

Monthly Record of Current Events.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 17th of November.—The Mills Tariff Bill was reported to the Senate from the Committee on Finance October 3d, "with an amendment in the nature of a substitute." The Senate confirmed, October 1st, the nomination of Lambert Tree, of Illinois, to be Minister to Russia, John G. Parkhurst, Michigan, Minister to Belgium, and, October 9th, John H. Oberly, Illinois, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Official information of the rejection of the Chinese treaty was received by the State Department September 22d.

The President approved the Chinese Exclusion Bill October 2d, and the General Deficiency Bill October 20th.

The first session of the Fiftieth Congress closed October 20th. The whole number of bills and joint resolutions passed was 1443, of which 1197 were approved by the President, 95 became laws without signature, 128 were vetoed, and 23 failed for want of signature up to the time of adjournment.

The United States Supreme Court, October 22d, sustained the constitutionality of the Iowa prohibitory law.

The Presidential election was held November 6th. There were eight tickets, as follows: Democratic—President Grover Cleveland, of New York; Vice-President, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. Republican—President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, of New York. Prohibition—President, Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey; Vice-President, John A. Brooks, of Missouri. Union Labor—President, A. J. Streeter, of Illinois; Vice-President, Charles E. Cunningham, of Arkansas. United Labor—President, Robert H. Cowdrey, of Illinois; Vice-President, W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas. American—President, James L. Curtis, of New York; Vice-President, P. D. Wigginton, of California. Industrial Reform—President, Albert E. Redstone, of California; Vice-President, John Colvin, of Kansas. Equal Rights—President, Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, Charles S. Wells, of New York. The Republican ticket was successful. The division of States was as follows: Harrison—California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin; Cleveland—Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia; Doubtful—West Virginia.

The Fifty-first Congress is Republican by a small majority.

Of the Governors elected November 6th ten

are Republicans and seven Democrats. Governors of Connecticut and New Hampshire to be chosen by the Legislatures.

Lord Sackville was notified October 30th by Secretary Bayard that, owing to his interference in the domestic politics of the country to which he was accredited, he would no longer be recognized as British Minister to the United States.

The Sikkim expedition ended in the victory of the English over the Thibetans, September 24th, at the Jelapla Pass.

General François Denis Légitime was elected President of Hayti October 17th, by the National Assembly.

DISASTERS.

September 27th.—News received of the loss of over fifty lives by the bursting of a reservoir at Valparaiso August 11th.

October 5th.—The French fishing bark *Madeleine* run down at sea by the National Line steamer *The Queen*. Twenty-one lives lost.

October 10th.—A collision between two of the sections of an excursion train on the Lehigh Valley road, near Mud Run, Pennsylvania, resulted in the death of sixty-three persons.

November 7th.—Sixty lives lost at Calcutta by the sinking of a ferry steamer after a collision.

November 9th.—Over one hundred and fifty miners killed by an explosion in a mine at Pittsburg, Kansas.—Thirty lives lost in a fire in the Rochester Steam-Gauge and Lantern Works, Rochester, New York.

November 14th.—Thirty-two miners lost their lives by an explosion of fire-damp in the Frederick pit at Dour, Belgium.

November 16th.—An official bulletin gives the total number of deaths to date from yellow-fever in Jacksonville, Florida, as 396, and of cases as 4583.

OBITUARY.

September 21st.—In Boston, William Warren, the actor, in his seventy-sixth year.—News received of the death at Bangala Station, on the Congo, of Professor J. S. Jameson, of the Stanley relief expedition.

September 23d.—In Madrid, François Achille Bazaine, aged seventy-seven years.

September 28th.—In a battle at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, General Séide Thélimaque.

October 12th.—In London, Joseph M. Levy-Lawson, chief proprietor of the London *Daily Telegraph*, aged seventy-seven years.

October 16th.—In Chicago, John Wentworth ("Long John"), aged seventy-three years.

October 19th.—In Paris, Louis Étienne Félicité Salomon, ex-President of Hayti, aged seventy-five years.—In Waterloo, New York, the Right Rev. E. R. Welles, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee, in his fifty-eighth year.

October 27th.—In Poughkeepsie, New York, John Guy Vassar, aged seventy-seven years.

Monthly Record of Current Events.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 17th of December.—The second session of the Fiftieth Congress was opened December 3d. Senator Ingalls presided as President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

President Cleveland's fourth annual message was read before Congress December 3d. Regarding the tariff Mr. Cleveland reiterated his views of the year before, and saw no reason to doubt the ultimate success of tariff reform. He declared against the "communism of combined wealth and capital" as hurtful to the peace and welfare of the country. The necessity of a revision of the pension laws was suggested, and an early settlement of the fisheries question urged upon Congress. The dismissal of Lord Sackville and the trouble in Hayti were also referred to. A change in the naturalization laws and the reorganizing of the consular service were recommended.

The chief points in the department reports were as follows: There has been a marked increase of business in the postal service, the workings of which have generally improved. New ships for the navy have been built at less cost than previously; eighty millions of acres of land have been reclaimed, and the Indian problem is progressing favorably. Polygamy is reported as virtually at an end; \$78,775,861 92 were paid out in pensions. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to benefit American husbandry have met with a good measure of success. The army consists of 2189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. Total revenues for the fiscal year were \$379,266,074 76; expenditures, \$259,653,958 67.

The President appointed the Hon. Perry Belmont as Minister to Spain on November 17th.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, amounting to \$11,906,850, was reported to the House December 12th. The direct tax bill, refunding the moneys collected from certain States and Territories and the District of Columbia under the act of Congress approved August 15, 1861, passed the House December 12th, by a vote of 178 to 96.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, introduced a resolution in the House, December 13th, authorizing the President to negotiate with the Dominion of Canada with reference to union with the United States.

The United States men-of-war *Galena* and *Yantic*, under command of Rear-Admiral Luce, sailed, December 12th, for Hayti, to demand the release of the captured American steamship *Haytian Republic*.

The Spanish Liberal cabinet resigned December 8th, and a new cabinet was announced December 10th, with Señor Sagasta, the late Prime-Minister, again at the head.

A new Roumanian ministry was formed November 24th.

General Sir Henry W. Norman was appointed, November 30th, to the Governorship of Queensland.

General Porfirio Diaz was inaugurated President of Mexico for the third time December 1st.

M. B. Hammer and M. L. Ruchonnet were elected, December 13th, President and Vice-President of the Swiss Republic respectively.

DISASTERS.

December 3d.—Advices received from Peru report 137 men, women, and children killed by the indiscriminate firing of the troops during the progress of a riot at La Peza.

December 8th.—The sheriff of Birmingham, Alabama, fired into a mob advancing on the jail with the intention of lynching a murderer confined therein, killing nine persons and wounding thirty.

December 10th.—An official bulletin gives the total number of deaths to date from yellow-fever in Jacksonville, Florida, as 412, and of cases as 4705.

December 14th.—Fifteen persons lost their lives by the burning of a woollen manufactory at Neumünster, Germany.

December 17th.—Advices of heavy storms in the Department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, flooding villages and causing great loss of life.

OBITUARY.

November 18th.—In New York, Rear-Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, U.S.N., aged sixty-six years.—Dr. Henry B. Sands, in his fifty-ninth year.

November 20th.—In Paris, Edmond Gondinet, author, aged fifty-nine years.

November 25th.—In London, the Duchess of Sutherland, aged fifty-nine years.

November 26th.—In Brooklyn, General Augustus Morse, aged seventy-two years.

November 27th.—In Berne, M. W. F. Hertenstein, President of the Swiss Republic, aged sixty-three years.

November 28th.—In New York, Mrs. Eleanor Boyle Ewing Sherman, wife of General W. T. Sherman, in her sixty-fourth year.

December 4th.—At Fort Hamilton, New York, Major-General Romeyn B. Ayres, U.S.A., aged sixty-three years.

December 7th.—In Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, General William N. Blair, aged seventy-six years.

December 10th.—In New York, Rear-Admiral William Edgar Le Roy, U.S.N., in his seventy-first year.

December 11th.—In Ouray Agency, Green River, Utah Territory, Colorow, chief of the Southern Utes, aged seventy years.

December 13th.—In New York, General James C. Lane, aged sixty-five years.—In London, George Routledge, founder of the publishing house of that name, aged seventy-six years.

all his carefulness as to facts, Mr. Bryce is not sometimes (perhaps often) mistaken in his inferences; it could not be otherwise with any writer, native or foreign; but it is only fair to this most thorough and able man to say that he seems never mistaken through narrowness, wilfulness, or ungenerous prejudice. Prejudice he has, of course; this is merely allowing that he is a man born and nurtured in conditions different from ours. But his prejudices are usually in our favor, and we would not ourselves undertake to keep as perfect temper as he does, with all the shortcomings and excesses of this sufficiently faulty people. If the world should make up its opinion from Mr. Bryce's book, and condemn us, most Americans would have nothing to say, not only because they would not really care (which is true), but because no people were ever before studied with such conscientious earnestness, such large-minded friendliness. At no moment does he suggest the propriety of our making ourselves over. He knows we are what we are because we have not only willed it, but because we could not help it; he becomes himself fatalistic in his patience with the most fatalistic nation which has ever spread its rule over so measureless a space. For some sense of this we may commend the reader not only to his chapter on "The Fatalism of the Multitude" among us, but to his whole book; it colors nearly all his conclusions. Yet he recognizes that we never submit without a struggle, and that our fatalism is not a faith but a rea-

son, the sane conviction that it is folly to fight the majority, at least on its own ground. He perceives that all the same we proceed to turn it into a minority, and that we are long-suffering to that end, and seize every occasion to it. We try a thing, and if it will not work we give it up, and try something else. That is our vitality; that is our difference from the Oriental fatalists. They yield because it is foreordained; we acquiesce because the other side had the most votes, which, if we are very much in earnest, we mean to have ourselves by-and-by. This accounts for our willingness to experiment in all directions, and for the readiness of a nation more individualized than any other to throw the doctrine of *laissez faire* overboard whenever it suits the public convenience.

At the end Mr. Bryce does not romance us. His last words, where he treats of our social and economic future, embody the thoughts of every enlightened American when he clears his head of the denser fumes of patriotism and allows himself to look our facts in the face. Mr. Bryce sees us for what we are when we have not dined off spread-eagle—a practical, patient, straightforward people, vulgarized as all commercial peoples must be by the war of interests, but lifting ourselves above them when there is supreme need; fatalistic, but not desperately fatalistic, because of failure and disappointment; hopefully fatalistic, on the contrary, because we have hitherto experienced prosperity and success.

Monthly Record of Current Events.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 17th of January, 1889.—Congress adjourned from December 21st to January 2d for the usual holiday recess.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill passed the House January 4th.

The following United States Senators were elected: Delaware, Anthony Higgins, Republican; Maine, W. P. Frye, Republican; Massachusetts, George F. Hoar, Republican; Colorado, Edward O. Wolcott, Republican; Michigan, James McMillan, Republican; Illinois, Shelby M. Cullom, Republican; Nebraska, Charles F. Manderson, Republican.

The President sent a special message to Congress January 15th, relative to the disturbance in Samoa, and asked that immediate

action be taken by Congress to preserve the treaty rights made with Samoa between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

The Connecticut Legislature elected N. G. Bulkeley, Republican, Governor of the State, January 10th.

The Electoral Colleges of the various States met January 14th, and cast the ballots for President and Vice-President of the United States. The total number of votes cast for Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, was 233. Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, received 168 votes.

The popular vote of the last election was as follows: Cleveland and Thurman, Democrat, 5,539,891; Harrison and Morton, Republican, 5,442,367; Fisk and Brooks, Prohibition, 248,960.

The British and Egyptian troops attacked the rebels at Suakin December 20th, defeating them with great loss. The attacking party had but few killed.

News received December 23d of a number of engagements in Samoa between the forces of the rebel chief Malieton Mataafa and the pretended King Tamasese, the rebels winning. The followers of Mataafa, led by an American, attacked a party of German troops on December 18th, killing eighteen men.

General François Denis Légitime was elected President of the Republic of Hayti December 16th, and inaugurated December 18th. The captured steamer *Haytian Republic* was surrendered to Admiral Luce, of the United States navy, December 20th.

The Prussian Landtag was opened January 14th. The Emperor in his speech remarked that the continued blessings of peace were shown in a gratifying manner by the improved economic situation of the artisans. The financial position of the country was satisfactory.

DISASTERS.

December 23d.—The Mississippi River steamboat *Kate Adams* burned near Commerce, Mississippi. Over twenty-five lives lost.

December 24th.—The Onachita River steamer *John M. Hanna* burned near Plaquemine, Louisiana. Thirty lives lost.

December 28th.—A shell in a powder magazine at Messina, Sicily, burst, killing sixteen men.

January 4th.—Explosion of fire-damp in a colliery in the province of Oviedo, Spain. Twenty-seven persons killed.

January 9th.—A severe tornado caused much damage in Reading and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Forty lives lost.

January 15th.—A despatch from Singapore states that the steamer *Phyapeket* was sunk by a collision with an unknown vessel. Forty-two persons were drowned.

OBITUARY.

December 18th.—In Brooklyn, General Charles G. Dahlgren, aged seventy-nine years.

December 20th.—In Buffalo, James N. Matthews, proprietor of the *Buffalo Express*, aged sixty years.

December 21st.—In Boston, Oliver Ditson, music publisher, aged seventy-seven years.

December 26th.—In Nice, General Loris Melikoff, aged sixty-four years.

December 23d.—In London, Laurence Oliphant, author, aged fifty-nine years.

December 29th.—News received from London of the death of Charles Shaw-Lefevre, Viscount Eversley, P.C., in his ninety-fifth year.

January 3d.—In Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton, England, James Orchard Halliwell-Phillips, Shakespearian scholar, aged sixty-nine years.

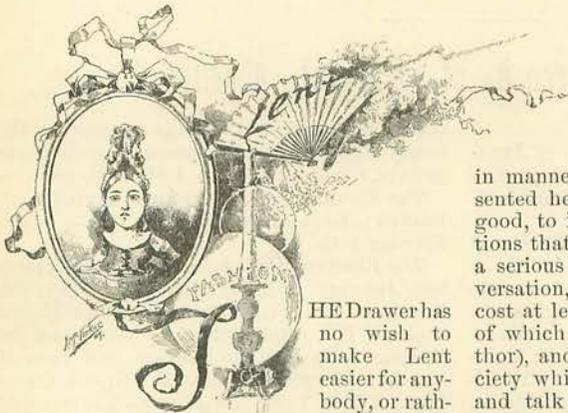
January 7th.—In Pasadena, California, Owen Brown, only survivor of the famous raid on Harper's Ferry, aged seventy-four years.

January 11th.—News received of the death of Alessandro Gavazzi, anti-pope lecturer, in his eightieth year.

January 13th.—In New York, Helen D. Gould, wife of Jay Gould, aged fifty-one years.

January 15th.—In Paris, Edmond Hédonin, artist, aged seventy years.

Editor's Drawer.



THE Drawer has no wish to make Lent easier for anybody, or rather to diminish the benefit of the penitential season. But in this period of human anxiety and repentance it must be said that not enough account is made of the moral responsibility of Things.

The doctrine is sound; the only difficulty is in applying it. It can, however, be illustrated by a little story, which is here confided to the reader in the same trust in which it was received. There was once a lady, sober in mind and sedate in manner, whose plain dress exactly represented her desire to be inconspicuous, to do good, to improve every day of her life in actions that should benefit her kind. She was a serious person, inclined to improving conversation, to the reading of bound books that cost at least a dollar and a half (fifteen cents of which she gladly contributed to the author), and she had a distaste for the gay society which was mainly a flutter of ribbons and talk and pretty faces; and when she meditated, as she did in her spare moments, her heart was sore over the frivolity of life and the emptiness of fashion. She longed to make the world better, and without any priggishness she set it an example of simplicity

what seemed a strict asceticism, had nothing but reverence for his sincerity, his aspiration, his endeavor for heaven on earth. His end came amidst the horrors of a railroad accident, but the scene of tumult was made as serene to him

"As a sick man's room when he taketh repose
An hour before death."

And none who had known David Gray

but felt that he had left something of his peace with them when the grave closed over his long, unrepining patience. These volumes bear witness to the excellent work which he could do, and still more might have done, in literature; but we feel that we are recognizing their highest office when we welcome them as an intimation of the fineness and richness of his life.

Monthly Record of Current Events.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 15th of February.—The House, February 14th, voted to agree with the Senate in admitting North and South Dakota, Washington, and Montana as States. It was voted to keep New Mexico out.

The Tariff Bill, a substitute for the Mills bill, passed the Senate, January 23d, by a strict party vote of 32 (Republican) to 30 (Democratic). The House referred it to the Ways and Means Committee January 26th.

The Senate, February 1st, instructed the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the condition of matters in the Samoan Islands, and report what measures were necessary to secure the interests of the United States.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, with an amendment to allow \$100,000 for the establishment of a coaling station at Pago-Pago, Samoan Islands, passed the House February 2d.

A bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma passed the House February 1st, by a vote of 147 to 102.

The British Extradition Treaty was rejected by the Senate February 1st.

The Senate passed the Legislative Appropriation Bill and the Pension Appropriation Bill February 8th, and the Fortifications Appropriation Bill February 9th.

The Army Appropriation Bill, with amendments, was passed by the House February 8th.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill passed the House February 6th, by a vote of 178 to 60.

The Senate, February 11th, appropriated \$250,000 to provide for the security of American citizens at the Isthmus of Panama.

President Cleveland, February 11th, approved the act to create an executive department to be known as the Department of Agriculture, and nominated Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, to be Secretary. The Senate confirmed the nomination February 13th.

United States Senators were re-elected as follows: January 22d, Preston B. Plumb, Kansas; John R. McPherson, New Jersey; Richard Coke, Texas; Joseph N. Dolph, Oregon. January 23d, Matt W. Ransom, North Carolina. January 29th, James H. Berry, Arkansas. W.

D. Washburn was elected Senator from Minnesota January 23d.

The electoral vote was counted by Congress February 13th, and the election of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton as President and Vice-President was officially announced.

The elections in Paris took place January 27th. General Boulanger was chosen by a majority of 54,432. On February 14th the government opposed a motion to adjourn the debate on the revision of the Constitution, and being defeated by a vote of 307 to 228, Premier Floquet tendered the resignation of the cabinet.

Advices January 22d from West Africa state that eleven native policemen, headed by a British officer, engaged in a conflict with a party of Warboys at Sulymah, killing one hundred and thirty-one of the enemy.

The Grand Council of Anam elected Bunlay, son of the late ruler, King. The French Resident was instructed to ratify the election.

News received February 3d of a revolution in Uganda. King Kiwiwa was deposed and his younger brother raised to the throne.

The new Japanese Constitution was promulgated from the throne by the Mikado February 11th. A Parliament consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Commons was established, and the right of suffrage was granted to all men of twenty-five years of age and over who pay taxes amounting to twenty-five dollars per annum. Liberty of religion, freedom of speech, and the right of public meeting were granted.

DISASTERS.

January 18th.—Thirty-nine miners were killed by the explosion of fire-damp in the Hyde Colliery, near Manchester, England.

February 3d.—A train wrecked by the collapse of a bridge near Groenendael, Belgium. Fourteen persons killed.

February 4th.—The British bark *Largo Bay* collided with the steamer *Glencoe* off Beachy Head, sinking the latter. The crew of the *Glencoe*, numbering fifty-four, were lost.—The steamer *Nereid* and the ship *Killochan* collided in the English Channel off Dungeness Light. Twenty-four persons drowned.

OBITUARY.

January 18th.—In Munich, Ilma di Murska, prima donna, in her forty-sixth year.

January 19th.—In Berlin, Alexander Karl Louis von Monts, chief of the Admiralty, aged sixty-six years.

January 20th.—In New York, Isaac Bell, Jun., late United States Minister to Holland, aged forty-three years.

January 23d.—In Paris, Alexandre Cabanel, artist, aged sixty-five years.

January 25th.—In Boston, Charles Augustus Billings Shepard, publisher, aged sixty years.

January 30th.—In Myerling, near Baden, Rudolf Francis Charles Joseph, Prince Imperial of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, aged thirty years.

February 8th.—In New York, Jane Poultney Bigelow, wife of John Bigelow, in her sixtieth year.

February 10th.—In Hong-Kong, China, Ralph Chandler, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, aged fifty-nine years.

February 12th.—In New York, John C. Dalton, President of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, aged sixty-four years.

Editor's Drawer.



it. It is the opinion of many that women do that if they are by nature aristocrats. It is said, indeed, that they care much more about their dress than they do about the laws or the form of government. This notion arises from a misapprehension both of the nature and of the significance of dress.

Men have an idea that fashions are haphazard, and are dictated and guided by no fixed principles of action, and represent no great currents in politics or movements of the human mind. Women, who are exceedingly subtle in all their operations, feel that it is otherwise. They have a prescience of changes in the drift of public affairs, and a delicate sensitiveness that causes them to adjust their raiment to express these changes. Men have written a great deal in their bungling way about the philosophy of clothes. Women exhibit it, and if we should study them more and try to understand them instead of ridiculing their fashions as whims bred of an in-

constant mind and mere desire for change, we would have a better apprehension of the great currents of modern political life and society.

Many observers are puzzled by the gradual and insidious return recently to the mode of the Directoire, and can see in it no significance other than weariness of some other mode. We need to recall the fact of the influence of the centenary period upon the human mind. It is nearly a century since the fashion of the Directoire. What more natural, considering the evidence that we move in spirals, if not in circles, that the signs of the anniversary of one of the most marked periods in history should be shown in feminine apparel? It is woman's way of hinting what is in the air, the spirit that is abroad in the world. It will be remembered that women took a prominent part in the destruction of the Bastille, helping indeed to tear down that odious structure with their own hands, the fall of which, it is well known, brought in the classic Greek and republican simplicity, the subtle meaning of the change being expressed in French gowns. Naturally there was a reaction from all this toward aristocratic privileges and exclusiveness, which went on for many years, until in France monarchy and empire followed the significant leadership of the French *modistes*. So strong was this that it passed to other countries, and in England the impulse out-

Monthly Record of Current Events.

POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 15th of March. —The conference report on the Direct Tax Bill was adopted by the House and passed the Senate February 20th. President Cleveland vetoed the bill March 2d.

The Senate passed the Agricultural Appropriation Bill February 23d, the Army Appropriation Bill February 26th, and the Post-office Appropriation Bill February 28th.

The Indian Appropriation Bill passed the House February 28th.

President Cleveland approved the following bills: February 20th, Nicaraguan Canal; February 22d, to admit into the Union North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington; March 2d, Pension Appropriation and the Census; February 27th, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation, and Diplomatic and Consular.

Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton took the oath as President and Vice-President of the United States March 4th. In his inaugural address President Harrison held that protection was the wise and historic policy, an open adhesion to which, among those in the South who believed in it, would tend to solve the race question; he would have no sectional policy; the right of suffrage and the sanctity of the ballot-box ought everywhere to be respected; surplus of revenue can be reduced without breaking down a protective tariff; the present surplus should be used to complete a navy and to develop trade with South America; we should be hospitable to immigration, but not careless as to the character of it; no European government must be allowed to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of independent American states, and our citizens in all countries must be protected; heads of departments and other officers will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion.

The members of President Harrison's Cabinet, nominated and confirmed March 5th, are: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota; Secretary of War, Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, John W. Noble, of Missouri; Postmaster-General, John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana; Secretary of Agriculture, Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.

Senator Ingalls was again elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, March 7th.

President Harrison made the following nominations: March 11th, Thomas W. Palmer, Michigan, as Minister to Spain; John F. Swift, California, Minister to Japan; J. D. Washburn, Massachusetts, Minister to Switzerland. March 12th, A. C. Melette, Governor of Dakota;

A. G. Porter, Indiana, Minister to Italy (all confirmed). March 14th, J. A. Kasson, Iowa, W. W. Phelps, New Jersey, G. H. Bates, Delaware, Commissioners to Samoan Conference, and Lewis Wolfley, Governor of Arizona.

A French cabinet was announced February 21st, with M. Tirard as Premier.

The French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill, February 25th, to insure the freedom and secrecy of the ballot.

The British Parliament reassembled February 21st.

The Queen approved the appointment of Sir Julian Pauncefort as Minister to the United States March 11th.

Prime-Minister Crispi, of Italy, resigned February 28th. On March 7th, by request of the King, he re-formed the cabinet.

King Milan of Serbia, March 6th, abdicated the throne in favor of his son Alexander, aged thirteen, who will reign under the title of Alexander I. Regents were appointed. A new cabinet was formed March 7th, with M. Gruics Premier.

The Emperor of China was married, February 26th, to three wives.

DISASTERS.

February 18th.—The Park Central Hotel, Hartford, Connecticut, collapsed by the bursting of a boiler. Twenty-three lives lost.

February 19th.—Twenty people reported killed by a cyclone in Georgia and Alabama.

February 21st.—News of a collision between the steam-ship *Chow Phya* and the *Pyah Pekhet* off Klang Straits Light. Forty-two lives lost.

February 27th.—Passenger train wrecked on a bridge near St. George, Ontario, and ten persons killed.—Seventy lives lost in a gale on the North Sea.

March 9th.—News of the wreck of the Spanish steamer *Remus* off the Philippine Islands. Forty-two persons drowned.

March 13th.—Explosion, Brynmally Colliery, Wrexham, England, killing twenty persons.

OBITUARY.

February 21st.—In Heidelberg, Germany, James C. Flood, banker, aged sixty-two years.

February 22d.—In Washington, D. C., Francis Wharton, D.D., LL.D., solicitor of the State Department, in his sixty-ninth year.—D. W. Bliss, M.D., aged sixty-three years.

March 5th.—In New York, Mary Louise Booth, editor of *Harper's Bazar*, aged fifty-eight years.

March 8th.—In New York, John Ericsson, inventor, in his eighty-sixth year.

March 12th.—In Washington, John Lee Davis, Admiral U. S. N. (retired), aged sixty-four years.—In Baltimore, John A. Campbell, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, aged seventy-seven years.