEN, ZACHOW, WISCONSIN.



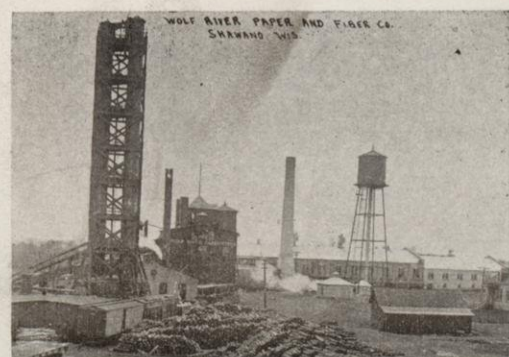
STORE OF F. J. JESKE,



BOWLER BUFFET, Herman Schenk, Proprietor.



GENERAL STORE AND CHEESE FACTORY OF C. W. GANSCHOW, BONDUEL, WISCONSIN.



WOLF RIVER PAPER AND FIBER CO. SHAWANO, WISCONSIN.



STORE OF CHAS. ENGEL, CAROLINE, WISCONSIN.



THE BONDUEL HOUSE, Gust Martin, Proprietor.

ILLUSTRATIONS



RESIDENCE OF F. J. MARTIN.



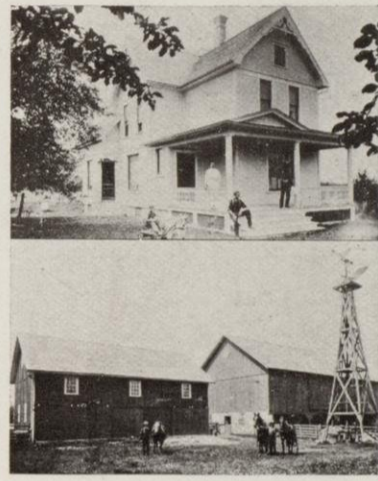
GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
SHAWANO, WISCONSIN.



1.—Residence of Paul Menzel. 2.—Barn of Paul Menzel. 3.—Residence of William Leiskaw. 4.—Barn of William Leiskaw.



RESIDENCE OF EMIL POCKAT.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF
J. W. NEMETZ.



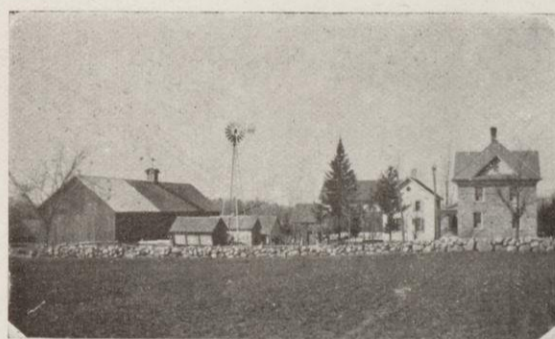
PULASKI STATE BANK.



RESIDENCE OF G. H. GOLDRICK.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JULIUS DIECK.



FARM BUILDINGS OF SAM POCKAT.



RESIDENCE OF FRED SCHREIER.



RESIDENCE OF DR. C. L. VAUGHAN.



RESIDENCE OF AUGUST MARQUARDT.



RESIDENCE AND FAMILY OF FRANK FRAILING.



RESIDENCE OF DAVID PERRY.



FARM BUILDINGS OF PETER A. DILLENBURG.



HOME OF CHAS. G. MEHLHORN.



FARM BUILDINGS OF HERMAN SCHROEDER.

ILLUSTRATIONS



RESIDENCE OF MATH SCHUH.



RESIDENCE OF HERMAN HOPKE.



RESIDENCE OF HUGO MEIFERT.



RESIDENCE OF R. B. GUMAER.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. A. HOLM.



RESIDENCE OF JESSE PORTER.



RESIDENCE OF LOUIS BLUNK.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN PETERSON.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN FOSS.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY ZIEMER.



RESIDENCE OF HERMAN FUHRMAN.



RESIDENCE OF FRED BUSS.



RESIDENCE OF AUGUST MENZEL.



LUDWIG LIESKE.



RESIDENCE OF WM. BUSS.



RESIDENCE OF FRED BARTELME.



RESIDENCE OF J. B. STEWART.



RESIDENCE OF F. J. BUSS.



RESIDENCE OF OTTO F. GOGOLIN.



RESIDENCE OF HERMAN KRUMBACH.



ILLUSTRATIONS



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM ZIEMER.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN CARLSON.



RESIDENCE OF A. W. PARKER.



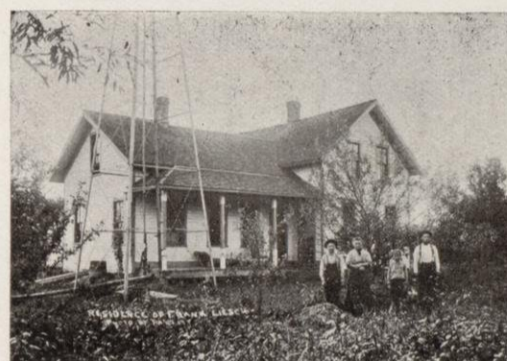
RESIDENCE OF C. ZUEHLKE.



RESIDENCE OF D. E. CRAW.



RESIDENCE OF C. F. FRAILING.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK LIESCH.



RESIDENCE OF H. F. MILLER.



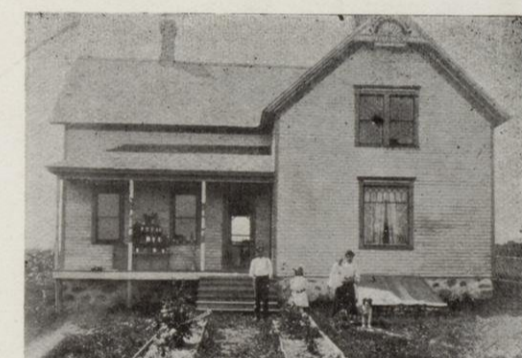
RESIDENCE OF GUSTAV KUEHN.



RESIDENCE OF AUGUST NINMAN.



RESIDENCE OF B. E. KOHASKY.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN GRILL.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT TRIEGLAFF.



OFFICE OF SHAWANO COUNTY ADVOCATE,
E. J. Scott, Proprietor.



RESIDENCE OF C. L. JUST.



RESIDENCE OF A. W. ZENISEK.



RESIDENCE OF WM. W. CROFOOT.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE HAEBERLEIN.



VIEW ON FARM OF CHAS. MENZEL.



RESIDENCE OF WM. WENZEL.



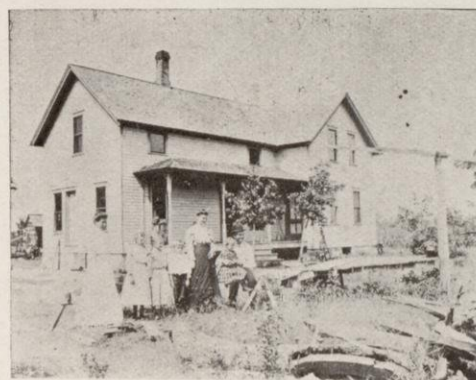
ILLUSTRATIONS



RESIDENCE OF HERMAN KLAWITER.



RESIDENCE OF FRED WAIDELICH.



RESIDENCE OF MARTIN BAUMANN.



POST OFFICE,
PULASKI, WISCONSIN.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT WESENER.



RESIDENCE OF WM. SELLE.



RESIDENCE OF HERMAN SPIEGEL.



RESIDENCE OF EDDIE SPIEGEL.



RESIDENCE OF M. S. SIMPSON.



RESIDENCE OF CHRIS FINK.



RESIDENCE OF HERMAN KERSTEN.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. POPP.



RESIDENCE OF OTTO SEEFELDT.



FARM HOME OF ADAM HERR.



A BUNCH OF LUMBER JACKS,
Photo from Thomas Larson.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT WEGNER.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT SPITZER.



A. H. PETERSON CREAMERY CO.,
MATTOON, WISCONSIN.



SCENE ON FARM OF FRED NOFFKE.



FARM RESIDENCE OF ALBERT BUSS.

ILLUSTRATIONS



RESIDENCE OF T. A. LOKEN.



RESIDENCE OF FRED KRUEGER.



RESIDENCE OF R. P. NELSON.



RESIDENCE OF FRED STEEGE.



RESIDENCE OF J. W. BUSS.



FARM HOME OF F. J. STRAUSS.



RESIDENCE OF E. W. FRAILING.



HOME OF CHAS. G. SCHENK.



FARM RESIDENCE OF AUGUST NISCHKE.



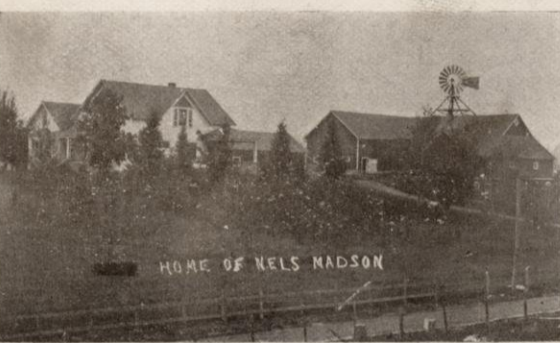
HOME OF GUST POSSELT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF ISAAC L. ISAACSON.



LARSON BRICK AND TILE WORKS,
SHAWANO, WISCONSIN.



HOME OF NILS MADSON.



FARM BUILDINGS OF L. REINERT.



FARM BUILDINGS OF PETER BAZILE.



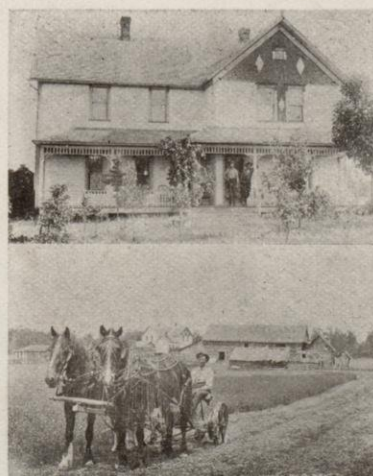
FORMER FARM RESIDENCE OF AUGUST KREGEL.



RESIDENCE AND GINSENG
GARDEN OF JESSE GRAHAM.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF
E. H. ERB.



RESIDENCE AND SCENE ON
FARM OF A. E. LUEPKE.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF
W. N. DARLING.



RESIDENCE AND INTERIOR OF
BARN OF J. M. OLSON.



ILLUSTRATIONS



RESIDENCE OF A. C. MAILAHN.



RESIDENCE AND STORE OF P. J. HEINTZ,
LEOPOLIS, WISCONSIN.



RESIDENCE OF AUGUST PREUSS.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN SHERLOCK.



RESIDENCE OF ED BUETTNER.



RESIDENCE OF H. R. CORNELIUS.



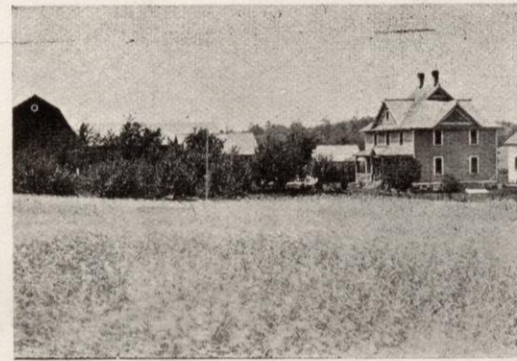
RESIDENCE OF J. A. WINANS.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. HENNIG.



RESIDENCE OF GUSTAV SCHULTZ.



RESIDENCE OF E. CATENCAMP.



RESIDENCE AND FAMILY OF AUG. NOACH.



RESIDENCE OF J. C. BAUERFEIND.



HOME AND GINSENG GARDEN OF FRED KRASIN.



RESIDENCE OF WARREN PARKER.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN HANSEN.



SCENE ON FARM OF OSCAR HOLM.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF
H. F. SCHULTZ.



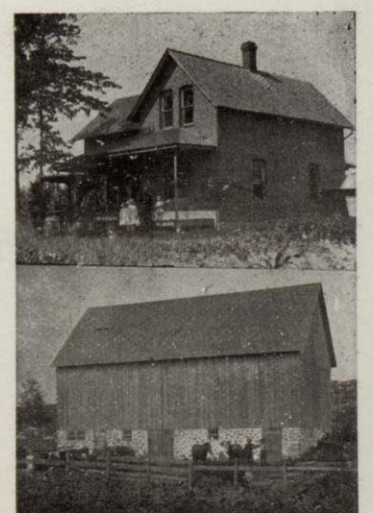
RESIDENCE OF JULIUS HENNIG
AND VIEW OF HENNIG'S LAKE.



RESIDENCE AND FARM BUILD-
INGS OF THEO. MEYER.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF
G. H. FRAZER.



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF
HENRY TOELLE.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

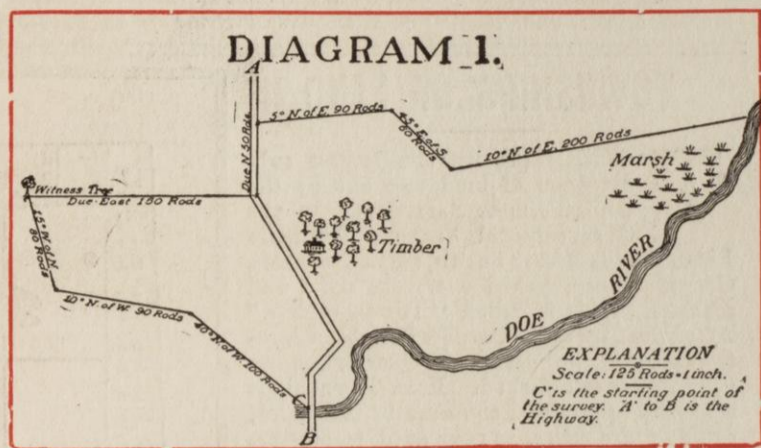
OF

United States Land Surveys

METES AND BOUNDS

UP to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 200 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES

DIAGRAM 2



THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.:— These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control.

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily

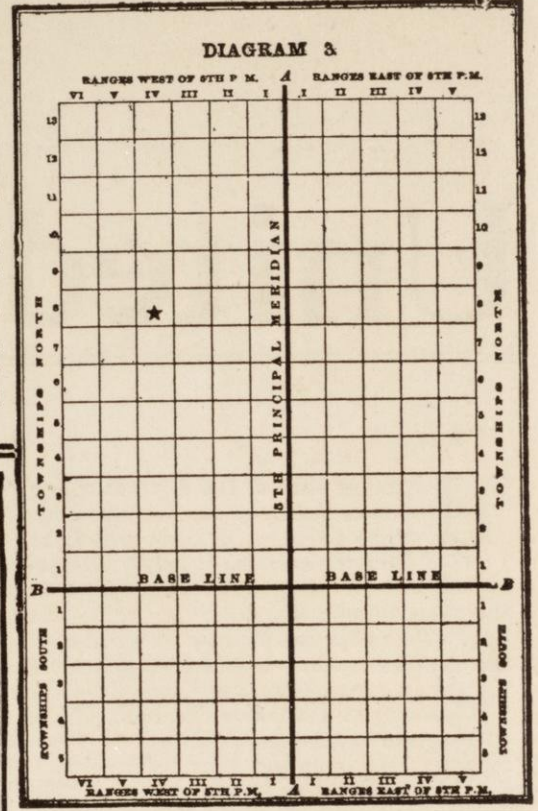
distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) on Diagram 3, represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, commencing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III, IV., V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division North of the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked ★ on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

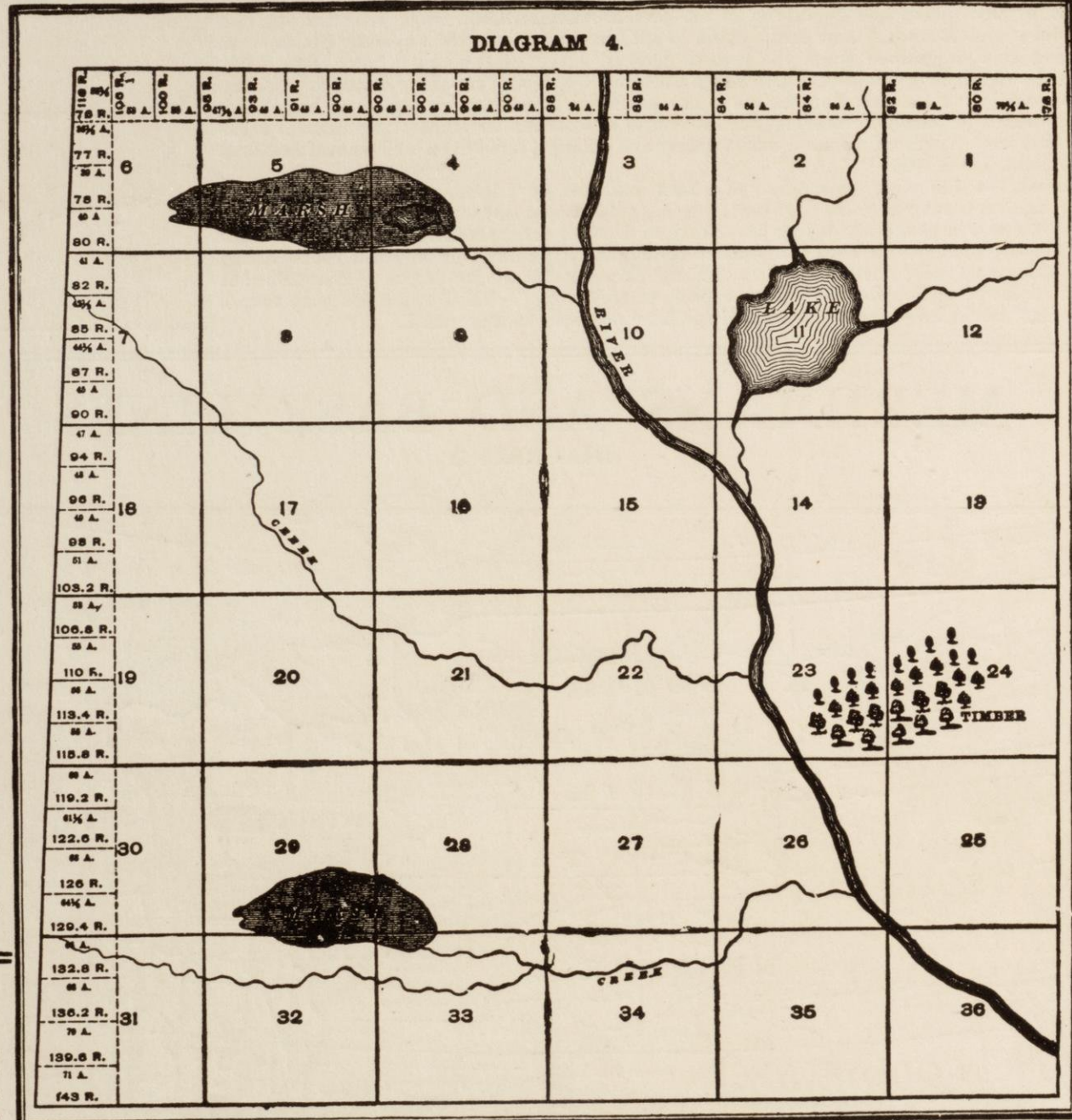


TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

TOWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.



FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

CONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it affects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

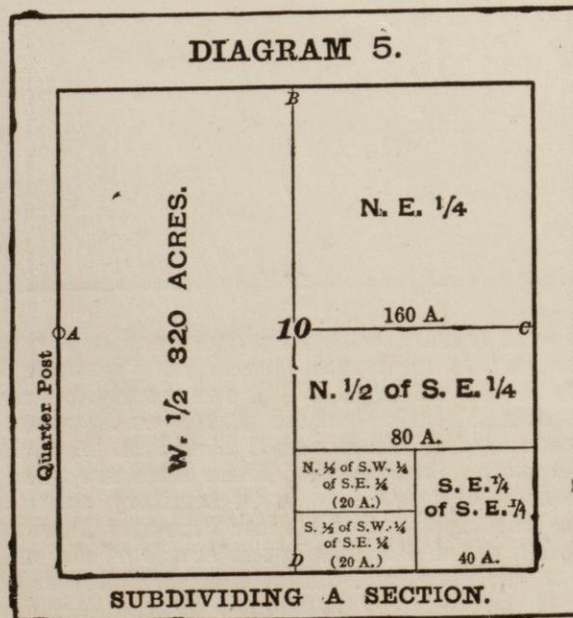
Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S. W. 1/4 of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast 1/4 of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made

SECTIONS OF LAND.

DIAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

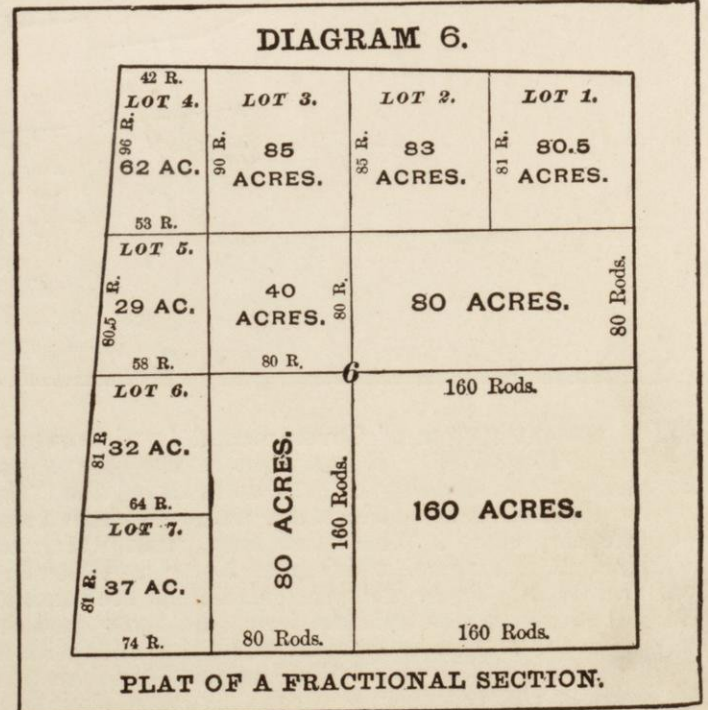
The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the points marked A. B. C. and D. on Diagram 5.



After establishing Township corners, Section Lines are the next to be run, and section corners are established. When these are carefully located the Quarter Posts are located at points as nearly equidistant between Section Corners as possible. These corners when established by Government Surveyors cannot be changed, even though it is conclusively shown that mistakes have been made which cause some sections or quarter sections to be either larger or smaller than others. The laws, however, of all the States provide certain rules for local surveyors to follow in dividing Sections into smaller parcels of land than has been outlined in the Governmental surveys. For instance, in dividing a quarter section into two parcels, the distance between the Government Corners is carefully measured and the new post is located at a point equidistant between them. This plan is followed in running out "eighties," "forties," "twenties," etc. In this way, if the Government division overruns or falls short, each portion gains or loses its proportion. This is not the case, however, with Fractional Sections along the North or West sides of a Township, or adjoining a lake or large stream.

seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S. W. 1/4 of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast 1/4 of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made

DIAGRAM 6.



PLAT OF A FRACTIONAL SECTION.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

WITH A REVIEW OF THE

Duties and Powers of the Principal Officials Connected with the Various Branches of National, State, County and Township Government.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National election and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and two-thirds of the States form a quorum.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$75,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of nine officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$12,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in case of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining to foreign governments.

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the building and property of the department, etc.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolution-

ary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc.

The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on commercial relations.

The chiefs of these bureaus receive from \$2,100 per year to \$2,300 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; second assistant secretary, \$4,500; third assistant secretary, \$4,500; solicitor, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; clerk to Secretary of State, \$2,500; passport clerk, \$1,400. Besides these are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the prevention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head department, at \$2,500 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$5,000 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of appointment division, \$3,000; chief of warrants division, \$3,500; chief of public moneys division, \$3,000; chief of customs division, \$3,000; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationery division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$3,000; chief of miscellaneous division, \$2,500; supervising special agent, \$8 per day; government actuary, \$1,800; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; life saving service superintendent, \$4,500; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner Bureaus of Navigation, \$3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, director, \$5,000; assistant director, \$3,500; superintendent engraving division, \$4,500.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

The Solicitor of the Treasury, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department.

The Commissioner of Customs, who receives \$4,000 per year and his deputy \$2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom houses.

The Treasurer of the United States receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) \$3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The Register of the Treasury is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year and his assistant \$2,500. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The Comptroller of the Currency receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$3,000. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper money.

The Director of the Mint receives \$4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the government.

The Comptroller of the Treasury receives \$5,500 per year and his assistant \$4,500. This bureau has charge of the auditing system of the Treasury. With the exception of the postal revenue accounts, the comptroller prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts.

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of \$4,000 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid \$2,500 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$4,000. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General, next to the Secretary, looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is the head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance store, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is three years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$15 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. The pay of officers in active service was fixed by an act of Congress May 11, 1908, as follows: lieutenant-general \$11,000 per year; major-general \$8,000; brigadier-general \$6,000; colonels from \$4,000 to \$5,000; lieutenant-colonels from \$3,500 to \$4,500; majors from \$3,000 to \$4,000; captains from \$2,400 to \$3,360; first-lieutenants from \$2,000 to \$2,800; second-lieutenants from \$1,700 to \$2,380. In case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted, provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he receives an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount; and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts. The pay of retired officers was fixed as follows by the act of May 11, 1908: lieutenant-generals \$8,250 per annum; major generals \$6,000; brigadier-generals \$4,500; colonels from \$3,000 to \$3,750; lieutenant-colonels from \$2,625 to \$3,375; majors from \$2,250 to \$3,000; captains from \$1,800 to \$2,520; first lieutenants from \$1,500 to \$2,100, and second-lieutenants \$1,275 to \$1,785.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the general bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

The admiral of the navy (line) is paid \$13,500 per year; the first nine rear-admirals each receive \$8,000 per year and the second nine \$6,000; chiefs of bureaus are paid \$6,000 per year; captains \$4,000; commanders \$3,500; lieutenant-commanders \$3,000; lieutenants \$2,400; junior grade lieutenants \$2,000; ensigns \$1,700; chief-boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sail makers, \$1,700; midshipmen at sea \$1,400; midshipmen at academy \$600. In the Marine Corps the major general receives \$8,000 per year; colonels \$4,000; lieutenant-colonels \$3,500; majors, \$3,000; captains (line) \$2,400; captains (staff) \$2,600; first lieutenants \$2,000; second-lieutenants \$1,700. An increase of ten per cent is allowed them when on sea duty, or on "shore duty beyond the sea." Chaplains of the rank of lieutenant-commander or higher rank receive the pay and allowance of a lieutenant-commander; those appointed prior to July 1, 1906, who have the rank of lieutenant receive \$2,800; and others are paid according to their rank in the foregoing list. Naval constructors receive from \$3,200 to \$4,200 per year; assistant naval constructors \$2,000 or the pay of rank according to the foregoing table; warrant officers \$1,125 to \$2,250. Petty officers and chief petty officers receive salary ranging from \$33 to \$77 per month. First class seamen receive \$26 per month; seamen-gunners \$28 per month; firemen, first-class, \$38; ordinary seamen \$21; firemen, second-class, \$33; shipwrights \$27; apprentice seamen \$18; coal passers \$24. The term of enlistment in the United States Navy is four years.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive \$5,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief-clerk at \$2,500 per year; superintendent of salaries and allowances \$4,000; superintendent of division appointments \$3,000; superintendent of city free-delivery service \$3,000.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of the following divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments \$3,000 per year; chief of division inspection \$2,000; chief of division of contracts \$2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail service \$4,000; superintendent of foreign mails \$3,000.

The third assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: superintendent of money-order division \$3,500; superintendent of registry system \$2,500; superintendent of division of finance \$2,250; superintendent of division of stamps \$2,500; also the post-card agent and the stamped-envelope agent at \$2,500 each.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: Superintendent rural free delivery service \$3,000; superintendent of post office supplies \$2,500; superintendent of dead-letter office \$2,750; topographer \$2,750.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$2,000; assistant attorney-general, \$5,000; a disbursing clerk, \$2,250; also the auditor of the post office department, at \$4,000.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per year. In this department, as the name implies, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States. He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the Interior Department are as follows: First assistant secretary of the interior, \$5,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), \$5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, \$5,000; superintendent of Indian schools, \$3,000; commissioner of the Pension Office, \$5,000; medical referee, \$3,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Education Office, \$4,500; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; director Reclamation Service, \$7,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture receives \$5,000 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, \$6,000; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, \$5,000; statistician, \$3,500; chemist, \$5,000; entomologist, \$4,000; botanist, \$3,240; chief of forestry division, \$5,000; pomologist, \$3,000; plant pathologist and physiologist, \$3,500; director of the office of experiment stations, \$4,000; chief of division of accounts and disbursements, \$3,250; editor, \$3,000; agriculturist, \$3,500; director of public roads, \$3,000; statistical scientist in charge of investigations of production and distribution, \$3,000; chief of biological survey, \$3,000; chief of bureau of soils, \$3,500; chief of bureau of plant industry in charge of seed distribution, \$5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives \$7,500 per year. There are a number of assistant attorney-generals who receive \$5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as attorney in charge of titles, \$2,700; chief clerk and superintendent of buildings, \$3,000; appointment clerk, \$2,000; attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,750; solicitor internal revenue, \$4,500; superintendent of prisons and prisoners, \$3,000; chief examiner, \$2,750; chief of division of accounts, \$2,500; disbursing clerk, \$2,750; solicitor for department of commerce and labor, \$5,000.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or proceedings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was established in February, 1903. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of labor and commerce in the United States. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The following are the principal officials under his control together with the salary paid: The commissioner of the bureau of manufacturers, \$4,000 per year; commissioner of the bureau of corporations, \$5,000; commissioner of the bureau of labor, \$5,000; director of bureau of the census, \$7,000; superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; chief of bureau of statistics, \$4,000; supervising inspector-general of steamboat inspection service, \$4,000; commissioner of bureau of fisheries, \$6,000; commissioner of bureau of navigation, \$4,000; commissioner-general of bureau of immigration and naturalization at \$5,000; director of bureau of standards, \$5,000.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$5,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum.

Civil Service Commission. This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid \$4,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the secretary \$2,500.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was created for the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of seven commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of \$10,000 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for

life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$13,000 per annum, and the associate justices \$12,000 each. The circuit judges receive a salary of \$7,000 each per annum, district judges, \$6,000, and Court of Claims, judges receive \$6,000, and chief justice \$6,500 per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the standard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offense against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further to make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for a term of six years, and receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of \$7,500 per year. Besides these, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to a vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

STATE GOVERNMENT

THE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

GOVERNOR.

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing three States—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey pay their Governors \$10,000 per year; Illinois \$12,000; California \$6,000; Minnesota, Indiana, Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay \$5,000 per year; Kentucky \$6,500; Massachusetts and Ohio \$8,000; Nevada, Connecticut, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas and Washington, \$4,000; Maryland and Oklahoma \$4,500; Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina \$3,500; Iowa, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota and Rhode Island \$3,000; West Virginia \$2,700; South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming \$2,500; Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire and Utah \$2,000; and Oregon and Vermont \$1,500.

About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State not specifically entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by tax-

ation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex-officio member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has the power to fill it by appointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Governor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that the halls are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the States the Secretary of State is *ex officio* member of a number of the State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as many of them, notably California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State Government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with this State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States is *ex-officio* a member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from \$500,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The manner by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasurer. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be deposited with the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried on—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be kept, showing what is received or paid out of the various "funds," which "funds" must be exhibited in separate accounts. In several of the

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States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to appear for the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an interest; to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest; to consult with and advise the various county or state's attorneys in matters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when necessary to prosecute corporations for failure or refusal to comply with the laws; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney-General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, this officer is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he is authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reports from all such educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested his written opinion upon questions rising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into effect and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officer under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of other matters relating to the men, property, ordinance, stores, camp and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this made a separate State office, generally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to insurance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and distinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duty to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insurance companies, are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insur-

ance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company not conforming to law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies, and he has power to examine fully into their condition, assets, etc. He files in his office the various documents relating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the labor bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commission is to collect, assort and systematize, and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local condition or local business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the following named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Superintendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspector-general, State oil inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner.

STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the existence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commissioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board or commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular session every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government; at regular times provided by law they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President *pro tem.* is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground.

In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided

for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or (in three of the States) as representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original jurisdiction in remedial cases, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* and cases relating to the revenue, but there is no trial by jury in this court.

Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior to that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business—such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

So far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work—there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the clerk is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The general plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly filed. In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. The above in general terms outlines the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniformity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the States.

COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for reelection for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of accounts, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warrants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be kept.

COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana,

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Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practical after the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have some of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court;" while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts."

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following *resumé* of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney;" in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all

actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpoenas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpoena witnesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided.

The general powers of the county board throughout all of the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

THE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities as assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal,

for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same; and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, having various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers, of the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain *restricted* powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officio members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "pound-masters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

THE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy, the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim of this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, moneys and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made or public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "independent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts, and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

CITIES AND VILLAGES

IN all of the States the laws provide for the local government of school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is made, of the township in which they are located, both as to their may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs as to cities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population made for handling the more complex educational interests of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipality.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

Table with 4 columns (A. D., A. D., A. D., A. D.) containing historical events from 395 to 1430, including the fall of Rome, the Crusades, and the rise of the Ottomans. Includes a 'Medieval History' section on the left side.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1648 Canadians at war with the Indians. The House of Brandenburg acquires Halberstadt and Minden. New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

1649 Trial and execution of Charles I. Massacre and capture of Drogheda, Ireland, by Cromwell. Confession of Faith.

1650 Marquis of Montrose beheaded in Scotland.

1651 Leopold I. made King of Hungary. Charles II. crowned at Scone, Scotland, Jan. 1. Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat of royalists. Charles II. goes to France. "Barbones" Parliament. Birth of Fenelon; died 1715. English Navigation Act.

1652 England at war with Holland. The Dutch, under Van Tromp, "sweep the Channel." De Ruyter defeated by Blake. Negro insurrection suppressed in Mexico.

1653 Peace between England and Holland. Death of Van Tromp. Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, April 20. He becomes Lord Protector, Dec. 16.

1654 Jesuits establish themselves among the Onondaga Indians. French victories in Poland.

1655 Spain and England at war, which lasts five years.

1656 Russian Truce of Niemetz, or Wilna, with Poland. Prussia declared independent of Poland. Frederic William, the Great Elector. Jamaica conquered.

1657 Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor. Death of Admiral Blake.

1658 Accession of Leopold I. in Germany. Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.

1659 Auto de fe, of the Inquisition, Mexico. Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector. Peace of the Pyrenees. The restoration. Charles II. returns to England; the monarchy re-established. Birth of Stahl; died 1734. Death of Mazarin. Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France. Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in Scotland.

1660 Birth of De Foe; died 1731. The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced; court opened there in 1672.

1662 Terrible earthquake in Pekin; 300,000 lives lost. Act of Uniformity, May 19. The Church of England restored. Charles marries Catherine of Braganza, May 20.

1663 Canada becomes a royal government under Louis XIV. Earthquake in Canada. Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728. France begins war with Holland. New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled at Elizabethtown. The English take New Amsterdam and name it New York. North Carolina settled. De Courcelles governor in Canada. War with the Mohawks.

1665 Second Dutch war with England. Death of Philip II.; regency of Anne. The Great Plague in London. Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch. Canada granted to French West India Company.

1666 De Ruyter defeated by Monk. Mohawk villages destroyed by the French. Great fire in London. The French Academy of Sciences founded.

1667 Perpetual edict abolishes office of stadtholder in Holland. First Russian vessel built. Birth of Swift; died 1745. New York City; 384 houses.

1668 Triple Alliance, England, Holland and Sweden, united against France. Treaty of Lisbon. Spain recognizes Portugal's independence. Russian ambassadors sent to France and Spain.

1670 France and Sweden break the triple Alliance, and declare war against Holland. First settlements of English in South Carolina. Champs Elysees, Paris, planted.

1671 Birth of Steele; died 1729.

1672 Coude and Turenne overrun Holland. Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked. William of Orange, stadtholder. The De Witts assassinated in Holland. The Helms dikes opened, and French driven out. The French acquire Pondicherry, India. Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada. Paris Academy of Music founded. Birth of Addison; died 1719. Virginia granted to Arlington and Culpeper.

1673 Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest. Death of the poet John Milton. Discovery of the Mississippi.

1675 King Philip's war in New England. Birth of Clarke; died 1723.

1677 William of Orange marries Mary. "Paradise Lost" first published. Russia begins war with the Turks. Peace of Nimwegen, France. England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories of a false "Popish plot." Sir Edward Popish Godfrey found murdered. Expedition of La Salle. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" published. Birth of Bolingbroke; died 1751.

1678 Habeas Corpus Act passes parliament. Archbishop Sharpe murdered by covenanters, who defeat Cloverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bothwell Bridge.

1680 East India Company begins trading in China. Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29. Mississippi river explored by Hennepin. Charleston, South Carolina, founded. The Exclusion Bill, England. Origin of the Whig and Tory. Maharratta power begins in India. La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana. De Frontenac recalled from Canada. Reign of Ivan and Peter I., the Great, in Russia. Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana. The Cossacks subdued by Russia. William Penn settles in Pennsylvania. Delaware granted to Penn. Sobieski, of Poland, raises the siege of Vienna. Discovery of Rye House plot, to secure succession for Duke of Monmouth. Execution of Lord Russell, July 21, and Canada renews war with the Iroquois. Mahome I. led by the Venetians. Greece invaded by the Venetians. Birth of Berkeley; died 1753.

1685 Revocation of Edict of Nantes; terrible persecutions of French and Protestants follow. Accession of James II. of England. A. . . 's rebellion suppressed, and his execution. Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., lands at Lyme, June 11; proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20.

1685 Battle of Segemoor, July 6; defeat and execution of Monmouth. Texas colonized by Spaniards. Birth of Handel; died 1759. Birth of Bach; died 1760.

1686 William Dampier lands in Australia. Louis marries Madame de Maintenon. Alliance between Russia and Poland against the Turks. Birth of Allan Ramsay; died 1767. Birth of Young; died 1765.

1687 Athens captured by the Venetians. Hungarian crown declared to be in the Austrian male line. Accession of Joseph I. Madam Guyon, and the "Quietists," persecuted.

1688 Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops, June 30. Abdication and flight of James II., Dec. 23. Landing of the Prince of Orange on English soil. Bonnet's Variations issued. Birth of Pope; died 1744. William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen, Feb. 13. James II. lands in Ireland. Peter the Great, sole sovereign in Russia. Cloverhouse's rebellion in Scotland suppressed. King William's war. French and Indians ravage New England against the Turks. Canadian expedition fails. The Toleration Act passes Parliament. Iroquois lay waste the Island of Montreal. Frontenac again made Governor of Canada. France at war with England. Birth of Montesquieu; died 1755. French and Indians destroy Schenectady, New York. Massacre of Salmon Falls. Siege of Londonderry. British colonies in America resolve to invade Canada. Unsuccessful attack made on Quebec by the British fleet. Spain joins the "Grand Alliance" against France. William III. lands in Ireland, June 10. Birth of the Boyne, July 1; James defeated.

1691 French invasion of Spain. Aragon and Catalonia ravaged. Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.

1692 Beginning of the English national debt. Insurrection in the City of Mexico. Massacre of Glencoe. Battles in Steinkirk and Landen. Birth of Bradley; died 1762.

1693 Battle of Marsaglia; the Duke of Savoy defeated by the French under Catinat. Bank of England established. Mary, Queen of England, dies. Dictionary of French Academy issued. University of Halle founded. Birth of Bishop Butler; died 1752. Birth of Voltaire; died 1778. Birth of Chesterfield; died 1773. Turks again invade Hungary. Bayle's Dictionary published. Abolition of censorship of the English press. Namur falls.

1696 Trinity Church, New York, founded. Peace of Ryswick. Treaty between England, France, Spain and Holland. Peter, Czar of Russia, visits Holland and England, and learns useful trades. Peter suppresses the conspiracy of the Strelitz, and punishes its members with barbarous cruelty. End of King William's war. Birth of Hogarth, painter; died 1774. Death of Frontenac.

1698 First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France. The Darien expedition fails. Second East India Company formed. Birth of Savage; died 1743. Birth of Warburton; died 1779.

1699 Peace of Carlowitz, between Turks and the Allies. The Morea ceded to Venice. Further explorations of the Mississippi. Fenelon's "Telemaque" issued. The French in Canada make peace with the Iroquois. Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in succession. Charles II. of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is succeeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon.

1701 War of the Spanish succession begins in Italy and continues until 1713. Death of James II., in exile, at St. Germain, Sept. 16. Spain allied with France and Mantua. The French found Detroit. The Prussian monarchy established by Frederick, and recognized by Leopold, of Germany. Russia at war with Sweden. Total defeat of Peter at the battle of Narva, by Charles XII. Census of New York gave 6,000 inhabitants. Death of William III. of England. Anne succeeds to the English throne, March 8. Beginning of "Queen Anne's War." Prussia takes Guelthers from the Dutch. Holland, Austria and England declare war with France and Spain. Treaty of French with the Five Nations. Massachusetts frontier ravaged by Indians.

1703 Peter founds St. Petersburg, and makes it the capital of the empire. Portugal joins alliance against Spain and France. Irish parliament petitions for union. Birth of Jonathan Edwards; died 1768. Birth of John Wesley; died 1794.

1704 Battle of Blenheim; English and their allies, under Marlborough, victorious over the French. The English capture Gibraltar. Peter abolishes the Strelitz, or royal body guard. England passes the Irish "Popery Act." Battle of Donauwerth. Charles acknowledged King of Spain at Barcelona. Joseph I. becomes Emperor of Germany. Defeat of the French at Ramilles. Battle of Turin. The French raise the siege and surrender Naples and Lombardy. Birth of Ben Franklin; died 1790.

1707 Union of England and Scotland as the Kingdom of Great Britain. Nuenburg seized and Lecklenburg purchased by Frederick I. Holland, Germany and England at war against France. First expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia, fails. Defeat of the allies at Almauze. Death of Aurungzebe. Birth of Fielding; died 1754. Birth of Buffon; died 1788.

1708 Mantua ceded to Joseph I., of Austria. The French squadron routed by the English, under Admiral Byng. Discovery of Herculaneum.

1709 England determines upon the conquest of Canada. Battle of Pultowa; Peter totally defeats Charles XII., of Sweden, who flies to Turkey. 14,000 Swedish prisoners sent by Peter to colonize Siberia.

1709 Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough again defeats the French. Birth of Samuel Johnson; died 1784.

1710 Capture of Fort Royal, Nova Scotia, by the English, and name changed to Annapolis. Rout of Spaniards, under Phillip V., at battle of Almenava. Sachverell's riots in Great Britain; dissenting meeting houses destroyed. The "Tattler" first published.

1711 Attack and repulse of English fleet on Quebec. Russia at war with Turkey. Accession of Charles VI., of Germany. A slave market opened in Wall Street, New York. Birth of Hume; died 1776.

1712 The principality of Meurs acquired by Prussia. Peace of Aargau; end of the religious war in Switzerland. Accession of Charles as Emperor of Austria. Birth of Rousseau; died 1778.

1713 Treaty of Utrecht between the great powers, and terminates the wars of Queen Anne. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia ceded to England. Italy divided; a part of the Duchy of Milan given to the Emperor of Austria. Barcelona, Spain, besieged. Frederick William I. becomes King of Prussia. Peter takes the title of Emperor of Russia. Birth of Sterne; died 1783. Death of Queen Anne. George I. becomes King of England, Aug. 1. Hanoverian succession begins. Treaty of Rastadt; Austria acquires the Netherlands. Birth of Whitefield; died 1770. Birth of Gluck; died 1787.

1715 Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels. Landing of the Chevalier at Peterhead, December 22. Louis XV., King of France, with the Duke of Orleans Regent. Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc. Russia adds Esthonia, Levonla, and a large part of Finland to the Empire. Peter visits Germany, Holland and France. Occupation of the Morea by Turkey. Rule of Cardinal Alberoni in Spain. Prussia and Sweden at war. Death of Louis the Great; accession of Louis XV., his grandson.

1716 Great era of speculation. George Law's financial schemes. The village charter of Brooklyn first issued. The Septennial Bill passed in England. Birth of Garrick, actor; died 1779.

1717 New Orleans founded. Belgrade abandoned by Turkey.

1718 The Duke of Savoy becomes King of Sardinia. Peace of Passavowitz. Austria gains additional territory. Russia expels the Jesuits. Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece. Arch of St. Denis, Paris, completed. Battle of Gledshiel. Ostend East India Company founded. Mohammed Shah ascends the throne of India. Robinson Crusoe published. Sardinia is made a kingdom. Law's Mississippi South Sea Bubble, and other schemes, collapse. Widespread financial distress. Birth of Smollet; died 1771. Birth of Foote, actor; died 1777.

1722 The Pragmatic Sanction settles the Imperial Crown of Germany on Maria Theresa. Death of the Duke of Marlborough. The Jesuits expelled from China. Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792. Birth of Adam Smith; died 1790. Birth of Blackstone, jurist; died 1780.

1724 Philip V., of Spain, abdicates, but resumes power upon the death of Louis, his son. "Wood's half-pence." Great excitement in Ireland. Modern History at Oxford University. Guy's Hospital founded.

1725 Death of Peter the Great. Catherine I. becomes Empress of Russia. The New York Gazette founded. Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, established.

1726 Prussia concludes a league with Germany. Birth of Hutton; died 1797.

1727 Death of George I., and accession of George II., in England, June 11. Death of Sir Isaac Newton.

1728 Birth of Goldsmith; died 1774. A city library founded in New York.

1729 Birth of Lessing; died 1781. Peter II. the last of the Romanoffs, deposed. Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter of Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Russia. Birth of J. Watt; died 1819.

1732 Birth of Cavendish; died 1800.

1733 Birth of George Washington, Feb. 22. Georgia settled by Oglethorpe. Birth of Wieland; died 1813.

1734 "Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by the hangman. Birth of Priestly; died 1804.

1735 Charles, the son of Phillip V., conquers Naples and crowned king of the two Sicilies. Birth of John Adams; died 1826.

1736 Marriage of Maria Theresa to Francis I., Duke of Lorraine. War between Spain and Portugal. Birth of Mozart, musician; died 1791.

1737 Hungary again at war with the Turks. Birth of Gibbon, historian; died 1794.

1738 Birth of Benjamin West, painter; died 1820.

1739 Birth of Sir William Herschel; died 1822. England again declares war with Spain. Treaty of Belgrade between Russia, Austria and Turkey. Russia renounces her rights on the Black Sea. Invasion of India by Persia. Delhi sacked by Nadir Shah. Methodism begins in England. Prohibition of the publication of Debates in England. Death of the Emperor, Charles VI., of Germany, last of the male line of the House of Hapsburg. Maria Theresa, his daughter, becomes Queen of Hungary and Empress of Germany. Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. Prussia advanced to the rank of a first-class power. Ivan VI., an infant, emperor of Russia. New York Society Library founded. Swedenborg flourishes.

1741 Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and France make war upon Maria Theresa, who receives support from Great Britain. Prussian victory at Molwitz. Breslau ceded to Prussia. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, imprisons Ivan VI. for life and reigns in his stead. Russia at war with Sweden.

1742 The Elector of Bavaria elected Emperor of Germany as Charles VII.

1743 The French defeated at Dettingen by the English. Birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826.

1744 Hostilities renewed in America between France and England, known as King George's War. Friesland annexed to Prussia. Capture of Louisburg by Massachusetts militia, under Pepperell. Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, consort of Maria Theresa, elected Emperor of Germany.

1745 The young pretender lands at Moldart, Scotland. Defeat of the Royalists at Preston Pans, Jan. 17, and invasion of England. Birth of Hannah More; died —. Birth of John Jay; died 1829. Birth of Benjamin Rush; died 1813. Royalists again defeated at Falkirk, Jan. 17. Total defeat of the Pretender, at Culloeden, April 16. Victories of Marshal Saxe. Invasion of Shirley, Nova Scotia. French and English struggle for possession of India. Capture of Madras by the French. The French invade Flanders. Stadtholdership revived in Holland. Execution of Lord Lovat in England. Klopstock's Messiah issued. Birth of David, painter; died 1825. The Peace of Aix la Chapelle. The House of Austria confirmed in the possession of Milan. France takes a part of Flanders.

1749 De La Jouquille becomes governor of Canada. French encroach upon Nova Scotia. Birth of Goethe; died 1832. Birth of Laplace; died 1827. Birth of Playfair; died —.

1750 Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain. The first theater in New York opened. Discovery of Pompeii. Paoli's Corsican revolt, 1819. Lord Clive takes Arcot, India. Diderot and D'Alembert French Encyclopedie. Birth of Sheridan; died 1817. Birth of James Madison; died 1836.

1752 The Marquis Duquesne Governor of Canada; he prepares for war with Great Britain and her colonies. The French dispute the claim of Virginia to the valley of the Ohio. New style of year introduced into England; Sept. 3 counted as Sept. 14. The Journals ordered to be printed by the British Parliament.

1753 Hostilities begin in the American colonies; French seize Hudson Bay Company's trading posts; George Washington sent to St. Pierre. Charles III. King of Spain. Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone. Peace between France and England in India. Fort Necessity built at Great Meadows; Washington surrenders it to De Villiere with honors of war. Kings, now Columbia, College, New York, chartered.

1755 Braddock and his army defeated by the French and Indians. Defeat of Biskaak at Lake George. French Academies taken from their homes. Frontier settlements in New York and Pennsylvania harassed by the French and Indians. Niagara expedition fails. Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake. Birth of Dr. Hahnemann; died 1843. Birth of Mrs. Siddons, actress; died 1831. War declared between France and England.

1756 Beginning of the Seven Years' War. Austria, Russia and France allied against Prussia. Frederick invades Saxony and captures Saxon army. Montcalm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego, New York. The conquest of India begun by Great Britain. Admiral Byng executed, March 14. Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengal, captures Calcutta after a heroic defense by Holwell. The Black Hole tragedy, June 20.

1757 Fort William Henry, on Lake George, captured by Montcalm. Lord Clive's victories in India; takes Calcutta, January 2; Chandernagore, March 23. Battle of Plassey, June 23, establishes English power in India. Battle of the Prague, May 6, victory of Frederick. Frederick defeated in the battle of Kolin, May 18. Defeat of Prussians at Battle of Breslau. Austria concludes treaty with France for division of Prussia. Victory of Frederick in the battles of Rossbach, Nov. 5, and Lissa, Dec. 5. Attempted assassination of King Louis of France by Damiens. Birth of Jonathan Trumbull; died 1804. Birth of Alexander Hamilton; died 1804. Birth of J. P. Kemble, actor; died 1823. Birth of Canova, sculptor; died 1822.

1758 Louisburg captured by the English, under Wolfe. Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward's Island captured. Abercrombie defeated by Montcalm, at Ticonderoga. Fort Frontenac capitulates to Bradstreet; Fort George built. General Forbes captures Fort Duquesne from the French. Prussians defeated at the Battle of Hochkerchau. The French seize Forts St. David and Ascot, India.

1759 Fort Niagara captured by the British, July 23. The French abandon Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Death of the French and English commanders, Montcalm and Wolfe, Sept. 13. Quebec surrenders to the English. Charles III., King of the two Sicilies, becomes King of Spain. The Prussians defeated in the battles of Minders, Cunersdorf and Maxen. The French driven back in India. England obtains much territory from Subadhar, of Deccan. Birth of Robert Burns; died 1796. Birth of Schiller; died 1805.

1760 Quebec attacked by the French under De Levi. Montreal captured by the English. Surrender of Canada to Great Britain. Death of George II., of England, and succession of George III., Oct. 25. Berlin captured by the Austrians and Russians. Battle of Borjans; defeat of the Austrians. Thurat's invasion of Ireland. Coote retakes Arcot, India. George III. marries Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburg, Strelitz. The French surrender Pondicherry, in India.

1762 Revolution at St. Petersburg. Peter III. murdered, and Catherine II., called the Great, becomes Empress of Russia. Spain again declares war against England and Portugal, and invades the latter country. Battles of Freiberg and Burkensdorf; Austrians defeated in Silesia, by Frederick. Jesuits banished from France. Lord Rute, Prime Minister, England. Peace of Paris.

1763 Canada ceded to Great Britain. Pondicherry restored to France. Governor Murray appointed governor of Canada, and first introduces English laws.

1768 Close of the Seven Years' War. Treaty of Hubertsburg; Silesia added to Prussia. Treaty of Madrid restores peace between Spain, Portugal and England. John Wilkes arrested for sedition. Explorations of Willis and Carteret in Australia. Great defeat of native princes, at battle of Buxar, India, Oct. 23. Pontiac's war; Indians capture English forts and massacre inhabitants. The Sandy Hook lighthouse first lighted. G. Granville, English Prime Minister. Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 1835.

1769 Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the Empress. Indians press for peace. End of Pontiac's war. British parliament decrees heavy duties on imports. The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, Paris, founded.

Modern History.

From A. D. 1765 to the present time, by Countries.

CHINA.

1793 Reception of the English Embassy at Pekin.

1812 Edict against Christianity because of Jesuits.

1816 Failure of Lord Amherst's Embassy.

1832 Kingdom of Korea established.

1834 Opium trade prohibited.

1839 Opium seized, causing trouble with British. Chinese outrages in Canton. Hong Kong captured. Naval battles. Trade with England forbidden by the Emperor. Canton and coast blockaded. War ends in a truce.

1841 War renewed owing to China's bad faith. Victory of the British. Treaty giving England Hong Kong and \$6,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.

1842 Treaty of peace, at Nankin, with England, August 29. Hong Kong ceded to England. The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochoofo, Ningpo and Shanghai opened to British. China pays \$21,000,000.

1843 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Taou-Kwang. Hong Kong charter issued, April 5. Rebellion in Quang-Si successful.

1850 Nankin and Shanghai taken by rebels.

1853 Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages on Europeans. Commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys Chinese fleet.

1857 Blockade of Canton.

1858 Capture of Canton by English and French. Treaty of Lord Elgin. Chinese pirates destroyed. Commercial treaty with United States. English Envoy attacked by Chinese. England and France at war with China. European Allies victorious. Treaty of peace signed October 24. Surrender of Pekin, Oct. 12. Ratification of treaty with Russia. China forced to pay indemnity, and to apologize. Former treaty ratified.

1861 Allies restore Canton to the Chinese. Rebels defeated by French and English aid.

1864 Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor.

1865 Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.

1868 Burlingame Embassy visit United States and sign treaty.

1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.

1870 French consul and many priests massacred at Tien-tsin.

1871 Chinese apologize and give indemnities. Marriage of Emperor.

1873 Ki-tsang of age, becomes Emperor as Tung-chi, Jan. 22.

1875 Death of the Emperor, Tung-Chi, Jan. 22; accession of Tsai-Tien, born 1871, son of Prince Chan. First Chinese railway from Shanghai to Woosung opened.

1877 Terrible famine throughout the Empire. Edict forbidding opium smoking.

1880 Serious troubles with Russia.

1881 Treaty of Peace concluded with Russia.

1883 Sacking of European quarter in Canton.

1884 Treaty of peace with France, May 11. The Imperial Government sanction the introduction of railways, June 20. The Chinese Government declare war against France, Aug. 15. French destroy Kinal Forts at Foochow, Aug. 23. Repulse of the French at Famsul. French admiral declares all the Formosan ports to be blockaded. Insurrection in Korea. Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4. Bhamo, Korea, captured by the Chinese, Dec. 8.

1885 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March 23. Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed at Tien-tsin, June 9.

1885 Admiralty Board created, Dec. 15.

1888 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 25.

1890 British Consulate at Ching-Kung-Foo wrecked, Feb. 6.

1891 Floods and famine in the Northern Districts, April.

1894-5 War with Japan and continued defeats of the Chinese armies and navies.

1895 Peace concluded with Japan, China paying a large indemnity and relinquishing her claims on Corea. Massacre of missionaries in the interior.

1900 "Boxer" uprising in China.

1901 Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.

INDIA.

1825 Nabob of Oudh becomes tributary to British. East India Company made receiver of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa.

1766 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan.

1767 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder Ali; who attack the British and are defeated at Vellore.

1769 Hyder Ali, a Musselman adventurer, marches on Madras and compels English to form alliance.

1770 Terrible famine in Bengal.

1771 The Marhattas enter Delhi.

1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal.

1774 Office of Governor General created. Rohilla army defeated.

1775 Benares ceded to the East India Company; charges of bribery against Warren Hastings. Com-War-

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1778 Pondicherry captured by the British.
 1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali. Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.
 1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Marhattas and Hyder Ali. Treaty of Novo Porto, July 1. Battle of Chunur, between Hastings and the Subadhar of Oudh.
 1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English. Trincomlee lost by the British. Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib. French troops under Bussy arrive. Tippoo Saib captures Bedmore.
 1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib. Pitt's India bill passes Parliament. Return of Warren Hastings to England. Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.
 1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India. Reform of the Company's Civil Service. Declaratory Act passes parliament. Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19; Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-13.
 1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.
 1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib. Treaty with Marhattas concluded. Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore. Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikera, May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defense.
 1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib. Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years. Pondicherry taken by the British.
 1795 Warren Hastings acquitted.
 1796 Marquis Wellesley appointed Governor General.
 1799 British take Seringapatam. Tippoo Saib killed, May 4. Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign. Rajah of Tangore surrenders his power to English.
 1800 Surrender of Surat to the British. Nizam cedes Mysore to British.
 1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens. The British receive further concessions. Treaty of Bassein, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Marhatta confederacy.
 1803 The third Marhatta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Marhattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11. Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23. General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17. Treaty of peace with Scindia, Dec. 30. Holkar lays siege to Delhi. Gen. Frazer defeats Holkar at battle of Deeg, Nov. 13.
 1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelcund, and other territory.
 1806 Mutiny among Sepoys.
 1807 Lord Minto, Governor General.
 1808 War with Travancore.
 1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.
 1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed. India trade thrown open to any British subject.
 1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General. Marhatta confederacy dissolved. Ahmednugger ceded to English. Defeat of Holkar at Mehudpore. Pindari war.
 1818 End of Pindari war; peace with Holkar. The Peishwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.
 1818 Oudh becomes independent.
 1823 Lord Amherst, Governor General.
 1824 Burmese war begins; British take Rangoon, May 5.
 1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1. Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome. Battle of Paghman Mew ends Burmese war.
 1826 Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmah pays \$1,000,000 and cedes large territory. English take Bhurtpore.
 1828 Lord Bentinck, Governor General.
 1833 The north-west provinces made a separate administration.
 1835 Steam communication introduced into India.
 1838 Slavery abolished in the East.
 1838 Afghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7.
 1842 Lord Ellenborough Governor-General. Ameer of Scind defeated by Sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17.
 1844 Lord Hardinge Governor-General.
 1845 Danish possessions in India purchased by England. England at war with Sikhs; battle of Moodkee, Sept. 6.
 1846 British victory over Sikhs at Sohraon, February.
 1848 Treaty of Lasore.
 1848 Lord Dalhousie Governor-General. Second Sikh war begun; Rannuggur taken by General Gough; again defeated at Vyseerabad.
 1849 The Sikh War ended with battle of Gojerat, Feb. 21. Sir Charles Napier becomes Commander-in-chief. Annexation of the Rajah to British dominions.
 1850 Mutiny of native infantry in Bengal.
 1851 Beginning of the Second Burmese war.
 1852 Pegu annexed to British Empire.
 1853 Close of the Second Burmese war. Burmah deprived of its seaboard provinces. First Indian railway and telegraph opened, Bombay to Tannah. Renewal, for the last time, of East India Company's charter. Bengal put under a Lieutenant-Governor. Indian Civil Service thrown open to competition.
 1854 Ganges Canal opened.
 1856 Calcutta Railway opened. Annexation of Oudh.
 1856 Lord Canning appointed Governor-General.
 1857 Mutiny among native regiments at Barrackpore, Burhampore and Lucknow, May 6; The great Sepoy rebellion commenced at Meerut, May 10; Delhi seized by 40,000 rebels and the King proclaimed Emperor; mutinies at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Siege of Lucknow, begins July 1; General Havelock enters Cawnpore, July 17; victory over Nana Sahib, at Bithoor, July 19. Capture of Delhi from the rebels, Sept. 20; Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25. Rebels routed at Battle of Cawnpore, Dec. 6.
 1858 Battle of Putehghur, Jan. 2. Sir Colin Campbell captures Lucknow, March 21; Rebels defeated at Kotara, July 14; at other points subdues the rebels. An Act for the better Government of India received royal assent Aug. 2. Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1. Lord Canning made first Viceroy of India.
 1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace restored. The Punjab is made a presidency. Pacification of Oude announced, Jan. 25. Lord Elgin appointed Viceroy of India.
 1863 Death of Lord Elgin. Sir John Lawrence made Viceroy.

1866 Bengal visited by a severe famine.
 1868 Earl of Mayo becomes Viceroy of India.
 1870 Railway between Calcutta and Bombay opened.
 1872 Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. 8. Lord Northbrook becomes Viceroy.
 1874 Terrible famine throughout Bengal.
 1875 Tour of the Prince of Wales through India, arrives at Bombay, Nov. 8.
 1876 Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13. Lord Lytton appointed Governor General. A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000 lives. Queen Victoria proclaimed, in London, Empress of India, May 1. Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year.
 1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.
 1879 Massacres at Cabul.
 1880 Marquis of Ripon made Governor-General of India.
 1882 Riot between Hindus and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras.
 1883 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4. Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Mardall.
 1884 Death of Keshut Chunder Sen, head of the reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, Jan. 8. Formal installation of Mir Mahub Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon. The Calcutta exhibition closed March 10. Terrible epidemic of small pox, at Madras, March 30. The Albert bill passes the legislative council, Calcutta, Jan. 25. Earl of Dufferin nominated to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10. Lord Reay appointed governor of Bombay, Dec. 18.
 1885 Indian Parcel Post inaugurated July 7. Burmese expedition, from Calcutta, for Rangoon, Nov. 1. Hostilities against Burmese begun by Lieut. Gen. Prendergast, Nov. 15. King of Burmah unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 30. India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war. India tenders assistance to England during Russian controversy.
 1888 Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, Dec. 11.
 1891 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manifur, March 27. Defeat of the Manifurans by the English, May 5.
 1893 Mint closed as to free silver by order of the Indian Council.
 1890 Lord Curzon inaugurated Governor General, Jan. 9.

RUSSIA.

1768 War declared against Russia by Turkey.
 1769-84 Conquest of the Crimea.
 1772 Catherine I. commences the dismemberment of Poland.
 1774 Rebellion of the Cossacks.
 1775 Cossacks' rebellion suppressed.
 1778 Prince Potemkin becomes prime minister.
 1780 Army neutrality. Russia, Sweden and Denmark declare that "free ships make free goods."
 1784 Acquisition of the Crimea.
 1787 War with Turkey renewed.
 1788 War with Sweden. Treaty of Warelow.
 1793 Second partition of Poland. Alliance with England.
 1795 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria. The partition of Poland completed.
 1796 Death of Catherine the Great. War with Persia.
 1798 Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France.
 1799 Suwarrow assists Austrians and checks the French in Italy. Russia forms an alliance with France.
 1800 Insanity of the Emperor Paul.
 1801 He is assassinated. Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes peace with England.
 1805 Russia joins the coalition against France, April. Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the allies, Dec. 2.
 1807 Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.
 1809 The Turks defeat the Russians near Silistria.
 1812 War with France. Napoleon invades Russia. Battle of Smolensko, Aug. 17; Russians defeated. Battle of the Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated. Burning of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14. Retreat of the French.
 1813 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.
 1814 Downfall of Napoleon. The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph.
 1815 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia. Alexandria proclaimed King of Poland. The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his right to the throne.
 1825 Death of the Emperor Alexander. Insurrection of troops at Moscow.
 1826 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow. War with Persia.
 1827 The Emperor Nicholas visits England.
 1828 War with Persia. War with Turkey, Russians generally victorious, begins April 25.
 1829 Peace of Adrianople with Turkey.
 1830 Polish war of independence begins.
 1831 Warsaw taken by the Russians, and the insurrection crushed, Sept., Oct.
 1832 The emperor decrees that Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian Empire.
 1840 Failure of the Khivan Expedition. Treaty of London signed by Russia, Turkey and Circassians.
 1841 War with Austria in suppressing the Hungarian Revolution.
 1843 Russia demands that Polish and Hungarian exiles be expelled from Turkey.
 1849 Russia demands that Polish and Hungarian exiles be expelled from Turkey. Conspiracy against the life of the emperor detected. Harbor of Sebastopol completed. Exiles sent to Koush, Asia Minor.
 1852 Visit of the emperor to Vienna.
 1853 Commencement of the quarrel with Turkey about the "Holy Places." Army sent to Turkish frontier. Conference of the great powers.
 1854 War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5. English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Nov. 2. Allies enter the Black Sea. Battle of Citate, Jan. 6; Russians defeated.
 Ultimatum of France and England unanswered by Russia. Treaty between England, France and Turkey, March 12. Bombardment of Odessa, April 22. Siege of Silistria, May 17. Counter manifesto of Nihilists. New Nihilist plot discovered, November.
 1883 Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff. Anti-Jewish riots. Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skobelev, at Paris. Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.

1854 Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25. Battle of Inkermann, Nov. 5. Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2. Alexander II. Emperor.
 1855 Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22. Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5. Kars invested, July 15. Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8. Death of Lord Raglan. The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept. Russian assault on Kars fails. Battle of the Ingour; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6. Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26. Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11. Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7. Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29. Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30. Close of the war. Crimea evacuated July 9. Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2.
 1853 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.
 1857 Meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart and Weimar.
 1859 Russia censures the warlike movements of the German Confederation during the Franco-Italian war. Treaty with Great Britain.
 1860 Commercial treaty with China.
 1861 Insurrection in Poland begins. The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire in two years; 23,000,000 serfs freed.
 1862 Students' riots throughout the empire. The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity. Trial by jury granted. Increased privileges granted to the Jews. Serfdom in the empire ended. War with Austria ended.
 1864 The war in the Caucasus ended.
 1865 Death of the Czarowitch Nicholas, at Nice, April 24. New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.
 1866 Attempt by Karakosoff to assassinate the Czar, Sept. 15. Diplomatic quarrel with Rome. Marriage of Alexander. Russian America, Alaska, sold to the United States for \$7,000,000. Attempted assassination of the Czar, in Paris, by a Pole. Amnesty granted for political offenses. Poland disappears from map of empire. Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian students.
 1870 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war declared. Gortschakoff repudiates treaty of 1866, as regards the Black Sea.
 1871 Conference of the powers, at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses. Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.
 1873 Expedition against Khiva, which surrenders June 10. Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Russia. Visit of the Shah of Persia. New treaty with the Khan of Bokhara. Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh. Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.
 1875 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan. Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia. War with Kholand. Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.
 1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Seryia and Bulgaria. Capture of Khokan. Conquest of Khiva completed.
 1877 Russia declares war against Turkey, April 24. Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayazid, April 18. Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4. Melikoff storms Ardaban, May 17. Investment of Kars, June 3. Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27. Capture of Tirova, July 8. Plevna occupied, July 6; retaken by Turks, July 30; great defeat of Russians by Murstar Pasha.
 1877 The capture of Nicopolis by the Russians, July 15. The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 19. Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 19, Dec. 31. Russian attack on Plevna partly successful Sept. 7-11. Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagh. Capture of Kars by the Russians, with great slaughter, Nov. 18. Capture of Etropol by the Russians. Capture of Plevna and Osman Pasha's army, by the Russians, Dec. 10. Emperor returns to St. Petersburg, Dec. 22. Erzeroum invested, Dec. 24. Gen. Gourko crosses the Balkans, Dec. 21.
 1878 Russians occupy Sofia, Jan. 4. Servians defeated, Jan. 7. Capture of the Shipka Pass, by the Russians, Jan. 8, 9. Batoum attacked without success by the Russians. Russians occupy Philippolis, Jan. 16. Russian occupation of Adrianople, Jan. 20. British fleet enters the Dardanelles, Jan. 25. Erzeroum evacuated by the Turks, Feb. 21. Treaty of peace signed at San Stefano. Skobelev and Radetzky capture Turkish army in Asia Minor. Conference of powers at Berlin, June 12. Treaty of Berlin signed, July 13. Final treaty with Turkey, signed Feb. 8. Solovieff attempts to assassinate the Czar, April 14. Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa convicted. Attempt on the Czar's life by mining railway, Dec. 1. Discovery of plot to blow up the Winter Palace, Dec. 12.
 1880 Explosion under diningroom of Winter Palace. Several soldiers killed and wounded, Feb. 17. Arrest of Hartmann, at Paris, Feb. 20. Gen. Melikoff made virtual dictator, Feb. 24. France refuses extradition of Hartmann. Nihilists convicted at St. Petersburg and Kieff.
 1881 Assassination of Alexander II., by bombs thrown at his carriage, March 13; one assassin killed by explosion, another seized. Accession of Alexander III., who was not crowned until 1882, on account of fear of assassination. Trial of Nihilists, April 8. Russakoff, Sophie Pieofsky, Jelaboff and others, condemned to death. Treaty of peace with China. Resignation of Gen. Melikoff, May 12. Manifesto of Gen. Ignatieff, May 23. Counter manifesto of Nihilists. New Nihilist plot discovered, November.
 1883 Retirement of Prince Gortschakoff. Anti-Jewish riots. Pan-Slavist speech of Gen. Skobelev, at Paris. Death of Gen. Skobelev, July 6.

1883 Accident to the Czar while hunting, Dec. 10. Col. Souderkin, chief of Police, assassinated by Nihilists, Dec. 28. Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, Aug. 27.
 1884 Anti-Jewish riot, resulting in the death of many persons, June 19. Great fire in Moscow, Oct. 29. Marriage of Duke Sergius to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, June 15.
 1885 Attack of the Russians, under Gen. Komaroff, on Afghan positions near Murghat.
 1893 Jews expelled from the Asiatic provinces. Prince Korsakoff, an eminent statesman, died, April 28.
 1894 Alexander III., Czar of all Russias, died and was succeeded by Nicholas II.
 1895 Russia assists China in procuring money to pay war indemnity to Japan and secures considerable advantages on the Pacific coast.
 1905 Labor riots at St. Petersburg, 1,500 killed Jan. 22. Gen. Stossel surrendered Port Arthur to Gen. Nogai, Jan. 2.

TURKEY.

1770 Rebellion of All Bey suppressed, in Egypt.
 1774 Abdul Hamid becomes Sultan.
 1784 Crimea ceded to Russia.
 1787 War with Russia and Austria; defeat of the Turks.
 1788 Selim III., Sultan of Turkey.
 1798 The French, under Napoleon, invade Egypt.
 1799 Battle of Aboukir; French victorious.
 1801 The English aid the Turks; Napoleon forced to retreat.
 1803 Insurrection of Mamelukes at Cairo.
 1806 Mehemet Ali becomes Pasha in Egypt.
 1807 War with England and Russia. British fleet passes the Dardanelles. Mustapha IV., Sultan.
 1808 Mahmud II., Sultan.
 1811 Massacre of Mamelukes; Mehemet becomes supreme.
 1812 Treaty of Bucharest; Pruth made frontier of Turkey and Russia.
 1815 Discoveries of Belzonia, in Egypt.
 1821 Insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia; independence of Greece secured.
 1824 Turks defeated at Mitylene.
 1827 Battle of Navarino; Turkish fleet destroyed.
 1828 War with Russia; surrender at Anapa, June 23. Bajazet taken Sept. 9. Varna occupied by Russians, Oct. 11. Battle of Shumla. Russians take Erzeroum and enter Adrianople; treaty of peace, Sept. 14.
 1831 Revolt of Mehemet Ali. Battle of Konieh; Egyptians defeat Turks. Egypt invades Syria.
 1832 Battle of Konieh; disastrous defeat of Turks.
 1833 Russians enter Constantinople; offensive and defensive treaty with Russia. Treaty of Kutayah.
 1839 Rebellion in Egypt suppressed. Abdul Medjid becomes Sultan. A second revolt of Mehemet Ali. Battle of Nezib; Ibrahim Mehemet, Ali's son, defeats the Turks.
 1840 England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia aid Turkey. Battle of Beyrout; Egyptians defeated.
 1841 Treaty with Egypt. Mehemet Ali made Viceroy, but deprived of Syria.
 1847 New system of education introduced.
 1849 Turkey refuses to surrender Polish refugees; refusal sustained by England.
 1851 Rebellion of Croatia.
 1852 Treaty with France regarding the "Holy Places."
 1853 A large Russian army crosses the Pruth. Turkey declares war; approved by the great powers, England, France, Austria and Prussia.
 1854 Crimean war; allied fleets enter the Black Sea, Jan. 4. Russia refuses intervention, March 19. Treaty with England and France. The allied powers guarantee Turkish integrity. Allied fleets bombard Odessa, and blockade the Danube. Allies overcome Russians at Glurgero. Turks defeated at Bayazid; see Russia.
 1855 Battle at Kars, Russians defeated; Turks, under Omar Pasha, win a great victory at the Ingour, Nov. 6; allies take Kars, Nov. 26.
 1856 Suspension of hostilities, awaiting negotiations for peace, Feb. 29. Treaty of peace signed, at Paris, April 29. The Crimea evacuated, July 9. Independence of Turkey guaranteed. Conflict with Montenegro. Christians massacred at Jeddah. Suez Canal begun by De Lesseps.
 1859 Great fire at Constantinople. Conspiracy against the Sultan. Druse and Maronite War.
 1861 Massacre of Christians at Damascus. Convention of Great Powers. Insurrection in Herzegovina and Montenegro.
 1862 Omar Pasha invades Montenegro. Servians demand their independence.
 1863 Death of Said Pasha; Ismail Pasha becomes Viceroy of Egypt.
 1864 Arabian rebellion suppressed by Egypt. Suez Canal opened in part.
 1865 Revolt in Candia.
 1866 Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks. The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits France and England.
 1869 Suez Canal inaugurated.
 1870 Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave trade.
 1872 Baker returns, after considerable success. By the Sultan's firman the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most points.
 1874 Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tributaries.
 1875 Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Bosnians victorious at the battle of Gatschko. Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition. British government purchases Suez Canal stock.
 1876 War with Abyssinia; the Egyptian debt consolidated. Battle of Trebinge, indecisive. Germany, Austria and Russia demand reform in Turkish tributaries. Bulgaria revolts against Turkish rule. Suicide or murder of Sultan Abdul-Aziz. Montenegro and Servia declare war against Turkey. Murad V., Sultan, May 30th; accession of Abdul-Hamid II. Defeat of the Servians at Alexinatz. Conference of Great Powers about Turkish affairs.
 1877 Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Col. Gordon. Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers. Midhat Pasha banished. War with Russia declared. Hostilities with Montenegro. Russians cross the Danube, June 22; Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight

Turkish success in Armenia; Plevna abandoned, July 6; recaptured, July 28; terrific battles in the Shipka Pass, August 21-28; Russians repulsed at Plevna, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Plevna, Sept. 23, by Cheketa Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehemet Ali as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Plevna, Dec. 10.
 1878 Erzeroum evacuated, Sept. 17; complete defeat of Turkey; preliminary treaty of peace signed, March 3. Conference by the Powers at Berlin, to settle Turkish question. Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3. Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus. Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8. Russians evacuate Turkey. England demands reforms in Turkey. Nubar Pasha resigns. The Khedive deposed by the Sultan, June 26. His son Tewfik succeeds him. The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of Berlin treaty. Great naval demonstration. Cession of Dulcigno, Nov. 26.
 1881 Conference of the Powers at Constantinople. Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Abdul-Aziz; and condemned to death; their sentence commuted to exile. Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt. The Porte declines to enter conference of Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently yields. Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria. Dervish Pasha sent as envoy to Egypt. Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but, after the bombardment, consents. Arabi Pasha sentenced to banishment to Ceylon for life, Dec. 3. Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 13. Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive. Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha, Minister of War, leads to international complications. English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May. On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria, the natives killing 340 Europeans. The Powers called upon to aid the Khedive. Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal. Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses. Bombardment of Alexandrian forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English fleets. Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce. The Khedive declares him a rebel. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsey arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 15, with English troops. Ramleh fortified. Skirmish between Egyptians and the English. The joint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said; reached Ismailia. The English occupy the Suez Canal. Arabs attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss. Battle of Tel-el-Kebir in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 13. Zagazig occupied. Kair-el-Dwar surrenders. Cairo opens its gates. Arabi Pasha and 10,000 troops surrender unconditionally. End of the war, Sept. 15. Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his army in the Soudan, Nov. 3.
 1884 Resignation of Egyptian ministry of Sherif Pasha, Jan. 7. Gen. C. G. Gordon leaves England for Egypt on route for Kartoum, Jan. 18. Defeat of Baker Pasha near Tokar, Feb. 4. Gen. Gordon arrives at Kartoum, Feb. 18. Surrender of Tokar to the rebels under Osman Digna, Feb. 22. Defeat of the rebels at Tet, by Gen. Graham, Feb. 23. Tokar relieved by Gen. Graham, March 2. Osman Pasha defeated by Gen. Graham at Tamasi, March 13. Egyptian troops meet with reverse at Kartoum, March 16. Third conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2. General Stewart's forces reach Gaddul, Egypt, Jan. 12. Battle of Abu Klea, victory of British forces, Jan. 17. British victory near Metammeh. Gen. Stewart wounded, Jan. 19. Fall of Kartoum, Jan. 26. Death of Gen. Gordon, Jan. 26, produces intense excitement in London. The Italian flag hoisted with that of Egypt at Massowah, Feb. 8. British victory near Dulka Island, death of Gen. Earl, Feb. 10. The Muder of Dongola decorated by Lord Wolseyley. Terrific fighting near Suakim, March 22. Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed, June 25. Revolution in Eastern Roumelia. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Governor, Sept. 15. Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.
 1888 First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Aug. 3.
 1889 Egyptian Dervish Army routed, Aug. 30. Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30. Turkish man-of-war Erzeroum founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19.
 1894 Insurrection in Armenia, and great massacre of Christians at Sassoun.
 1895 Riot in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Christians in that city. Great powers of Europe demand reforms from the Sultan and protection for his Christian subjects. Change in the Ministry, Nov. 7.
 1905 The Porte refused to authorize street sales of Bibles, Jan. 2.

GREECE.

1770 Greek insurgents assisted by Russia. They are defeated by the Turks. Rebellion of Sulist suppressed.
 1808 Turks put down second Sulist rebellion, which was incited by the French.
 1821 Revolt of Ipsylanti; Peloponnesus gained by the Greeks.
 1822 Independence of Greece. Terrible massacre at Scio.
 1823 National Congress at Argos. Death of Marco Bozzaris.
 1824 Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. Ipsara destroyed by the Turks.
 1826 Siege of Missolonghi; capitulates to the Turks.
 1827 Turkish army takes Athens. Interference of foreign powers rejected by Turkey. Battle of Navarino; the allied British,

French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians.
 Independence of Greece established.
 1828 The Turks evacuate the Morea.
 1829 Turkey surrenders Missolonghi. Treaty of Adrianople.
 1831 President D'Orsini assassinated.
 1833 Accession of Otto to Greece.
 1843 Insurrection in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted.
 1850 Piræus blockaded by a British fleet. England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects. France forced to yield.
 1854 Revolt of Albanians. English and French occupy Greece. Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war declared.
 1857 Greece evacuated by the French and English.
 1862 Serious insurrections in Greece. Otto I. forced to leave Greece. Prince Alfred, of England, declared King. Austria declares for Otto I.
 1863 National Assembly declares Alfred elected King. England refuses to allow his accession. Prince William, of Denmark, elected King, March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1863; new Constitution adopted.
 1867 King George I. married to Princess Olga, of Russia.
 1870 Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English prisoners.
 1875 Neutrality observed in Herzegovinian insurrection.
 1876 Declares for neutrality in Servian war.
 1878 Thessalians aided by Greeks against the Turks.
 1880 Peace conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers.
 1881 Convention with Turkey, July 2. Thessaly ceded to Greece.
 1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, Aug. 5.
 1889 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 27.
 1890 Greek Ministry resigns, October 28.
 1891 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the ruins of Eretria, March.
 1893 Ministry resigned May 10, and succeeded by a new Cabinet, with M. Tricoups as premier, Nov. 11.

ITALY.

1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pío VI.
 1796-97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy. Treaty of Campo Formio.
 1797 France and Austria divide the Venetian States.
 The Cis-Alpine republic founded.
 1798 Second invasion of the French. Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte.
 1799 Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the Russians, under Suwarrow.
 1800 Death of Pío VI.; Pío VII. Pope. Bonaparte crosses the Alps. Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat of Austrians.
 1802 The Cis-Alpine republic remodelled as the Italian republic; Bonaparte President.
 1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of Italy.
 1806 The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions.
 1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
 1815 Overthrow of the Kingdom of Italy. Establishment of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom for Austria. Genoa added to the Sardinian crown.
 1823 Death of Pope Pío VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope.
 1829 Death of Leo XII.; Pío VIII. becomes Pope.
 1831 Death of Pope Pío VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI.
 1832 Death of Carlo Felix, and extinguishment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy.
 The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto. The "Young State Party" formed by Mazzini.
 1837 King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, promulgates a new Code.
 1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX. becomes Pope.
 1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria. Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is supported by the King of Sardinia. The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June.
 War between Sardinia and Austria. Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29. Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.
 1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23.
 Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria.
 Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28.
 The Roman republic formed. Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot.
 The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.
 1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia.
 Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin. Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs.
 1853 Revolt in Milan subdued.
 1855 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war.
 1856 Unsuccessful revolt in Sicily.
 1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria.
 1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm. France espouses the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance. The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 7. The French army reaches Genoa, May 3. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Solferino, June 24. Total defeat of Austrians. Revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.
 Peace of Villafranca, July 11. Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia. Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom.
 The people incited to arms by Garibaldi. The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12.
 The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation to Sardinia.
 New constitution for Sardinia. Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10. Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia.
 The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31.
 1860 The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 8.
 A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16. Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Ro-

magna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9.
 Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia.
 The French troops leave Italy in May. Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11. Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily, in the battles of Calatini and Melazzo, July 20. He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7.
 Insurrection in the Papal States in September. Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29.
 The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans, at Isersia, Oct. 17.
 Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturno, Oct. 1.
 Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy."
 Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21.
 Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.
 Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Caprera.
 1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles, Feb. 18.
 Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26.
 The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.
 The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.
 Death of Cavour, June 6.
 Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II.
 1862 Ratazzi forms a new ministry. Naples declared in a state of siege. Ratazzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina.
 Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope. He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.
 1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.
 1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867.
 Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.
 1865 Bank of Italy established. New Parliament meets at Florence. The insurrections at Turin suppressed. Brigands cause much trouble.
 1866 The Austro-Italian war begins. Alliance with Prussia. Italy declares war against Austria, June 20.
 Italians cross the Mincio, June 23. Battle of Custoza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht. Battle of Lissa.
 Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20. Peace of Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom.
 Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of the war.
 Cession of Venetia to the Italian kingdom.
 King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7.
 1867 Insurrection in the Papal States. Garibaldi placed under arrest. The French enter Rome. Garibaldi defeated at Mentana. Railway over Mont Cenis opened. Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess Margherita.
 1869 Ecumenical Council held at Rome. Severe earthquake at Florence.
 1870 Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council. Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo. The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20. Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9.
 Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1. Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11. Revolution in Rome imminent. The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.
 Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9.
 The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain.
 1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July.
 Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel.
 1872 Death of Mazzini. Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula.
 1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome. Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy.
 1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy. The government suppresses the Camorristas.
 1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy. Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies.
 Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.
 Six new cardinals appointed.
 1876 Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question. Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7.
 1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed.
 1878 Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9. Attempted assassination of King Humbert I., Nov. 17.
 Death of Pope Pius IX., Feb. 7. Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20.
 1880 Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli.
 The monster ironclad Italia successfully launched.
 Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa.
 1881 Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretis. Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 21.
 1882 Electoral law passed. Death of Garibaldi, June 2.
 1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrum, at Rome, Nov. 6.
 1884 The cholera rages in Naples.
 1889 Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 3.
 1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sept. 20.
 1891 Crispi Resigns the Premiership and Rudini appointed, Feb. 9.
 Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 30.
 1893 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 83d birthday.
 King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.
 1900 King Humbert assassinated, July 29. Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III., Aug. 11.
 1904 Death of Pope Leo XIII. Pius X. elected Pope.
 1905 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom. Falkland Islands ceded to England.
 1906 War with Portugal resumed.
 1907 War with England renewed. France and Spain besiege Gibraltar.
 1908 England cedes Balsaris Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles.
 1909 France invades Spain.

SPAIN.

1796 War again with England.
 1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14.
 1800 Spain cedes Parma to France.
 1801 Treaty with Portugal at Badajoz.
 1802 Treaty of Madrid with France.
 1802 Treaty with England at Amiens.
 1804 Renewed war with England.
 1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson.
 1807 Invasion of Spain by the French. Treaty of Fontainebleau.
 1808 Territory demanded by France. Spanish fortress seized.
 The French take Madrid. Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 1.
 Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2. Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25.
 Ferdinand VII. abdicates.
 Napoleon gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 29.
 The French defeated at Vimera, Aug. 21, by the English.
 Battle of Logrono; defeat of the patriots. Battle of Durango; the French victorious. The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 2.
 Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4.
 1809 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.
 Surrender of Saragossa. Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Douro.
 Defeat of the French at Tulavera, July 28.
 Spanish defeated at Ocana, Nov. 12. Severe battle of Molinos del Rey, Dec. 21. Granada, Seville and Atsorga seized by the French.
 Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10.
 1811 Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Onoro, May 6, and at Albuera, May 16.
 Tarragona taken by Suchet. King Joseph returns to Madrid. Spanish defeated by Soult at Lorca.
 1812 Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo, Jan. 19.
 Badajoz stormed and carried, April 6. Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22.
 1813 English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid. English successful at Castella, April 13; Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 28.
 The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidassoa and follows them into France.
 1814 Ferdinand VII. restored.
 1817 The slave trade abolished for a compensation.
 1820 Revolution under Nunez del Riego begins in January. Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes.
 1823 The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March. Intervention of France in behalf of the king. French army enters Spain, April 7. Cadiz invested, June 25. Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31. Rebels defeated and the revolution crushed. The king again restored. Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders.
 1828 The French evacuate Cadiz.
 1829 Cadiz proclaimed a free port.
 1830 The Salique law abolished.
 1833 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.
 Don Carlos claims the throne.
 1834 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne. Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown. Beginning of the Carlist war.
 1836 Defeat of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.
 1837 Dissolution of monasteries. Success of the government forces.
 1839 Don Carlos takes refuge in England.
 1840 Espartero, commander of the royal forces, becomes the real ruler of Spain. The Queen Regent Christina abdicates and leaves Spain.
 Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio.
 1841 Espartero declared, by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority.
 Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.
 1842 Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4.
 1843 Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, Corunna, Seville and other points. Bombardment of Seville, July 21.
 Defeat of Espartero.
 1845 Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son, Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age. Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army.
 1846 Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, Duke of Cadiz. Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France. Protest of England against these marriages.
 1847 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen. Espartero restored to power.
 1848 The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours.
 1850 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately. Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain.
 1851 Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway.
 1852 Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger.
 1853 Narvaez exiled to Vienna.
 1854 Espartero organizes a military insurrection at Saragossa and succeeds in making himself prime minister. The queen-mother impeached, and compelled to quit Spain.
 1855 Death of Don Carlos.
 1856 Insurrection at Valencia. Espartero resigns. A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell.
 Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government. Disbandment of the national guard. Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as Dictator. O'Donnell forced to resign. Narvaez is made prime minister. Birth of the prince royal.
 1859 War with Morocco. O'Donnell commands the army in Africa. Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadlras. Treaty of peace signed, March 26. Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin king, as Charles VI. Ortega shot, April 19.
 The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power. The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England.
 1861 The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified. Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition.
 1863 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne. O'Donnell resigns the premiership. Insurrection in St. Domingo. Spanish quarrel with Peru. General Prim exiled for conspiracy.

1864 Narvaez again becomes prime minister. He advises the relinquishment of St. Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses. Christina returns to Spain.
 1865 Peace with Peru, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity. Queen Isabella orders the sale of the crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation. Spain relinquishes St. Domingo. Quarrel with Chili, followed by war. Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim.
 1866 General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Portugal. O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry. The Cortes dismissed by the Queen. Spain formally recognizes and forms a treaty with the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
 1867 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.
 1868 The Queen grants general amnesty. Death of Narvaez. Murrillo becomes prime minister. Revolution led by Prim and Serrano, Sept. 17; revolution successful, and ministry resigns. Queen Isabella takes refuge in France, and is deposed. Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olozaga, Oct. 8. Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 26. Revolts at different points suppressed. The United States government recognizes the provisional government. Efforts to elect a king for Spain. Serrano elected Regent, June 15. Prim becomes prime minister. Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans suppressed.
 1870 Espartero declines the Spanish crown. Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold, of Germany, who refuses it. Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elected king by the Cortes, Nov. 16. Amadeus lands at Cartagena, Dec. 30. Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29. Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 2. Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5. The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 25. Insurrection in Cuba. Resignation of the ministry. Carlist war begins. Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Carlists at Oroquieta. Attempt to assassinate the King and Queen, July 19. Suppression of Carlist and republican uprisings.
 1873 Abdication of King Amadeus. Republic proclaimed. Defeat of the Carlists at various points. Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13. Cadiz surrenders to him, July 31. Castelar, President of the Cortes. The "Virginius" affair.
 1874 Coup d'Etat. Marshal Serrano President and Commander of the army. Overthrow of the republic. Alfonso XIII. proclaimed king by troops, Dec. 30.
 1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9. Victoria taken from Carlists, July 9. Surrender of Bilbao, Feb. 5. Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 26. Don Carlos flees to France. Triumphant entry of Alfonso into Madrid. Extradition treaty with the United States. General amnesty to Carlists. Queen Isabella visits Spain.
 1878 Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, Jan. 23. Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26. Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct. 25.
 1879 Inundations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.
 Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29. Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30.
 1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.
 Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.
 1881 Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17.
 1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23. Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10. Heavy snow storm at Madrid, Dec. 10.
 1883 Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis, of Bavaria, April 2.
 King Alfonso visits Frankfurt to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 20. King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23. Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2. Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 11. Hervera becomes Prime Minister.
 1884 Severe earthquakes in Spain; over 1,000 lives lost, Dec. 25-28.
 1885 Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king to visit cholera-stricken districts, June 20. Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points. Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany. Announcement that of 223,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. 31.
 1886 Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina as Regent, May 17.
 1891 Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May.
 1893 Riotous demonstrations of Republicans suppressed by the police. Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santander, killing and wounding several hundreds of people.
 1895 Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.
 1906 King Alfonso Married.
 1907 Heir to Throne born.
 1769 Beginning of the power of Madame du Barry.
 1770 The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette, of Austria.
 1774 Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.
 1776 Dismissal of Turgot from office.
 1777 Necker becomes Minister of Finance.
 1781 Necker resigns as Minister of Finance. The torture abolished in legal proceedings.
 1783 Treaty of Versailles; peace with England and Spain.
 1785 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions intense excitement.
 1787 Meeting of the Assembly of Notables; controversy over taxes.
 1788 The Second Assembly of Notables. Reappointment of Necker.
 1789 The Deputies of the Tiers Etat organize themselves as the National Assembly, June 17.

FRANCE.

Destruction of the Bastille, July 14. The beginning of the French revolution. The king and queen compelled by a mob, at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6. The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9. The National Assembly change the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 16. Clerical property confiscated. The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22.
 1790 King Louis accepts the work of the revolution, Feb. 4. Titles of honor and hereditary nobility abolished. Confederation of the Champs de Mars; the King takes the oath to the constitution, July 14.
 1791 Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20. Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuilleries; they are arrested at Varennes, June 21. Louis sanctions the National constitution, Sept. 15. Dissolution of the National Assembly, Sept. 23.
 1792 First coalition against France. Commencement of the great wars. War with Austria declared April 20. Battle of Valmy; the Prussians defeated, and France saved from invasion, Sept. 20. Attack and capture of the Tuilleries by a mob; the royal family imprisoned in the Temple, Aug. 10. Massacre in the prisons of Paris, Sept. 2-5. Opening of the National Convention, Sept. 17. The Convention abolishes royalty, Sept. 21. Meeting of the Legislative Assembly, Oct. 1. France declared a republic, Sept. 22. Trial and condemnation of King Louis, Nov. 12 to Dec. 13.
 1793 Louis XVI. beheaded, Jan. 21. War against England, Spain and Holland, declared Feb. 1. Insurrection in La Vendee begins, March. Proscription of the Girondists. Robespierre becomes Dictator March 25. Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May 31. Charlotte Corday assassinate Marat, July 13. Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16. Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bonaparte. The Duke of Orleans, Philippe Egalite, beheaded, Nov. 6. Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8. Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.
 1794 Danton and others guillotined, April 5. Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed. Robespierre becomes president, June. Fall of Robespierre, July 27. Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28. Close of the Reign of Terror. The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison. Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists Oct. 5. The Directory established Nov. 1. Bonaparte wins the victories of Montenotte, April 12; Mondivri, April 22, and Lodi, May 10. Atteghkirchen, June 1. Radstadt, July 5, in Italy. The conspiracy of Babeuf suppressed. Pichegru's conspiracy fails. Return of Napoleon into Paris. Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks. Battle of the Pyramid, July 13-21. Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1. England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22. Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 13.
 1800 Battle of Marengo, June 14. Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians. Attempt to kill the Consul by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24.
 1801 Treaty with Germany. The Rhine made the French boundary. Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9.
 1802 Defeat of the French at Aboukin, March 8. Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27. League of Honor instituted. Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.
 1803 Bank of France established. War with England declared, May 22.
 1804 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails. Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21. The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18. Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 30.
 1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26. Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21, by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. Battle of Austerlitz. Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2. Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.
 1806 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12. Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8. Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14. Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15. Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8. Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 26.
 1807 Treaty of peace signed, July 7. The Milan decree published, Dec. 17. New nobility of France created. The beginning of the Peninsular war. Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.
 1809 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling. Victorious at Wagram. Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May. Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14. Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 15.
 1810 Napoleon marries Maria Louise of Austria, April 1. Union of Holland with France.
 1811 Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II.
 1812 War declared with Russia. Napoleon invades Russia. Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7. Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October. The Concordat treaty with the Pope. Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16. Battle of Leipzig. Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18. The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, Oct. 7.
 1814 Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 30. Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5. Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May 3. Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3. The Bourbon dynasty restored. The Constitutional Charter established, June 4-10.
 1815 Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army. Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire. The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.

- 1815 Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29. Leaves Paris for the army, June 12. He invades Belgium, June 15. Final overthrow of Napoleon at battle of Waterloo, June 18. Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20. Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22. He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 2. Entry of Louis XVIII into Paris, July 3. Napoleon goes on board the "Bellerophon" and claims the "hospitality" of England, July 15. Upon reaching England he is transferred to the "Northumberland," and sent a prisoner to St. Helena, Aug. 8, where he arrives Oct. 15. Execution of Marshal Ney, Dec. 7.
- 1816 The family of Napoleon forever excluded from the throne of France.
- 1820 Assassination of the Duke de Berri, Feb. 13.
- 1821 Death of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, May 5.
- 1824 Death of Louis XVIII., Sept. 16. Charles X. becomes king. National Guard disbanded. War with Algiers. Serious riots in Paris. Seventy-six new peers created.
- 1829 The Polignac administration organized. Chamber of Deputies dissolved, May 16. Capture of Algiers by the French, July 5. Revolution and barricade of streets in Paris, July 27. Flight and abdication of Charles X., July 31. Unpopular ordinances passed regarding the election of deputies and the press, July 26. Duke of Orleans becomes King Louis Philippe I. Polignac and the ministers of Charles X. sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 14 and 15. The hereditary peerage abolished. Insurrection in Paris suppressed. Death of Napoleon II., Duke of Reichstadt, July 22. Attempted assassination of the King, Dec. 27.
- 1834 Death of Lafayette, May 20. Fieschi attempts, with an infernal machine, to kill the King, July 28, and is executed, Feb. 6, 1836.
- 1836 Louis Alibaud fires at the king, June 25; is guillotined, July 11. Death of Charles X., Nov. 6. Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 13. The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France. Meunier attempts to kill the king. Death of Talleyrand, May 14. War with Mexico. Insurrections in Paris. M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister. Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Boulogne, Aug. 6. Prince Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the castle of Ham, Oct. 6. Darnes attempts to shoot the king, Oct. 15. Removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, Dec. 15.
- 1842 The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall, July 13.
- 1843 Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d'Eu. Extradition treaty with England.
- 1846 Lecompte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16. Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 26. Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king, July 29.
- 1847 Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of thirty-two years. Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise. Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French. "Reform banquet" prohibited. Revolution of February 22, and barricade of the streets of Paris, Feb. 21. Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 21. The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 25. The provisional government succeeded by an executive commission, named by the Assembly, May 7. Louis Napoleon elected to the National Assembly from the Seine and three other departments, June 13. Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23.
- 1849 Severe fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris. Surrender of the insurgents, June 26. Gen. Cavaignac at the head of the government, June 28. Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the Assembly, Sept. 25. The Constitution of the republic solemnly proclaimed, Nov. 12. Louis Napoleon elected president of the French Republic, Dec. 11. He takes the oath of office, Dec. 20.
- 1850 Death of Louis Philippe, at Claremont, in England, Aug. 26. Freedom of the press curtailed.
- 1851 Electric telegraph between England and France opened. The Coup d'Etat. Napoleon dissolves the Assembly and proclaims universal suffrage. Calls for an election of President for ten years. Declares Paris in a state of siege. Arrest of the prime minister, Thiers, and 180 members of the Assembly. The President crushes the opposition, with great loss of life, Dec. 3, 4. The Coup d'Etat sustained by the people at the polls, and Louis Napoleon re-elected President for ten years, Dec. 21, 22; affirmative votes, 7,473,431; negative, 644,351.
- 1852 President Louis Napoleon occupies the Tuileries, Jan. 1. The new constitution published, Jan. 14. Banishment of 83 members of the Assembly, and transportation of nearly 600 persons for resisting coup d'etat. The property of the Orleans family confiscated. The birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, declared the only national holiday. Organization of the Legislative Chambers, the Senate and Corps Legislatif, March 29. The President visits Strasbourg. M. Thiers and the exiles permitted to return to France, Aug. 8. The Senate petitions the President for "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family," Sept. 13. The President visits the Southern and Western Departments, September and October; at Bordeaux utters his famous expression, "The Empire is Peace." The President releases Abd-el-Kader, Oct. 16. Measures for the re-establishment of the empire inaugurated, October and November. The empire re-established by the popular vote, Nov. 21; yeas, 7,539,552; nays, 254,501; the President declared Emperor, and assumes the title of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.
- 1853 Napoleon marries Eugenie de Montijo, Countess of Teba, Jan. 29. The Emperor releases 4,312 political offenders, Feb. 2. Bread riots in Paris, and other cities.
- 1853 Death of F. Arago, the astronomer, Oct. 2. Attempt to assassinate the Emperor. Beginning of the Crimean war. Treaty of Constantinople, March 12. War declared with Russia, March 27. Emperor and Empress visit England, April.
- 1854 Industrial exhibition opened at Paris, May 15. Pianori attempts to assassinate the Emperor, April 28. Bellemarre attempts to assassinate the Emperor, Sept. 8. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit France, August.
- 1856 Birth of the Prince Imperial, March 16. Close of the Crimean war, and the treaty of Paris, March 30. Terrible inundations in the Southern Departments.
- 1857 The Archbishop of Paris (Sillur) assassinated by a priest named Merger, June 3. Conference on Neuchatel difficulty, March 15. Conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor detected, July 11. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to England. Death of Gen. Cavaignac, Oct. 28. The Emperor Napoleon meets the Emperor of Russia, at Stuttgart, Sept. 25. Orsini and others attempt to kill the Emperor by the explosion of three shells; two persons killed and several wounded, Jan. 24. Passage of the Public Safety Bill. Trial of the Count de Montalembert. The Empire divided into five military departments. Republican outbreak at Chalons crushed. Orsini and Pietri executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor. Visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg, Sept. 24. Conference, at Paris, respecting the condition of the Danubian principalities. France declares war against Austria, and sends an army to the aid of Italy, May. The Empress declared Regent. The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malesano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allies victorious in each. Armistice arranged, July 6. Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11. Preliminary peace effected, July 12. The Emperor Napoleon returns to France, July 17. Peace Conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.
- 1860 France adopts a free trade policy. Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23. Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers. The public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters. Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech. The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions. The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 francs by France. Troubles with the church about the Roman question. Sardinian boundary treaty, March 7. The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11. Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified. Neutrality declared in the American conflict. France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 24. Meeting of the Emperor and King of Prussia, at Compiègne, Oct. 6. Convention between France, Great Britain and Spain concerning intervention in Mexico. Embarrassment in the Government finances. Achille Fould made minister of finance. The Mexican expedition begun. The French conquer the province of Sinaloa, in Annam. The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition. War declared against Mexico. Peace effected with Annam. New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2. Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.
- 1863 Commercial treaty with Italy. Convention with Spain for the rectification of the frontier. Growing power of the opposition in the Chambers and throughout the country. The elections result in the choice of many opposition deputies, including Thiers, Favre, Olivier and others. Napoleon proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the questions of the day, Nov. 9. England declines to join the proposed Conference, Nov. 25. The French army conquer Mexico and occupy the capital.
- 1864 Treaty between France and Japan. Commercial treaty with Switzerland. Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15. Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor. Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff.
- 1865 The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches. Treaty with Sweden signed. The plan of Minister Duruy, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly. Death of the Duke de Morny. Visit of the Emperor to Algeria. The English fleet visits Cherbourg and Brest. The French fleet visits Portsmouth. The Queen of Spain visits the Emperor at Biarritz. Students' riot in Paris. Napoleon expresses his detestation of the treaties of 1815, May 6. Proposed peace conference in conjunction with England and Russia for the settlement of the troubles between Prussia, Italy and Austria. Austria refuses to join in it. France declares a "Watchful Neutrality" as to the German-Italian war. Napoleon demands of Prussia a cession of a part of the Rhine provinces. His demand is refused. Austria cedes Venetia to France, who transfers it to Italy. The French occupation of Rome terminated, Dec. 11. Congress at Paris on Roumanian affairs. Settlement of the Luxembourg question by the London Conference. The great international exposition at Paris opened April 1. Visit of many crowned heads. Attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, June 6. Riots in Bordeaux and Paris, in March and June.
- 1868 Treaties with Italy, Prussia and Mecklenburg signed.
- 1869 Serious election riots in Paris. Great radical successes in the elections. The Emperor makes new concessions in favor of the constitutional government. Celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Napoleon the Great. Death of Lamartine, Feb. 28. Resignation of ministry, Dec. 27.
- 1870 Victor Noir shot by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, Jan. 10. Great riots in Paris, Feb. 8, 9. Discovery of plots against the Emperor's life. Trial and acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The Plebisitum on change of Constitution: affirmative vote secured for Plebisitum, May 8. Nomination of Prince Leopold for Spanish throne creates warlike feeling. Prince Leopold withdraws. Refusal of Prussia to give guarantees to France. War with Prussia declared, July 15. English mediation refused, July 20. Prussians blow up bridge of Kehl. The Emperor takes command of the army. Severe and undecided engagement at Saarbrück, Aug. 2-4. Defeat of the French at Woerth and Forbach, Aug. 6. Strasburg invested, Aug. 10. Battle of Courcelles, Aug. 14. Decisive victory at Gravelotte, Aug. 18. Bazaine's army shut up in Metz, Aug. 24. Defeat of Germans at Verdun, Aug. 25. Great victory of Prussians at battle of Sedan, Sept. 1. The Emperor Napoleon and the French army made prisoners of war, Sept. 2. Revolution in Paris, and fall of the Empire. Flight of the Empress Eugenie, Sept. 4. The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7. Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19. Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 27. Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrendered, Oct. 27. Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 23.
- 1871 Rocroy capitulates, Jan. 6. Alençon surrendered, Jan. 17. Paris bombarded by the Prussians. King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18. The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27. France agrees to give up Alsace, a fifth of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five milliards of francs. Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux. Formation of a provisional government. Prussians enter France, March 1. Peace with Germany. Revolt of the Commune, March 18. The second siege and capture of Paris, March 28. Thiers elected President of the Third Republic.
- 1872 Reorganization of the government in France. A large part of the war indemnity paid. Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12. Commercial treaty with Belgium and England abrogated, Feb. 2.
- 1873 Death of Napoleon III., at Chiselhurst, England, Jan. 9. New treaty of evacuation signed with Germany, March 15. M. Thiers resigns the presidency, May 24. Marshal MacMahon chosen President of the Republic, May 25. War indemnity paid in full, Sept. 5. Germans evacuate Verdun, Sept. 15. Presidential term fixed at seven years. Bazaine sentenced to twenty years imprisonment for surrender of Metz, Dec. 12.
- 1874 Execution of communists. Escape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11. Payment of the German debt, September. The legislative body reorganized, and two Chambers created. Passage of a bill for the construction of a tunnel under the English channel.
- 1876 Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7. Amnesty for communists. New ministry formed by Jules Simon. Death of M. Thiers, Sept. 8. MacMahon dissolves Chamber of Deputies, June 25. Gambetta prosecuted, Aug. 25.
- 1878 International Exposition at Paris opened May 1. Resignation of President MacMahon, Jan. 2. M. Jules Grevy elected President by the Senate, Jan. 30. Gambetta becomes President of the Chamber. Waddington forms a new ministry. Communist amnesty bill passed, Feb. 21. Bill to abolish Jesuit colleges introduced by M. Ferry. Prince Louis Napoleon killed in Zululand, Africa, June 1. M. De Freycinet forms new ministry, to succeed Waddington's, Dec. 21.
- 1880 Rejection of educational bills of M. Ferry, March 9. Jesuit, and other orders, dissolved by General amnesty bill passed, July 3. New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. 20.
- 1881 Elections favorable to the government. \$200,000,000 loan taken up three times over. France invades Tunis, and treaty with Bey signed, May 12, by which the republic gains virtual Suzerainty. Ratification by Senate, May 23. Great excitement produced in Italy. Gambetta enthusiastically received at Cahors, May 25. Rejection of semtin de liste, May 9. Gambetta premier on resignation of Ferry's cabinet.
- 1882 Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. 30. Freycinet Prime Minister; resigns, July 29. Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal. Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6. Duclerc succeeds in forming a new ministry, Aug. 7. Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6. Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 42, Dec. 24.
- 1883 Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 16; released, Feb. 9. Resignation of the Duclerc ministry. M. Fallieres Prime Minister, Jan. 23. Death of Gustave Dore, aged 59, Jan. 23. Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1. Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 21. Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 18; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13. Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet, September. Apology offered by President Grevy to King Alfonso, Sept. 30. Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 5.
- 1884 Treaty between France and China signed, May 11. France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelung, Aug. 6. Serious outbreak of cholera at Toulon. Lanzon, China, captured by the French, Feb. 12. Peace concluded with China, April 6, and treaty signed of Tientsin, June 9.
- 1885 Death of Victor Hugo, aged 83, March 22. Burning of the Theatre Comique, 100 lives lost, May 25. Fall of President Grevy, Dec. 2. M. Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3. Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farmsborough. Centennial of French revolution celebrated, May 5. Paris Exposition opened, May 6. Cabinet, with M. de Freycinet, March 16. Russia bestows decoration on Pres. Carnot, March. Panama Canal frauds exposed, many prominent men imprisoned. Court of Cassation quashed the sentence of the Panama Canal swindlers, and all released from jail, except Chas. de Lesseps. France gives Siam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June 29. Marshal McMahon, ex-president, died, Oct. 17.
- 1884 President Sadi Carnot assassinated at Lyons by an anarchist. Casimir-Perier elected president, but resigned shortly after and was succeeded by Felix Faure.
- 1885 French army succeeds in capturing Madagascar. Dreyfus case creates great excitement. Capt. Dreyfus pardoned, Sept. 19. Emile Loubet elected President, Feb. 18. Theatre Francais, Paris, burned, March 8. Santos-Dumont wins prize for steerable balloon, Nov.
- 1886 Austria acquires Galicia, and other provinces, from Poland. Vassalage abolished in Hungary. War with France begins. The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quessoy. The Austrians defeated at the battle of Loano. Disastrous defeats sustained against Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Bassano, Roseredo, and elsewhere. Treaty of Campo Formio. The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Napoleon, and obtains Venice. Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen. Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Engen, May 3; Montebello, June 9; Marengo, June 14; Hochstadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Mincio.
- 1801 Treaty of Luneville; loss of more Austrian territory. Francis II. of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria. War with France declared by Francis. General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchingen and Ulm. Capture of Vienna by Napoleon. Battle of Austerlitz. Complete defeat of Austrians and Russians, Dec. 2. Treaty of Presburg. Austria surrenders the Tyrol and Venice. The French evacuate Vienna. The Germanic Confederation dissolved. The Austrian King abdicates. Battle of Austerlitz; defeat of Austrians. Second capture of Vienna, by the French; the city restored, Oct. 24. Marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louise, daughter of Francis II., to Napoleon I., April 1. Downfall of Napoleon. Congress of Sovereigns at Vienna. Austria regains her Italian provinces, with additions. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established. Hungarian Diet assembles. Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. succeeds him. Treaty of commerce with England. Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan. Insurrection at Vienna. Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13. Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed. Another insurrection at Vienna. The Emperor flees to Innsbruck, May 15-17. The Archduke John appointed Vicar-General of the Empire, May 29. A Constitutional Assembly meets at Vienna, July 22. Third insurrection in Vienna. Count Latour murdered, Oct. 6. War with Sardinia. Revolution in Hungary. Imperial troops capture Raab and defeat Hungarians, at Szikszio and Mohr. The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph. Sardinia forced to make peace. Constitution granted. Hungary declares independence, April 14. Kossuth proclaimed Governor. Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegeden. The revolution in Hungary suppressed, after a severe struggle. Count Bathany executed. Convention of Olmutz. The Emperor revokes the Constitution of 1849.
- 1852 Trial by jury abolished in the Empire. Liberty attempts to assassinate the Emperor, May 1. Commercial treaty with Prussia. The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities. Amnesty granted to the Hungarian political offenders of 1848, '49, by the Emperor. Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomatic relations suspended. The Danubian provinces evacuated. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Hungary. War with France and Sardinia. Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Piedmont. Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31. Napoleon III. declares war with Austria, May 31. Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffers defeat. Death of Prince Metternich. Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 6. Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 12. Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sardinia. Further troubles in Hungary; fears of a revolution. The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants. Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent peace with France and Sardinia. The Emperor removes the disabilities of the Jews. The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great imperial council or diet, May 31. Austria protests against the annexation of the Italian duchies by the King of Sardinia. The liberty of the press further retained; renewed troubles in Hungary. The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc. Amnesty granted for political offences in Hungary, Croatia, etc. Great disaffection throughout the Empire caused by the reactionary policy of the court. The new Constitution for the Austrian monarchy published. Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the Empire, except in Hungary and Venice.
- 1861 No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29. The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848. The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary. Military levy taxes in Hungary. Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21. The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 21. The magistrates at Pesth resign. Military government established in Hungary, in December.
- 1862 Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists. Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19. Ministry of Marine created. The principle of ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government. Great reduction of the army. A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed. Serious inundations throughout the empire. Unsuccessful insurrection in Poland. Transylvania accepts the constitution and sends deputies to the Reichsrath. German sovereigns meet at Frankfort. Federal Constitution reformed. Galicia and Cracow declared in a state of siege. War with Denmark, about Schleswig-Holstein; meeting of the Emperor with King of Prussia, June 22; peace with Denmark, Oct. 30. Austria supports the German Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies. Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon. Concessions made to Hungary, and a more liberal manner of governing the empire introduced. Convention of Gastein with Prussia for the disposal of the Danish duchies. Austria receives the temporary government of Holstein, and the promise of 2,500,000 Danish dollars from Prussia. Rescript of the Emperor suppressing the Constitution for the purpose of granting independence to Hungary. The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary. Dissatisfaction in the rest of the empire. Quarrel with Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein question. Nassau and Frankfort allied with Austria. The German-Italian war between Austria and Prussia. The Italians defeated by the Archduke Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custova. The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bohemia. Defeat of the Austrians at battle of Nachos, June 27. Battle of Skalitz; decisive defeat of the Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sadowa, July 3. Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested. Great victory by the Austrian fleet over the Italian fleet, at Lissa, July 20. An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22; peace of Nicholsburg, Aug. 30. Hanover, Nassau, and Frankfort gained by Prussia. Austria retires from the German Confederation. Baron Von Beust made prime minister. The Emperor makes great concessions to Galicia.
- 1867 A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted. Hungary constituted an independent kingdom. Andrássy elected President of Hungarian Diet. The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Pesth, June 8.
- 1868 The clergy of the Roman Catholic church made amenable to the civil law. Civil marriage authorized. The State assumes the control of secular education.
- 1869 Serious outbreaks in Dalmatia against conscription. The Concordat repealed. Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian war. Bitter contest between national and federal parties.
- 1871 Further reforms in the government instituted. Measures adopted looking to the representation of all the nationalities embraced in the empire. Austria recognizes new German Confederation. Old Catholic movement at Vienna. Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives and German constitutionalists; overthrow of Beust. Andrássy appointed Minister of Foreign affairs.
- 1872 Change in the Electoral Law. Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.
- 1873 Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna. International Exhibition at Vienna, opened May 1. The federalists defeated in the elections. Reforms in the empire. Visit of the Emperor to Russia. Ecclesiastical laws of Austria condemned by the Pope. Death of Ferdinand—, ex-Emperor. Visit of the Emperor to Italy. Great financial crisis. Change in the bed of the Danube. New marriage law proclaimed. Austria takes a leading part in the eastern question. Neutrality declared in Servian war. Austria remains neutral in the Turkish war.
- 1878 Andrássy represents Austria in the Berlin Conference. Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former. Resignation of Count Andrássy. The Archduke Rudolf marries the Princess Stephanie, Belgium.
- 1883 Raab, Hungary, inundated by the rising of the Danube; many lives lost, Jan. 9.
- 1884 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna, May 16.
- 1885 Meeting of the Emperor and Czar of Russia at Kremier, Aug. 25. Meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6. Crown Prince suicides, Jan. 30. Emperor Francis Joseph visits Berlin, Aug. 12.
- 1890 The Rothschilds protest against the persecution of the Jews, May 11.
- 1891 Austro-German new commercial treaty, April 2.
- 1904 Members Hungarian House wrecked Chamber in riot, Dec. 13.

Austria-Hungary.

SCANDINAVIA.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1862 Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America. Confederate "Alabama" sails from England. Second international exhibition, May 1. Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1. Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23. Serious riots in Ireland.

1863 Continued distress in cotton districts. Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10.

1864 Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales. Visit of Garibaldi. The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece. Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed. European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

1865 Cattle plague in England and Ireland. Fenian troubles in Ireland; arrest of James Stephens, "Head Center," Nov. 11; escape of Stephens, Nov. 24. Russell-Gladstone ministry. Death of Richard Cobden, April 2. Death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18. Important commercial treaty with Austria, Dec. 16.

1866 Defeat of Lord Russell's reform bill, June 18. Resignation of Russell ministry, June 26. Derby forms his third cabinet, July 6. Cattle plague continues, causing great loss. Princess Helena marries Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, July 5. Atlantic cable pronounced a success. Habeas Corpus suspended in Ireland. Fenian invasion of Canada. New reform act passed.

1867 War with Abyssinia begins, caused by imprisonment of British subjects. Sir Robert Napier commands expedition. Fenian outbreaks in Ireland. Disraeli's reform bill. The Dominion of Canada formed. Derby ministry resigns, Feb. 25. Disraeli forms new ministry, Feb. 25. Gladstone's bill for Disestablishment of Irish Church passes the House, April 30. Scotch and Irish reform acts passed, July 13. Dissolution of Parliament, Dec. 10. Resignation of Disraeli ministry. Gladstone forms new ministry, Dec. 9. Successful termination of the Abyssinian war. The suicide of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, April 13.

1869 Convention on "Alabama Claims" signed; it is rejected by the United States. Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Irish Church bill receives the royal assent, July 26. Death of the Earl of Derby, Oct. 23. Measures adopted for the spread of primary education. Land bill of Ireland receives royal assent, July 8. Education bill. Neutrality in France. Prussian war proclaimed, July 19. Neutrality of Belgium guaranteed, Aug. 11. Resignation of John Bright, Dec. 20. Death of the Earl of Clarendon, June 26. Princess Louise marries the Marquis of Lorne, March 29. Black Sea Conference, March 13. Treaty with the United States regarding Alabama claims, May 8. The Irish Church Disestablishment bill goes into effect. Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission at Geneva. University tests abolished; army purchase abolished. The Ballot Act passed. Serious illness of the Prince of Wales. Scott centenary at Edinburgh. Great riots in Dublin.

1872 Supplemental treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 3. A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27. O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29. Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14. Scotch educational bill. Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5. Serious riots in Belfast.

1873 Abolition of tests in the Irish Universities. Payment of the Geneva award. Death of Lord Lytton, Jan. 18. Defeat of the Dublin University bill. Resignation of the Gladstone ministry, March 13; ministry resumes office, March 17. The Shah of Persia visits England. Passage of the Judicature bill, Aug. 5. War with the Ashantees; Sir Garnet Wolseley placed in command.

1874 Irish educational bill fails. Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, Jan. 23. Celebrated Titchborne trial, Feb. 23. Defeat of Ashantees, Jan. 31, and treaty of peace signed, Feb. 13. Disraeli becomes Prime Minister. Reopening of the Eastern question. The Prince of Wales visits India. France passes the English Channel Tunnel bill.

1876 Great revival under Moody and Sankey. England purchases the Suez canal. O'Connell centenary in Ireland. Queen of England proclaimed Empress of India, March 1. Bulgarian atrocities produce intense excitement in England. Defeat of "Home Rule" for Ireland. Disraeli raised to the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield. England takes part in the Eastern question.

1877 Great Britain expresses her disapproval of the Russo-Turkish war, but decides to remain neutral. Duke of Marlborough made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Rejection of Gladstone's resolutions in regard to Turkey.

1878 Russian advance on Constantinople produces great excitement in England. Several changes in the ministry. Earl of Leitrim shot in Ireland. Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent England in the Berlin Conference. Great commercial depression in England. British Afghanistan war. General Roberts' victory at Piewas Pass, Dec. 2. Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20.

1879 Yakob Khan recognized as Ameer of Afghan, May 9; retirement of British troops; treaty of peace signed, May 30; British residents at Cabul massacred, Sept. 2; Gen. Roberts reaches Cabul, Sept. 23; abdication of Yakob Khan, Oct. 19; British defeat Afghans at Sherpur, Dec. 23. Zulu, South Africa, war; British troops enter Zululand, Jan. 12; massacre of Isandula, Jan. 22. Victory at Kambula, March 29; Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napoleon III., killed by Zulus, June 1; Sir Garnet Wolseley takes command, June 22; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the Zulu king, Cetewayo, July 4; capture of Cetewayo, Aug. 23. Great distress and famine in Ireland. Parnell visits the United States in behalf of the Land League. Anti-rent agitation in Ireland.

1880 Continued fighting in Afghan; Shere Ali made Governor of Candahar; Yakob Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Burrows, July 27; sortie from Candahar fails, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts retires; Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats Yakob Khan, Sept. 1. Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22; Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 29. Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected. Lord Montmorris shot, Sept. 25. "Boycotting" practiced. Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent. Duke of Argyll resigns from cabinet, April 8. Death of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader. Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons. Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 21. Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16. Yakob Khan routs the Ameer and enters Candahar. Parnell arrested under Coercion Act, Oct. 13. Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20. Yakob Khan defeated by the Ameer, Sept. 22. Agrarian outrages in Ireland. Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean, March 2. State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane. Prince Leopold married to Princess Helina of Wiedeck, April 27. Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland. Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6. Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish. The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11. John Bright resigns, July 15, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy. The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote. Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13. Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13. Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14. Arrears of Rent bill passed. Married woman's property assessed. Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 6. War in Egypt (q. v.).

1883 The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 10. Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1. The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada. New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug. 1. Annexation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 23. Surrender of Cetewayo to the British residents, Oct. 6. Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 19.

1884 New Patents Act goes into operation, Jan. 1. Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 18. The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16. Death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, March 28, aged 29. Monster reform demonstration in London, July 21. Jubilee of the abolition of slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1. Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 17. Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Viceroyalty of India, Sept. 10. Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 13. Portuguese fire upon the British ship Tyburnia, at Madeira, Dec. 3. Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7. Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 13. Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 13.

1885 Attempt to blow up the House of Commons, Westminster Hall and Tower of London, Jan. 24. The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 26. Opening of the Mersey tunnel, Feb. 13. The reserve forces and militia forces called out, March 26. The revised Bible published, May 18. Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry, of Battenburg, July 23. Death of Sir Moses Montefiore, aged 101, July 28.

1886 Grant memorial services at Westminster, Aug. 4. Parnell's land bill defeated, Sept. 21. Queen's Jubilee inaugurated, June 21. Irish Crimes Bill passed, July 8. Irish National League proclaimed, Aug. 19. First White Chapel murder, April 2. U. S. Fishery Commission treaty signed, July 27. Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales, July 27. Rejection of overtures from the Pope, Aug. 11. Split in the Irish Parliamentary Party, Dec. 6.

1891 Newfoundland fishery dispute, March-May. U. S. World's Fair invitation accepted, May. Battleship "Victoria" sunk by the "Camperdown" off the Syrian coast, 400 men perished. The Duke of York married Princess Mary of Teck, July 6. Manchester Ship Canal opened, Dec. 7. Defeat of the Liberal party and fall of the Rosebery Cabinet; is succeeded by the Earl of Salisbury and a new Radical Cabinet.

1899 Beginning of Boer War in So. Africa, Oct. 11. Queen Victoria Died, Jan. 22. King Edward VII. ascends throne. Boer War, in South Africa, ended in May. Post Office began to receive messages for wireless transmission to ships at sea, Jan. 1.

1770 Captain Cook, Sir Joseph Banks and others land at Botany Bay and name the country New South Wales, April 23. 1773 Explorations of Furneaux. 1774 Capt. Cook explores Australia and New Zealand. 1777 Capt. Cook makes a third voyage of exploration. 1788 First landing of English convicts at Port Jackson. Phillips, first Governor, founds Sydney, with 1,039 persons, Jan. 26. 1789-'92 Voyage of Bligh. 1790 Distress, owing to the loss of the store-ship "Guardian." 1793 First house for Public Worship erected. 1795 First publication of Government Gazette. 1798 Bass' Straits discovered, by Bass and Flinders. 1800-'05 Explorations and surveys of the coast of Australia, by Grant and Flinders. 1802 First brick church built. 1803 Van Dieman's Land, now Tasmania, established; first settlement made at Port Phillip. 1804 Insurrection of Irish convicts repressed.

AUSTRALIA.

1808 Gov. Bligh deposed for tyranny and sent home; succeeded by Mac Quarrie. 1817-'23 Explorations into the interior of Australia, by Wentworth, Lawson, Bland, Oxley and others. 1826 Settlement of King George's Sound formed. 1828 South Australia explored by Stuart. 1829 West Australia made a province; a Legislative Council established and Capt. Sterling appointed Lieutenant-Governor. 1830 Stuart further explores South Australia. Fifty ships, with 2,000 emigrants, arrive in Western Australia. 1831 East Australia explored by Sir T. Mitchell. 1834 Boundaries of the province of South Australia fixed. 1835 First Roman Catholic bishop arrives. Port Phillip, now Victoria, colonized. 1836 South Australia a province. Arrival of first Church of England Bishop. Adelaide founded. Eyre's expedition overlaid from Adelaide to King George's Sound. Melbourne founded. 1838 Explorations of Capt. Gray in northwest Australia. 1839 New South Wales and Tasmania explored by Count Stizelceki. Alleged discovery of gold in Bathurst kept secret by Gov. Gipps. Suspension of transportation. Eyre explores West Australia. Stizelceki explores the Australian Alps. Census, 87,200 males; 43,700 females. 1842 Incorporation of the City of Sydney. Discovery of the Burra-Burra copper mines, in South Australia. 1844-'48 Explorations of Leichhardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Gregory and Kennedy. 1846 Fitzroy made Governor-General. Census, 114,700 males; 74,800 females. 1847 Bishopric of Adelaide founded. 1848 Leichhardt starts on second exploration; party never heard of again. Kennedy killed by natives. Gregory explores the interior. Great agitation against transportation. 1849 Port Phillip erected into the province of Victoria. 1851 Gold discovered, near Bathurst, by Edward Hargreaves; intense excitement in the provinces; great rush to the gold regions. 1854 Sir William Denison appointed Governor-General. 1855 Gregory's expedition into the interior. 1858-'62 J. McDonald Stuart's expeditions. Death of Archdeacon Cowper, after nearly fifty years' residence, aged 80. 1859 Province of Queensland established, Dec. 4. Burke and Willis and two others cross the continent, starting from Melbourne Aug. 20; all perish on the return, next year, except John King. Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales. 1861 Stuart and M'Kinlay cross from sea to sea. 1863 Recovery of the remains of Burke and Willis. 1864 General resistance throughout the provinces against transportation. 1865 Death of Morgan, a desperate bush-ranger and murderer. Cessation of transportation to Australia in three years announced. Settlement of boundary between New South Wales and Victoria, April 19. 1866 Population of Australia, natives excluded, 1,298,677. 1867 Capt. Cadell explores South Australia; discovers mouth of river Roper. Meeting of Convention from Colonies at Melbourne, to arrange postal communication with Europe. 1871 Delegates from the Colonies meet to protest against imperial interference with their mutual fiscal arrangements, Sept. 27. 1872 Telegraphic communication with England. Synod of the Church of Australia and Tasmania held at Sydney, Oct. 25. 1876 Willshire explores Daly and Victoria rivers. 1879 International Exhibition at Sydney opened Sept. 17. Melbourne Exhibition opened Oct. 1. Tahiti annexed to France. The Queensland government authorizes the construction of the trans-continental railway, to bring the colonies within thirty days of England. 1881 Railroad completed from Sydney to Murray River, connecting with Melbourne. Inter-colonial conference at Sydney to consider a federal action. Majority vote in favor of a tariff commission and the establishment of an Australian Court of Appeal. 1882 Terrible mining accident at Creswick Talbot, Victoria, Dec. 14. 1883 Confederation of the colonies and annexation of Papua, New Guinea. Opening of the New University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Oct. 24. 1885 New South Wales contingent leaves Sydney for the Sudan, March 3. 1890 Fire in Sydney causing a loss of \$7,500,000, Oct. 2. 1891 Federation Convention draft a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia, April 3. 1893 Serious floods in Queensland, property and life lost. 1895 Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail.

1767 English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian Provinces. 1768 Sir Guy Carleton Governor. Great fire in Montreal. 1774 Roman Catholic citizens of Canada confirmed in their political rights and property. 1775 Legislative Council of 23 members appointed. Commencement of the American War of Independence. Invasion of Canada by the Americans, under Montgomery and B. Arnold. Fort St. John taken by Montgomery, Nov. 3. Montreal captured, Nov. 12. Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, Nov. 14. Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec, December 31. Failure of attack and death of Montgomery. The Americans retreat from Canada, June 18. Settlement of Upper Canada. 1784 Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower provinces. 1792 First House of Assembly opened. 1794 Toronto made the capital of Upper Canada. 1803 Slavery abolished in Canada. 1812 Second war between the United States and Great Britain. Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug. 15. Surrender of General Wordsworth, Oct. 14. Van Rensselaer capitulates, Nov. 27.

CANADA.

1812 Americans carry Queenstown Heights. Death of General Brock. 1813 Americans defeated at Frenchtown. Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans. Defeat of the British at Sacketts Harbor, May 29. Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6. Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7. Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Capture of English squadron. Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh. 1814 United States troops successful at battle of Longwood, March 4. Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane. Naval battle on Lake Champlain. Victory of Ghent closes the war. 1816 Sir George Sherbrooke becomes Governor of Lower Canada. 1817 Political agitation in Upper Canada. Career of Robert Gourlay. 1818 Duke of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada. 1822 Antagonism between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada. 1824 Welland Canal incorporated. First agitation against the Orangemen. 1825 Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill. 1826 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by a mob. 1828 Petition against misuse of revenues. 1829 First agitation for a responsible government in Upper Canada. 1830 Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Lower Canada. 1832 Imperial duties surrendered to the Canadian Assembly. 1835 The Pupinean party aim at a total separation from Great Britain. 1836 First Canadian railway opened. House of Assembly refuse supplies. 1837 Coercive measure of the British Parliament. House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuse to transact business. "Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal. Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States. Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada. Rebellion in Upper Canada begins. Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4. Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14. Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States. Affair of the "Caroline." 1838 Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 16. Affairs of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel." End of the rebellion in Upper Canada. Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is succeeded by Lord Durham. 1839 Union of Upper and Lower Canada. Lord Sydenham appointed Governor. 1840 Settlement of the clergy reserves question. Responsible government established. Death of Lord Sydenham. Charles P. Thompson Governor. 1843 Sir Charles Metcalfe appointed Governor. 1844 Government removed from Kingston to Montreal. 1845 Great fire in Quebec. 1847 Earl Cathcart Governor. Lord Elgin Governor-General, October. Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill. Continued agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill. 1849 Annexation to the United States advocated by the opposition. Great riots in Montreal. Destruction of Parliament House, April 26. Attack on Lord Elgin. Subsidence of the agitation. Reciprocity with United States urged. 1850 Construction of new railways. Cheaper postage rates introduced. 1852 Great fire at Montreal. Government removed to Quebec. 1853 Clergy reserves abolished by English Parliament, May 9. 1854 Close of Lord Elgin's administration. Prosperous condition of Canada. Treaty with the United States, June 7. Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General, becomes leader of the Conservatives. Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12. The first railway accident in Canada. Quebec made the seat of government. 1857 Stringency in the money market caused by the mutiny in India. 1858 Ottawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria; the opposition defeat this scheme. 1860 Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. 1861 Great fire in Quebec, June 7. Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that nation. Lord Monck made Governor-General, Nov. 28. British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair. Resignation of ministry; Macdonald forms a new cabinet. 1862 Death of Sir Allan M'Nab. 1864 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10. Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19; Canadians arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 14; General Dix proclaims reprisals; order rescinded by President Lincoln. 1865 Parliament agrees to a confederation. Great fire at Quebec. Canada Parliament vote \$50,000 for defence of the Dominion, March 23. Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 1. 1866 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7. Discovery of gold in Hastings County, November. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Fenian invasion threatened. Fenians, under O'Neill, cross into Canada; Canadian volunteers drive them back and disperse them. Habeas Corpus suspended. Mr. Galt's new tariff. 1867 Formation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29. Lord Monck appointed Viceroy, July 2. Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12. 1868 Sir John Young becomes Governor-General, Nov. 27. 1869 Hudson Bay territories purchased for \$200,000. Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops. Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada. Prince Alfred visits Canada. 1871 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada. Discussion of the Fisheries question. Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada. Lord Dufferin becomes Governor-General. 1872 Macdonald's ministry charged with corruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie. 1875 Rejection of Reciprocity Treaty by United States. Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, Sept. 3.

1877 United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, award Canada \$5,500,000. 1878 The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14. Fortune Bay outrages. United States pay Fishery award, Nov. 21. Arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, Nov. 25. 1879 Industrial Exposition at Ottawa. 1880 Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville grants it. 1881 \$75,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages. Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Buzzard Inlet passed, June 31. Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 16. 1883 The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, May 21. Sir John Hawley Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland. 1884 Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27. Dynamite explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11. Opening conflict at Fish Creek with the half-breed and Indian rebels, under Louis Riel, April 24. Capture, near Batoche, of Louis Riel. 1886 Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Resolution against the Coercion Bill passed April 26. 1888 Newfoundland refuses to join Canada, April. Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11. Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April. 1889 Toronto University burned, Feb. 14. 1891 Government party sustained at general election, March 6. General census taken April 5. 1893 Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General, May 11. 1895 School war in Manitoba.

UNITED STATES.

1765 First Medical College established in Philadelphia. The Stamp Act passed, in England, March 22. Virginia resolutions against right of taxation, May 29. A congress of the colonies proposed by Massachusetts, June 20. Congress of 27 delegates meet at New York and publish a declaration of the rights and rules against the Stamp Act, Oct. 7. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and Maryland unite in resisting Stamp Act, November. 1766 Dr. Franklin visits England, and is examined before the House of Commons, in February. Stamp Act repealed, March 18. Stage route between Providence and Boston established. Philip Embury and Captain Webb first introduce Methodism in America. An obnoxious tax imposed on paper, glass, tea and painters' colors imported by the colonies. Colonies adopt a non-importation agreement. Mason and Dixon, sent out by the heirs of Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore, run a line to define the boundaries of their possessions. It afterwards became the acknowledged line between the free and slave states. 1768 Meeting of a convention of delegates called by Massachusetts, at Faneuil Hall, Boston. A military force stationed in Boston by the British government under General Gates. 1769 The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgesses. The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor. Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back. First paper mill erected at Milton. 1770 Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens. Repeal of the duties on tea. 1771 Insurrection in North Carolina against the government officers by regulators; rebellion suppressed, May 16, by Governor Tryon and six regulators hanged. 1772 The British man-of-war Gaspee burned in Narragansett Bay by Americans from Providence. 1773 First American Methodist Conference, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth. Blind Asylum established at Williamsburgh, Va., the first in America. The cargoes of the tea-ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16. 1774 Boston Port Bill deprives Boston of its port rights, March 25. Meeting of the First Continental or Second Colonial Congress, at Philadelphia, Sept. 5. Congress issues a Declaration of Rights, Nov. 4. Commencement of the Revolutionary War. Battle of Lexington, April 19; British retreat. Perpetual Union of the Colonies formed, May 20. General Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces, June 15. Americans under Ethan Allen take Ticonderoga, May 10. Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England. Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill, after stubborn resistance, June 17. Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3. Continental Fast Day, July 20. Falmouth burned by the British, Oct. 17. Generals Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada; capture of St. John, Nov. 3; of Montreal, Nov. 12. Repulse of Arnold at Quebec, Nov. 14; second and joint assault defeated and Montgomery killed, Dec. 31. Destruction of Norfolk by the British, Jan. 1. Boston evacuated by the British in consequence of the Americans having taken possession of Dorchester Heights, which commanded the harbor, March 17. Washington arrives at New York, April 24. Declaration of Independence, July 4. Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French. Battle of Flatbush, or Brooklyn, on Long Island; Howe (loss 400) defeats the American generals, Putnam and Sullivan (loss 2,000), Aug. 27. New York evacuated by the Americans and occupied by the British, Sept. 15. Battle of White Plains; Howe (loss 900 or 400) defeats Washington (loss 300 or 400), Oct. 28. Battle of Lake Champlain; capture of the American fleet, Oct. 11-12. Fort Mifflin capitulates, Nov. 16. English occupy Rhode Island. Washington retreats beyond the Delaware, Nov. 23. Congress adjourns to Baltimore, Dec. 12.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1776** Battle of Trenton; Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahl and his Hessians (loss 1,900), Dec. 26.
- 1777** Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Maxwell (loss 400).
 Battle of Red Bank, Pa.; Stark (loss 100) defeats Baum and Bremen (loss 600).
 Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept. 26.
 Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army. Philadelphia occupied by the British, Sept. 27.
 Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 3-4.
 Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7.
 Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, with 5,752 men, to Gates, Oct. 17.
 Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
 American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.
- 1778** Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6. Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 28.
 Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss 230) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26.
 Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
 Count d'Estaing, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives.
 Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 211) defeats Pigot (loss 200), Aug. 29.
 Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30.
 Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29.
 Rescue of Americans at Briar Creek, March 3.
- 1779** New Haven plundered by the British, July 5.
 Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
 Stony Point taken by the Americans, July 16.
 Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 12.
 Battle of Camden, S. C.; Cornwallis (loss 325) defeats General Gates (loss 730), Aug. 16.
 Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.
 Major Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as a spy, Oct. 2.
- 1781** Battle of Cowpens; American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Jan. 17.
 Assembling of Congress, March 2, articles of Confederation having been ratified by all the States.
 Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.
 Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8.
 The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6.
 Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,973 men, to Washington, Oct. 19.
- 1782** Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, April 19.
- 1783** Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Prussia.
 Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
 Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23.
 New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
 Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 23.
- 1784** Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.
- 1785** John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United States.
- 1786** Cotton introduced into Georgia.
 Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.
- 1787** Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding. Constitution of the United States adopted, Sept. 17.
- 1788** Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.
- 1789** Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.
 First Congress meets at New York. George Washington elected first President of the United States.
- 1790** North Carolina ratifies the Constitution. Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
 Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution. Hamilton's financial schemes proposed.
- 1791** Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.
 Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.
 Indians defeat St. Clair.
- 1792** Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State.
 The Columbia river discovered by Captain Gray.
 Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.
- 1793** Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton.
 Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet.
- 1794** Washington's second term as President begins.
 Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. France recalls Genet.
 Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
- 1795** Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.
- 1796** Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
 Resignation of George Washington.
 John Adams inaugurated as President. Treaty with France annulled.
- 1798** War with France threatened.
- 1799** Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.
- 1800** The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
 Treaty signed with France.
 General Bankruptcy Law passed.
- 1801** Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.
 New York Evening Post established.
 War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.
 Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.
- 1802** Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State. Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.
- 1803** Louisiana purchased from the French; \$15,000,000 paid.
 Pianos first manufactured at Boston.
- 1804** Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel, July 11.
 Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.
 Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, built.
 Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains.
- 1805** Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4. Ice first becomes an article of commerce. Seizure of armed American vessels by England.
 Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river.
- 1806** American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.
- 1807** British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.
 Trouble with England respecting the rights of neutrals.
 Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.
 Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.
 Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy.
- 1807** The first coast survey ordered by Congress.
 Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.
 Eli Terry manufactures first wooden clocks.
 Fulton's first successful steamboat.
 Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.
 France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.
 First printing office west of the Mississippi, established at St. Louis.
 First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphia.
- 1809** First woolen mills started, in New York. Embargo repealed, March 1.
 James Madison President.
 Intercourse between France and England forbidden.
- 1810** 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon.
 First manufacture of steel pens begun.
 First agricultural fair, held at Georgetown.
 Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont.
 Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.
- 1811** Engagement between U. S. frigate "President," and British sloop, "Little Belt."
 Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
 Stevens devises plan for plating vessels.
 First manufacture of screws by machinery.
 Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.
 Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesapeake."
 Great earthquake at New Madrid, Mo.
 Astor's fur company establishes post at Astoria.
 Breech loading rifles invented.
 Embargo laid for ninety days.
 Louisiana admitted into the Union. Congress levies a tax of \$3,000,000.
 Additional force of 35,000 men authorized.
 Detachment of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized.
 War declared against Great Britain, June 12.
 British orders in council revoked, June 12.
 Van Horne defeated, Aug. 5.
 Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.
 Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.
 Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men, Aug. 16.
 The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.
 The "Guerrriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
 Gen. Harrison takes command of the Northwestern army.
 Queenstown attacked, unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13.
 The "Frolic," a British ship, captured by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp." Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Poitiers," a British 74.
 The "Macedonian," a British frigate, captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.
 The "Java," a British frigate captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. 23.
- 1812** At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 15.
 The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 23.
 The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4.
 The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson.
 The American coast blockaded by the British.
 Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton.
 York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27.
 The "Chesapeake" frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1.
 First rolling mill at Pittsburgh.
 Stereotyping first introduced into America.
 Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."
 Battle of Fort George, May 27.
 British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May 28.
 Forts Meigs and Stephenson attacked by the British and Indians.
 The U. S. brig "Argus" taken by the British sloop "Pelican," Aug. 14.
 The British brig "Boxer" captured by the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. 4.
 The British fleet, 63 guns, on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 56 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.
 Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 30.
 Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
 Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12.
 Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 13.
 The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 23.
 Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 30.
 Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, defeats and disperses the British army under Gen. Proctor, near the River Thames; death of Tecumseh, Oct. 5.
- 1814** The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels.
 Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20.
 The "Epervier," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 29.
 Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6.
 The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured, by the "Wasp," June 25.
 Fort Erie captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3.
 Battle of Chippewa.
 Brown defeats Drummond, July 5.
 Battle of Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane.
 Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and Rial, July 25.
 The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 9.
 Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
 Battle of Bladensburg.
 British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.
 British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.
 Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
 The "Avon," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
 Attack on Fort Bowler (now Morgan) Ala., Sept. 5.
 The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns, Commodore Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 86 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Plattsburg, by Gen. Maccomb, Sept. 11.
 British expelled from Pensacola, by Jackson, Nov. 7.
 Battle on Lake Borgue, La., Dec. 14.
 Battle below New Orleans, Dec. 22.
 Jethro Wood patents his own plow.
 Perkins makes first steel plates for engraving.
 Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.
 Attack on Baltimore.
 Bombardment of Fort M'Henry. British defeated, and Gen. Resk killed, Sept. 14.
 Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed, at Ghent, Dec. 24.
- 1815** Battle of New Orleans.
 Defeat of the British, with the loss of
- their leader, Gen. Packenham, by Gen. Jackson, Jan. 8.
 Capture of the frigate "President" by the British squadron, Jan. 15.
 Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17.
 "Constitution" captures the "Cyane" and "Levant," Feb. 20.
 War declared with Algiers.
 The "Penguin" captured by the "Hornet," March 23.
 Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers.
 Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June 20.
 Hunt first manufactures axes.
 Terrific gale and flood in New England, Sept. 23.
- 1816** Indiana admitted as a State.
 Second United States Bank chartered.
 Steam first applied to paper making.
 Election of James Monroe, President.
 Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls' school at Freetown, N. J.
 This was known as the year without a summer.
- 1817** Illinois admitted into the Union.
 Pensions granted revolutionary soldiers.
 Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama.
 Erie Canal commenced.
 Mississippi admitted into the Union.
 Harper Bros. publishing house founded.
 Clymer invents Columbian printing press.
 New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded.
- 1818** Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Aug. 24.
 Pensacola, Fla., captured from the Spanish, by Jackson.
- 1819** The "Savannah," the first steam packet that crosses the Atlantic, makes a voyage to Liverpool.
 The first permanent Lodge of Odd Fellows founded, in Baltimore, April 26.
 Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.
- 1820** Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
 Florida ceded to the United States by Spain for \$5,000,000.
 Maine admitted into the Union, March 15.
 Heated discussion in Congress on the slavery question.
 Percussion caps for guns first introduced.
 Re-election of James Monroe as President.
 Petroleum first discovered in Ohio.
 Macadamized roads first introduced.
 Death of Daniel Boone.
- 1821** Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 10.
 Jackson takes possession of Florida, July 21.
 Burnett first introduces lithography.
 Straw hats first made from American straw.
- 1822** The United States acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics.
 First English firm in California opens house at Monterey.
 Death of Maj.-Gen. Stark.
 First cotton mill built in Lowell.
 Elliott makes first platform scales.
 War with the Cuban pirates.
 Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.
- 1823** The Monroe doctrine, June 18.
 First gas company in New York.
 First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.
- 1824** The principles of Robert Owen preached. Pins first made by machinery.
 First reformatory school founded in New York.
 Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufactures.
 Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 13.
 Convention with Russia in relation to northwest boundary, April 5.
 Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the U. S.
 Election of John Quincy Adams as President.
- 1825** The Capitol at Washington completed.
 First edge tool manufactory established.
 Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.
 Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7.
 Death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.
 Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities.
 Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4.
 Great anti-mason excitement.
 Abduction of William Morgan.
 Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States.
 Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 26.
 Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.
 Delano's first fire-proof safes.
 Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
 Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages.
 Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.
 Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair".
 First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horse power.
 Sandpaper and emery first made.
 First locomotive introduced from England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
 Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced.
 Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war.
 Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties.
 General Jackson elected President.
 Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
 Planning mill first patented.
- 1829** Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States.
 Independence of Mexico recognized.
 Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 26.
 Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill.
 First Asylum for the Blind established.
 First Horticultural Society formed.
 Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson.
 Commercial treaty with Turkey.
 South Carolina asserts "States Rights".
 The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.
 Building of the South Carolina railroad.
 American Institute of Learning founded.
 Great debate between Webster and Hayne.
- 1831** Intense Tariff and Free trade excitement.
 Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slavery paper.
 Death of James Monroe, July 4.
 Manning mowing machines patented.
 Guthrie discovers chloroform.
 Howe invents first practical pin machine.
 Buttons first made by machinery.
 Western College of Teachers established.
 President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill.
 New protective tariff measure passed.
 South Carolina nullification movement.
 U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla Batoo, Feb. 6.
 First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S. June 21.
 Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug. 27.
 University of New York organized, Sept. 13.
 Re-election of Andrew Jackson as President.
 Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.
- 1832** Morse invents electric magnet telegraph. Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths.
 Fairbank's Scale first patented.
- 1833** The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.
 President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.
 The Southern States hold a states-right Convention.
 Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
 Gayler invents first practical safe.
 Death of John Randolph, May 24.
 Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.
 Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.
 First successful reaper patented.
 Ericsson invents the caloric engine.
- 1834** Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.
 Lucifer matches first made.
 Walter Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.
 Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.
- 1835** Great fire in New York.
 Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.
 Government purchase Cherokee bonds for \$5,200,000.
 New York Herald established by Bennett.
 Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
 Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief Justice.
 Seminole Indian war renewed.
 Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
 Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
 Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
 Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.
- 1836** The national debt virtually paid.
 Arkansas admitted into the Union.
 Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
 Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S. of \$515,169.
 Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded.
 Death of James Madison, June 28.
 Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Seminole country.
 Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.
 Martin Van Buren elected President.
 Burning of the Patent and General Post-office at Washington.
 Texas declared independent.
 Sam Colt invents the revolver.
 First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.
 Adams' great debate for the right of petition.
 Death of Aaron Burr.
 Sloux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.
 Scott subdues the Creek Indians.
- 1837** Great financial crash and panic throughout the country.
 Harnden originates the express business.
 Michigan admitted into the Union.
 First zinc produced in the country.
 Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.
 United States Bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5.
 Mormon war in Missouri.
- 1840** Intense political excitement.
 The Log Cabin campaign.
 Election of William Henry Harrison as President.
 Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber.
 The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson.
 Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.
 First Washingtonian Society founded.
 Adams' Express Company organized.
 Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
- 1841** William H. Harrison inaugurated, March 4, dies April 4; John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6.
 McCleod difficulty.
 Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first published.
 Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9.
 Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18.
 Imprisonment for debts due the government abolished.
 Greeley establishes the New York Tribune.
- 1842** Kingford produces the first sample of pure corn starch.
 Mutiny on United States brig of war "Somers" instigated by Midshipman Spencer.
 The Fourier community excitement.
 Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
 Ashburton or first Washington Treaty signed with England, Aug. 9.
 Bunker Hill monument completed.
 Termination of war with Seminoles.
 Lucifer matches first made by machinery.
 President vetoes bill for National Bank.
 Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island.
 Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3.
 Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.
- 1843** William Miller and the "Millerites."
 \$300,000 voted by Congress to aid Morse to establish telegraph lines.
 Fremont explores Columbia River, Willamet Valley, and Klamath Lake.
 Great comet visible during the day.
 Death of Noah Webster.
 Wilder's patent for fire-proof safe.
- 1844** Explosion of the gun, the "peace-maker," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.
 Commercial treaty with China.
 First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore.
 First anti-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency.
 The "Midas," first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope.
 James K. Polk elected President.
 Mormon war in Illinois, murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young selected as his successor.
 Copper discovered in Michigan.
 Texas asks for annexation.
 First telegraph line.
 Texas annexed by Act of Congress, Mexico takes offense.
 Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union.
 War declared by Mexico, June 4.
 Naval school at Annapolis opened.
 Elias Howe produces his first sewing machine.
 Great fire in Pittsburgh.
 Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned.
 Death of Justice Joseph Story.
 First manufacture of files.
 Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, advanced to Corpus Christi, Texas.
 Negotiations toward purchase of San Domingo.
 Death of Andrew Jackson, June 8.
 Free Soil party originated.
- 1846** Northwestern boundary fixed at 49th. Hostilities begin in Mexico.
 Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen. Taylor.
 Matamoros taken, May 16.
 New Tariff bill passed, July 28.
 President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 3.
 "Wilton Proviso" against extension of slavery passes the House.
 Gun-cotton invented.
 Great fire in Louisville.
 Ether first used as an anesthetic by Dr. Jackson.
- 1846** Gen. Kearney takes possession of New Mexico, Aug. 18.
 Commodore Stockton blockades Mexican ports on Pacific coast.
 Monterey taken by Gen. Taylor, Sept. 24.
 Eight days' armistice granted.
 California expedition under Stephenson, sails from New York, Sept. 26.
 Tobacco, Mexico, bombarded by Perry, Oct. 25.
 Tampico taken by Gen. Conner, Nov. 14.
 Kearney defeats Mexicans at San Pascual, Dec. 6.
 Col. Doniphan defeats Mexicans at Brazito, Dec. 25.
 Gen. Taylor relieved by Gen. Scott.
 The Mormons driven from Nauvoo, Ill. Iowa admitted as a State.
- 1847** Kearney victorious at San Gabriel and Mesa, Cal., Jan. 8, 9.
 Mexican Congress resolves to raise loan of \$15,000,000 on property of the clergy, Jan. 8.
 Revolt of Mexicans in New Mexico against United States, Jan. 14.
 Defeat of insurgents at Canada, New Mexico, Jan. 24.
 Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23; Taylor defeats Santa Anna.
 Battle of Sacramento; defeat of Mexicans, Feb. 28.
 Gen. Kearney declares California a part of the United States, March 1.
 Vera Cruz taken by army and navy, March 23.
 Alvarado capitulates, April 2.
 Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 8; Scott defeats Mexicans; also at Contreras, Aug. 20.
 Molino del Rey taken, Sept. 8.
 Gen. Scott enters the city of Mexico, Sept. 15.
- 1848** Death of John Quincy Adams, Feb. 21.
 Gold discovered in California, March.
 Oneida Community, New York, established.
 Wisconsin admitted into the Union, May 29.
 Missouri Compromise repealed.
 Election of Zachary Taylor as President.
 Corner stone of Washington Monument laid.
 Oregon Territorial bill passed, Aug. 13.
 First receipt of California gold at United States mint, Dec. 8.
 Treaty signed with Mexico, Feb. 2.
 Upper California ceded to United States.
 Mexicans unsuccessfully besiege Pueblo, held by Americans, Sept. 13 to Oct. 12.
 Huamantla taken by Americans, Oct. 9.
 Guaymas captured, Oct. 20.
 Great excitement at Rochester, N. Y., caused by "Spirit rappings."
 Food sent to starving Ireland.
 Los Angeles, Cal., taken by Kearney, and a system of government organized.
- 1849** Great fire in St. Louis.
 Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman, Nov. 23.
 United States gold dollar first coined.
 California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery.
 Death of James K. Polk, June 15.
 Filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President.
 Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate.
 Capt. Minie invents the Minie conical bullet.
 Mason and Dixon's line surveyed.
 Cholera visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis.
 California Constitution formed at Monterey.
 Great riot at Astor Place Opera House, New York.
 Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama.
 French Ambassador dismissed from Washington.
 Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31.
 Congress passes the Oregon Denation Law.
 Uncle Tom's Cabin first published.
 Watches first made by machinery.
 Fugitive Slave Law passed.
 Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9.
 Grinnell Arctic Expedition sails.
 California admitted as a Free State, Sept. 9.
 New Mexico and Utah organized as territories, Sept. 9.
 Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12.
 Dahlgren invents the cast-iron gun.
 Appearance of the great sea serpent.
 Completion of Erie railroad.
 Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid, July 4.
 First Asylum for Idiots established in New York.
 California Vigilance Committee formed.
 American yacht victorious at regatta in London, Eng.
 Frightful catastrophe at public school building, New York.
 Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.
- 1852** Dispute with England about the fisheries.
 Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.
 First street-railway in New York.
 Deaths of Henry Clay June 26, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.
 Treaty of Commerce with Chili.
 Branch mint established in San Francisco.
 Franklin Pierce elected President.
 Crystal Palace, New York, opened.
 Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of Arizona.
 Treaty with Russia.
 Explorations for a transcontinental railway.
 Yellow fever in New York.
 Children's Aid Society, New York, founded.
 Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.
- 1854** Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, March 31.
 American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.
 Loss of the steamship Arctic.
 Cubans seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.
 First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.
 American ship "Cyane" bombards Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.
 Invention of the Iron Tower for iron-clad vessels, by Ericsson.
 Reciprocity Treaty with England; settlement of the Fishery question, Aug. 2.
 Bill passed organizing Kansas and compromise of 1850, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 24.
 Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.
 A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.
- 1855** Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kansas.
 Free States men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution, Oct. 23.
 Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.
 Sioux Indians defeated by Gen. Harney.
 Paraguayans attack United States steamer "Water-Witch."
 Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.
 Court Claims established.
 William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua.
 Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimean army.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1855 British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea, brought to New London.

1856 Hoosac Tunnel begun. Victory of John Brown at Ossawatimie, Kan. Republican party formed. Alden invents type-setting machine. Rock Island bridge, across the Mississippi, opened, April 11. Affray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15. Page makes first wood type by machinery. President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion. Brooks' assault upon Charles Sumner. Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 28. Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane. Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 28. The government purchases the "Resolute," refitted and presented to British Government. Loom for weaving Axminster carpets first patented. Election of James Buchanan as President.

1857 Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood. Settlement of the Central American question. Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16. Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas. Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6. First attempt to lay Atlantic cable. Alden secures patent for condensed milk. Great financial crash. New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspend, Oct. 14, 15. Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12, 14. Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress. Foundering of the "Central America" off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and \$2,000,000 lost. Great religious revival throughout the country. Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnson, with a military force, seizes Utah; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15.

1858 Dispute with England respecting the right of search. Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, Aug. 28. Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15. Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30. Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois. Minnesota admitted as a State, May 18. Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3. First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16. Peruvians capture two American vessels. Burning of steamship "Austria," Hamburg to New York; nearly 500 lives lost.

1859 The island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops. The Fenian organization perfected. Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10. Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14. Drake bores first oil well at Titusville, Pa. Great storm in the Northern and Southern States. Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27. Kansas Free State party frame a State constitution at Wyandotte. Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11. Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary. San Juan Island occupied by General Harney, July 9. Appearance of the potato bug. Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6. Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whisky. Treaty with Mexico signed. Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc. Tour of the Prince of Wales. Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea. Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 22.

1860 Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House. Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20. Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21. Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. The Parrott Gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.

1861 Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9. Florida secedes, Jan. 10. Alabama secedes, Jan. 11. South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West." Louisiana secedes, Jan. 18. Texas secedes, Feb. 1. Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4. Provisional Government of Confederate States meet at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4th. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 8. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of United States, March 4. Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12. Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15. Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 17. Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19. Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union Commander, April 20. Maryland refuses to secede, April 27. Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jackson, May. Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 2. Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3. Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6. Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10. Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13. North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20. Butler in command at Fortress Monroe, May 22. Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24. Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3. Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8. East Tennessee opposing it. Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10. Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4. Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.

1861 Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July 7. Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed. Battle at Romney, Va., June 11. West Virginia admitted as a State, June 11. Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11. Battle near Centerville, Va., July 18. Destruction of the Confederate "Petrel" by frigate "St. Lawrence." Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July. Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,490; Confederates, 1,593 killed and wounded, July 21. Gen. McClellan assumes command of army in Virginia and on the Potomac. Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22. Battle of Drug Spring, Mo., under General Lyon; Southern forces defeated. Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.; 5,200 men, under Gens. Lyon and Sigel, attack 24,000, under Gens. McCulloch, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10. President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 16. Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Forts Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 28. Fort Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30. Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31. Battle of Carnifex Ferry; Gens. Rosecrans and Floyd, Sept. 10. Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 13. Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va. Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, but is forced to surrender; loss, 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold. Battle of Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3. Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry." Wilson Zouaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 3. Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11. Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass, Oct. 12. Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston. Battle of Fredericktown, Mo.; flight of Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21. Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops. Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces. Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21. Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 29. Gen. Scott resigns command of army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him. Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov. 1. Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters. Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7. Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight. Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20. Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21. Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling. Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8. Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9. Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.

1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota. Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8. Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8. "Ericsson" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 30. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, retiring Jan. 13. Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19. Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6. Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8. Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16. Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McCulloch killed March 8. Confederate ram, "Merrimac," sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels in Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8. "Monitor," U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9. Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10. Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 869 killed, wounded, and missing, March 13. Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14. Battle at Petersburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,699. Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8. Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn. Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11. Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16. Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17. Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, April 24. Gen. Butler in command, at New Orleans, May 1. Yorktown evacuated, May 4. Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut. Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5. Battle of West Point, May 7. Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10. Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the Confederates, May 11. Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 13. Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 25. Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 29. Corinth evacuated, May 30. Little Rock captured, May 31. Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks, success of Unionists. Unionists lose Brashear City, June 13. Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 19. Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 4. Surrender of Memphis, June 6. Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 8. Seven days' fight before Richmond, un-

der McClellan, June 26; Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to James river. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, July 1. Murfreesborough captured by Forrest, July 5. Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7. Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8. Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24. Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Union forces under Banks lose 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing; Confederates, under "Stonewall" Jackson. Raid of Phillips into Mississippi, Aug. 16. Battle of Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 24. Fighting on Rappahannock under Pope, Confederates under Ewell and Jackson, Aug. 27. Gen. Bragg invades Tennessee and Kentucky, May 7. Battle of Kettle Run, Va., Aug. 27. Battle of Groveton, Va., Aug. 29. Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29. Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29. Second Battle of Bull Run; defeat of Federals, Aug. 30. Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1. Confederates cross Potomac into Maryland, at Poolsville, Md., Sept. 1. Battle of South Mountain, Md.; Union victory; Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed. Harper's Ferry surrendered, after three days' fighting by General Miles, Sept. 15. Battle of Antietam between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee. Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17. Battle of luka, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19. Recapture of Harper's Ferry by Federals, Sept. 22. President Lincoln issues preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22. Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens. Rosecrans and Price, defeat of the latter, Oct. 3, 4. Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens. Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil. Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8. Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized and looted, Oct. 10-12. Union Gen. O. M. Mitchell, astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30. La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated. Union losses, 13,771. Battle of Kingston, N. C. Confederates defeated, Dec. 14. Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to General Van Dorn, Dec. 20. Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23. Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 25. Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28. Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras. West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 31.

1863 Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1. Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States. Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87, Jan. 10. U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama" off Texas, Jan. 11. Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClellan, Jan. 11. Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17. First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 25. Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25. Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1. Com. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16. Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1. Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2. Arrest of G. L. Valandigham. Severe fighting between Union forces, under Hooker, and Confederates, under Lee, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 3, 4. Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14. Battle of Baker's Creek; Pemberton routed by Grant, May 15. Battle of Black River Bridge; retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17. Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21. Colored troops first brought into action at Port Hudson, May 27. Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7. Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June 14. Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15-25. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 2, 3. Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 3. Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4. Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks and Natchez occupied by Gen. Grant—Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8. Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 rioters killed, July 13, 14, 15. Riot in Boston, July 15. Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3. Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 6. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9. Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, under Rosecrans, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19. Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21. Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2. Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28. First Fenian Congress held in the United States. Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retiring, Nov. 7. Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17. Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of Federals, Nov. 24. Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 28, 29. Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 29. Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5. President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8.

1864 Draft of 500,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1. Colt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 8. Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20. Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.

1864 General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 2. A Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March. Admiral Porter's Red River expedition, March 4. Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of army of United States, March 12; assumes command, March 17. A call for 200,000 more men, March 15. Arkansas votes to become a Free State, March 16. Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4. New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars. Union expedition to Mansfield, La., foiled, April 8; Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill. Fort Pillow massacre, April 12. Vessels surrenders Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 20. Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, May 3-11. Battle of Wilderness, May 5. Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4. Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7. Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15. Failure of Butler to capture Drury's Bluff, May 16. Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19. Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 21-24. Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union victory. Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31. Evacuation of Allatoona Pass, June 1. Battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 3. Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5. Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into West Virginia, June 8. Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12-15. Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 16-18. Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19. Hood attacks Hooker at Kennesaw and falls, June 22. Emancipation amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22. Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22. Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24. Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kennesaw, June 27. Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28. Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2. Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick, Md., July 9. Rosseau's raid into Alabama, July 10. Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12. Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 284 per cent, July 15. Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 18. Battle around Atlanta between forces under Hood, Confederate, and under Sherman, Union, July 22. Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General Stuart, July 30. Explosion of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30. Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 3. Great naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5. Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 31. Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded, Sept. 19. Defeats of Early by Sheridan, in Shenandoah, Sept. 19-22. Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery. Pilot Knob evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 27. Death of Chief-Justice Roger Brooks Taney, Oct. 12. Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19. Destruction of ram "Albatross" by a torpedo affixed to her by Lieut. Cushing, Oct. 27. President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8. Sherman commences his "March to the Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 16. Incendiarism by Confederates in New York, Nov. 25. Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30. Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas. Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat, Dec. 15, 16. Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sea," December 21. President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19. Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25.

1865 Establishment of the Freedman's Bureau. Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15. Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1. President's Conference with Confederate Commission, Feb. 3. Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17. Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18. Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4. Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18. Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1. Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2. Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3. Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5. Battle of Sailor's Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6. Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7. Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9. Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10. Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11. President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 13. President Lincoln assassinated, in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14. Attempted assassination of Seward, April 14. President Lincoln dies, April 15. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice-President, takes oath of office as President. Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces; great amount of army stores taken, April 20. Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April 25. Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26.

1865 Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10. Engagement at Boco Chico, between 500 Confederates and 400 Union troops, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion," May 12. Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24. Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26. Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29. Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., December 4. Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the U. S., Dec. 18. Mississippi nullified secession ordinance, Aug. Alabama declared ordinance of secession null and void, Sept. 12. South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance, Sept. 15. Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct. 25. Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 23. Execution of assassination conspirators, Harold, Payne, Atzeroth, and Mrs. Surratt, July 7. Rebel Indian Chiefs sign treaty of loyalty, Sept. 15. Execution of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 10. Death of Rufus Choate, Jan. 15. Passage of the Freedman's Bureau Bill over the President's veto, Feb. 20. President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended. Death of General Winfield Scott, May 29. Fenians invade Canada, June 1. Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8. Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27. Massacre in New Orleans, July 30.

1867 Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State. Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4. Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed, Jan. 4. Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March 3. Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 13. Southern States organized as military districts, Jan. 1868 Impeachment trial, and acquittal of President Johnson. Death of Kit (Christopher) Carson, trapper and guide, May 23. Death of James Buchanan, June 1. Death of Matthew Vassar, June 23; he donates \$800,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College. Wyoming Territory organized, July 23. Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11. Cornell University, of Ithaca, opened, Sept. Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 3. Pacific Railway completed, May 10. Death of Franklin Pierce, Jan. Nolle Prosequi ends prosecution of Jefferson Davis, Feb. 8. Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25. Supreme Court pronounces Confederate currency to be worthless. Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 15-20. French frontier cable laid, July 27. Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday," Sept. 24. Death of George Peabody, Nov. 4. Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 14. Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States. Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 14. Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12. The Nathan murder, New York, July 28. Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-German war. First narrow-gauge railway built, Denver & Rio Grande. Ku-Klux bill passes Congress. Treaty of Washington with Great Britain. Great fire at Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about \$196,000,000, Oct. 8. The Yellowstone National Park bill passed. Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to United States. The Credit Mobilier scandal. Settlement of the Alabama Claims. Congress removes the political disability of the Southern people. Re-election of President Grant. Great fire at Boston; loss about \$78,000,000, Nov. 9. Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29. Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph. Northwestern boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany. Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1. Epizootic throughout the United States. National Granges organized. Death of William H. Seward.

1873 Wreck of the Atlantic, 535 lives lost, April 1. Modoc massacre, death of General Canby, April 11. Colfax massacre, La., by White League, April. Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, May 7. Beecher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn, July. The Salary Grab Bill. Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 19. Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22. Seizure of the "Virginius," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Surrender of the "Virginius" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 12. Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14.

1874 Woman's Temperance Crusade. Visit of Kalakaua, King of Hawaii. Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President. Death of Charles Sumner, March 11. Grasshopper raid in the Northwest. Abduction of Charley Ross, July 1. A second large fire in Chicago, July 14. Presidential election; result disputed, November 7. Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1875. Colorado admitted into the Union, March 4. Centennial celebration at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31. Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery. Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5. Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17. Military rule discontinued in the Southern States. Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Ralston. Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22. Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25. Foundering of steamship "Pacific," between San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4. Death of William B. Astor, Nov. 24. Escape of Tweed from the custody of the Sheriff, Dec. 4. Great revivals, under Moody and Sankey. Great inundation in Texas.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1876 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10. Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California. Bursting of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 3. Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10. War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux. Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June. Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2. Completion of the First One Hundred Years of American Independence; great rejoicing throughout the United States, July 4. Castle Garden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, July 9. Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7. Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 8. Yellow fever in Georgia, September. Trial of Molly Maguire, October. Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7. Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 5. First furnace for cremation built, at Washington, Penn., Dec. 6. The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29. Close of the Indian War. The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26. Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2. Blue Glass mania. Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4. Great Railroad riots, East and West, July and August. 1878 Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi. Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27. Fenians attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 29. Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24. The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug. Return of Henry M. Stanley from African explorations, August. Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29. Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1. Earthquake shocks in New England and Middle States. Ku-Klux Bill passed by Congress. Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2. Development of the telephone and phonograph. Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10. Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12. Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July. Chinese Embassy visits the United States. Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress. Yellow fever in the South. Gold sold at par—the first time since 1862—Dec. 17. 1879 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1. Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2. Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2. New Constitution of California adopted, May 2. Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24. Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30. Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 10. Waterspout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12. Disastrous storms east and west, July. Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 25. Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31. Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31. "Exodus" of negroes from South to West. James Russell Lowell made Minister to England. Fall elections favor Republicans. Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10. City Hall, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10. Terrible tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8. Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April and May. Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Stonington". Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23. Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 9; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention. At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 369 electoral votes, Nov. 6. 1881 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9. Three per cent. funding bill passed, March 2. Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette, March 4. Revised New Testament issued, May 20. Star route frauds exposed, May 26. The great comets of 1881 first seen, June 20. Sitting Bull, Chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31. James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4. Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York Collectorship, May. Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5. Great Britain pays \$15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in Fortune Bay affair. Assassination of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2. Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19; burial at Cleveland, Sept. 26. Vice President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 26. Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10. The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14. News of destruction of Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 30. 1882 Guiteau convicted Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30. Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President April 4. Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 23. Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17. Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life. Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 6-9; approved May 15. Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19. Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8. Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6. Collision of the Scioto on Ohio river, 69 persons drowned, July 4. River and Harbor Bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 2. Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition. Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Rerdell, and discharging as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and Vall. Steamer Asia founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14. Utah Commission completes registration of voters, Sept.

1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27. 1883 Civil Service Reform bill passes the House, Jan. 4. Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the House. Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, 59 lives lost, Jan. 18. Great flood in Ohio River, 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15. Tariff and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2. Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4. Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4. Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 53 lives lost; tornadoes in Iowa and Georgia, April 22. Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24. Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16. Steamer Proteus of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23. Terrific tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21. Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8. Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15. Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeding. Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1. Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 3. Dakota adopted a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6. Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11. 48th Congress organized. House repeals the iron-clad oath law, Jan. 21. Germany returns resolutions of the House laudatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15. United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Legal Tender Act, March 3. Mexican War pension bill passes House, March 3. The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11. Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6. Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8. Great panic in Wall street; Failure of Grant and Ward and others, May 6-14. Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22. President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2. Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6. The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 20 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 4. Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1. 1885 Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6. Dedication of the Washington monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21. Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A. by United States troops. Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4. New Orleans Exposition opened, Dec. 16. Treaty with the Colombian Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 5. The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18. Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23. Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4. Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25. 1886 The Presidential succession act signed Jan. 19. Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officers, Jan. 25. 400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9. Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9. Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5. Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8. Chicago Anarchist riot, 6 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4. Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27. President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2. Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20. Morrison Tariff bill defeated, June 17. House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption timber culture and desert-land laws, June 7. Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 18. Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 24. The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July. Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4. Chicago anarchists to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 20. Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 30-31. Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4. Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56. Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Sept. 9. 1887 Inter-State Commerce bill signed, Feb. 4. House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24. Belmont Retaliation bill passed, March 2. Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 19. Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22. Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopted a Constitution, July 1. Defeat of the Scotch cutter Thistle by the American Volunteer in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30. President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip. Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8. United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1. Governor Oglesby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10. Hanging, at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11. Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 16, 1888. Dec. 8. 1888 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 200 lives lost, Jan. 12. Inter-State Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16. Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15. Strike of engineers and firemen on the C. B. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25.

1888 Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax bill, April 9. Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23. Knights of Labor appeal to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12. Death of Roscoe Conkling, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 66 years, April 18. Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 22. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20. Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7. Execution of murderers by electricity after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 4. The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1889, May 24. Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1. National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6. National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 13. The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, or may now be, or may hereafter be, a resident within the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1. Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5. Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14. U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21. President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliation act, August 23. Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12. Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13. September wheat touched \$2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29. U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 22. The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West made public, Oct. 24. Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President; Oct. 20. National Election for President; the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6. Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4,705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10. U. S. men-of-war Galena and Yantic sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12. Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9. Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10. Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4. The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20. Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4. Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27. Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22. Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30. Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4. Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$20,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31. Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14. International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16. North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2. Trial of Cronin suspects begun Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kunze imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty. David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4. Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6. 1890 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18. La Grippe or Influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States. Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19. Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25. Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13. First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6. First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31. Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19. The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6. General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4. The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1. Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15. Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 28. 1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17. Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29. International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7. Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12. Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15. Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5. Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13. Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14. Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21. Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3. Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3. French Spoliation Bill passed, March 3. The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 4. The Enrollment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized March 6. Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11. Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14. Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14. American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 30. Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31. 25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6. Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.

1891 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28. Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20. "The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20. Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23. Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3. The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12. Surrender of the Chilean ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S. June 15. First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 15. International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25. Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26. Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30. \$500,000 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July. Libel filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12. Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21. Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25. The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time being 6d. 18h. 8m., Aug. 5. Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13. Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19. The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 31m., Aug. 19. Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22. Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28. Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1. Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7. Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11. Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16. U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26. Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9. Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7. 1892 U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26. Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9. Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7. Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5. Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7. Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8. Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24. The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9. Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 21. Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24. French Extradition Treaty signed, March 25. The Silver bill shelved, March 28. The Free Wood bill passed, April 7. Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14. Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15. Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16. Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16. The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18. U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19. The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21. The President lays Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27. Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5. Terrible floods in the Mississippi Valley, May 8-15. Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7. The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8. The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10. Association of American authors formed, May 17. Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30. James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4. Republican National Convention held, June 7. Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10. Democratic National Convention held, June 21. Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23. Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27. Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30. Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1. People's Party nominee James B. Weaver for President, July 4. Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6. National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7. Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10. Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14. Great storms in Minnesota, July 30. The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21. H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23. George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26. Inman Steamer City of Paris breaks the Ocean Record, 6d. 15h. 58m., July 27. Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30. Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5. Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5. International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7. Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13. Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14. The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20. Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2:05 1/4, Aug. 31. Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31. Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer Monrovia, Aug. 31. Nelson beats the stallion record, 2:13 1/4, Aug. 31.

1892 Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7. Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2:04, Sept. 28. Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1. Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21. Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with \$5,000,000 loss. Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6. Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19. Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2:07 1/4, Nov. 23. Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2. Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23. Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27. Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29. Great floods in California, Dec. 29. George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30. 1893 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11. Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13. Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17. Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17. Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27. Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8. Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-25. Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1. Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4. Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10. President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1. Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1. Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28. Extra session of Congress called June 30. Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10. Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15. Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28. Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22. Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9. World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30. Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1. 1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16. Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31. U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 3. Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3. Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 23. President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30. Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10. Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19. 126,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20. Coxe's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 25. Dr. T. Maguire's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13. 177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15. American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25. Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29. U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2. Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10. Railroad strike declared off, July 13. Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17. American marines landed at Seoul, Korea, July 27. Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2. Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9. 68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13. United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26. New tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27. Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31. Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3. President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5. Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27. Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3. Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7. Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6. Famous Mora case settled with Spain, Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened. 1895 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6. William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 8. 1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20. Great Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, July 15. 1898 U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15. Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23. Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1. Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3. Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 12. Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filipino insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4. Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6. City of Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6000 lives lost. Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,265,280. 1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14. 1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, May. 1903 Ironworks Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 30; 600 lives lost. 1904 Theodore Roosevelt elected President, Nov. 6. 1905 Wireless message sent from Kansas City to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles, Jan. 15. 1907 Great financial depression, Oct. 1908 Boyertown, Pa. theatre burned, 126 lives lost, January.



