

says Mr. James McNeill Whistler in that "Ten o'Clock" lecture of his which must have made his hearers feel very much lectured indeed, not to say browbeaten,—"Listen! There never was an artistic period. There never was an art-loving nation." But there were moments and there were persons to whom art was dear, and Emily Dickinson was one of these persons, one of these moments in a national life, and she could as well happen in Amherst, Mass., as in Athens, Att.

Some such thing we understand Mr. Whistler to teach us in those dazzling fireworks of his which scale the heavens as stars, and come down javelins on the heads and breasts of his enemies. Art arose because some artist was born with the need of beautifying the useful, and other men used the beautiful things he created while they were off killing and tilling, because there were no others to

use when they got back: they *had* to drink out of decorated cups and dwell in noble palaces.

The explanation is very simple and in a way satisfying; and we commend that lecture of Mr. Whistler's above anything else in the queer volume he calls *The Gentle Art of Making Enemies*. This art scarcely deserved so much study as is there given it. To make enemies is perfectly easy; the difficult thing is to keep them; the first you know they are no longer hating you, they are not even thinking of you. That seems to deprive Mr. Whistler's controversial sarcasms of importance; to leave them faded, as they were already ephemeral. Any author can test the fact in his own case. Read a bitter censure of your book the morning it is printed, and the world is filled with it forever; read it next month, and there never was anything of it.

## Monthly Record of Current Events.

### POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 5th of November, 1890.—The conference report on the McKinley Tariff Bill was adopted by the Senate September 30th, and the act was signed by the President October 2d.

The Land Grant Forfeiture Bill passed the Senate September 16th, and was adopted by the House September 25th.

General E. Burd Grubb, of New Jersey, was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, and Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, September 26th.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned October 1st.

The following nominations for Governors were made: New Hampshire, Republicans, September 17th, H. A. Tuttle; Connecticut, Republicans, September 17th, Gen. S. E. Merwin; Massachusetts, Democrats, September 18th, William E. Russell; Colorado, Republicans, September 19th, John L. Routt; Colorado, Democrats, September 25th, Caldwell Yeaman; South Carolina, Straight-out Democrats, October 9th, Alexander C. Haskell.

William J. Northen, Democrat, was elected Governor of Georgia, and George L. Shoup, Republican, Governor of Idaho, October 1st.

The elections held in the United States November 4th resulted in large gains by the Democrats.

Colonel George R. Davis was chosen director-general of the World's Fair September 19th.

The Mormon Conference at Salt Lake City, October 6th, unanimously resolved to sustain the action of President Woodruff in declaring the abolition of polygamy.

A centennial celebration of the introduction of cotton manufacturing in the United States was held at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, September 29th to October 3d.

Lord Wolseley became commander of the British

forces in Ireland September 17th. John Dillon and William O'Brien, members of Parliament from Ireland, were arrested in Tipperary September 18th, for conspiracy and advising tenants not to pay rent. Being released on bail they escaped to France, and on the 2d of November reached New York.

General Leszczyński succeeded General Verdy du Vernois as Minister of War for the German Empire September 24th. A treaty was signed October 2d between Germany and Zanzibar.

A treaty of peace was concluded October 5th between France and the King of Dahomey.

The Portuguese cabinet resigned September 17th, and a new cabinet was formed October 13th, with General Chrysostomo at the head.

Serious election disorders occurred in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, October 27th and 28th.

At the October elections in Brazil the government was upheld by very large majorities.

A despatch from Erzeroum, September 29th, announced that Russia had massed 72,000 troops on the Armenian frontier.

At Ait Shokhman, September 25th, the Moorish rebels were defeated by the Sultan's forces, and all the leaders who were captured were beheaded.

### DISASTERS.

*September 17th.*—Reports received of disastrous floods in China. Four million Chinese made homeless.

*September 19th.*—The Turkish man-of-war *Ertoğroul* founders at sea and 500 persons are drowned.—A wreck on the Reading Railroad at Shoemakersville, Pennsylvania; twenty-two persons killed and thirty-two injured.

*September 22d.*—Floods in the department of Gard, France, cause great damage to property.—A fire in Colon, Isthmus of Panama, destroys the greater part of the town.

*September 27th.*—A railroad collision at Waucauga, Idaho; twenty persons reported killed.—Four hundred Russian soldiers drowned at Kovno, Poland, by the collapse of the Krasnostaw bridge.

*October 2d.*—A destructive fire occurred at Sydney, New South Wales; loss estimated at over \$7,000,000.

*October 3d.*—Five vessels foundered in a gale in the North Sea.

*October 7th.*—An explosion at the Dupont Powder Works, near Wilmington, Delaware; twelve men killed and over twenty injured.

*October 10th.*—Ten persons killed by an explosion at Bourges, France.

*October 13th.*—Eleven lives lost at a fire in a manufactory in London, England.

*October 16th.*—Seven lives lost at the burning of a hotel in Syracuse, New York.

*October 20th.*—Fire at St. Louis, Missouri, destroys property worth \$450,000.

*October 22d.*—A collision on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad; six persons killed and many injured.

*October 26th.*—A destructive fire in Mobile, Alabama; loss estimated at \$650,000.

*October 30th.*—Collision off Barnegat, New Jersey, between the Spanish steamer *Vizcaya* and the American schooner *Hargraves*. Both vessels sunk and sixty-five persons drowned.

## OBITUARY.

*September 18th.*—In New York city, Dion Boucicault, aged sixty-eight years.

*September 27th.*—In New York city, General Abram Duryee, aged seventy-six years.

*October 1st.*—At Englewood, New Jersey, Rev. George B. Cheever, aged eighty-three years.—At Saint-Raphael, France, Jean Baptiste Alphonse Karr, French novelist, aged eighty-two years.

*October 2d.*—In Baltimore, Maryland, Philip Francis Thomas, ex-Governor of Maryland, aged eighty years.

*October 12th.*—In Washington, D. C., William Worth Belknap, ex-Secretary of War, aged sixty-one years.

*October 13th.*—In Washington, D. C., Samuel Freeman Miller, Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, aged seventy-four years.—At Bar Harbor, Maine, Professor Austin Phelps, of Andover, aged seventy years.—At Oxford, England, Professor James Edwin Thorold Rogers, aged sixty-six years.

*October 20th.*—At Trieste, Austria, Captain Sir Richard Francis Burton, African explorer, aged seventy years.

*October 28th.*—In Brooklyn, New York, Butler Gilbert Noble, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, aged seventy-six years.



## Editor's Drawer.

**T**HE time of year for reforming the world has come round again. It seems easy to do, or resolve to do, almost anything on the 1st of January. Indeed, the question of re-

form at any time would be easy enough if we knew, or could agree, where to begin. Some say that we should begin with men, that women will be what men wish them to be. That

ignorance of an amputation performed upon him, and whose death the pastor becomes accessory to in owning the truth about his case. We must leave the reader to follow the story through the evolution of its entirely human characters, and the passages of a drama which has moments of breathless interest; but we can assure him he will not be trifled with or defrauded by any trick of the trade in any part of the action. We ask him to note how probably, and yet how unexpectedly, the different men and women grow out of the children whose life is first presented to us. That is a very great thing, and very uncommon; it is only Tolstoi, that other giant of the North, who has known how to do it as well; and certainly even Tolstoi has not known better how to indicate the compensation of error and virtue in the same person. Any one who loves truth must feel a thrill of delight in the variety of the conceptions in this book, and of more than delight, of fervent gratitude. Such things console mightily; they give hope of a final perfection in art through the artist's simple devotion to truth. If any reader of these pages is at present skulking about with the guilty consciousness of having read Maupassant's *Notre Cœur*, we suggest to him that he can make that loathsome experi-

ence useful by comparing the Norwegian novel with the French novel, and observing how the Frenchman grovels into mere romanticism, and is false even to the fashionable filth he studies, while Björnson never fails of reality in the high level his imagination keeps.

It is interesting, at the moment Maupassant offers us his picture of high life in Paris, and fails to persuade us that it is a portrait of life anywhere, to find the Spanish novelist Valdés painting the aristocracy of Madrid with such vigorous strokes as vivify the scenes of his *Espuma*. The book, which we hope to take up again, is translated in English under the name of *Scum*, and this version of the word, which is a bit violent, is not inapt. It recognizes, once for all, that it is the top of aristocratic and plutocratic "society" in all countries which is really the scum, and not those poor plebeian dregs which mostly boil about the bottom of the caldron and never get to the surface at all. What Valdés's feeling about the "best" people of his country is, the reader of his former novels pretty well knows; but here it is stated in terms co-extensive with his book; and the book is important because it is a part of that expression of contemporary thought about contemporary things now informing fiction in all countries but England.

## Monthly Record of Current Events.

### POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 15th of December. —At the elections held November 4th, Governors were chosen in nineteen States as follows: California, H. H. Markham, Republican; Colorado, John L. Routt, Republican; Connecticut, Luzon B. Morris, Democrat; Delaware, Robert J. Reynolds, Democrat; Idaho, George L. Shoup, Republican; Kansas, L. U. Humphrey, Republican; Massachusetts, William E. Russell, Democrat; Michigan, Edwin B. Winans, Democrat; Minnesota, W. R. Merriam, Republican; Nebraska, James E. Boyd, Democrat; Nevada, R. K. Colcord, Republican; North Dakota, Andrew H. Burke, Republican; Pennsylvania, Robert E. Pattison, Democrat; South Carolina, B. R. Tillman, Farmers' Alliance and "regular" Democrat; South Dakota, Arthur C. Mellette, Republican; Tennessee, J. P. Buchanan, Democrat; Texas, James S. Hogg, Democrat; Wisconsin, G. W. Peck, Democrat; Wyoming, Francis E. Warren, Republican. In New Hampshire no candidate having received the majority of all the votes cast, the choice of Governor will be made by the Legislature.

The elections for members of the House of Representatives for the Fifty-second Congress resulted in the choice of 222 Democrats, 92 Republicans, and 17 Farmers' Alliance men.

In New York city, Hugh J. Grant, Tammany Democrat, was re-elected Mayor by a majority of 23,199.

The second session of the Fifty-first Congress convened December 1st.—The President in his Message referred in congratulatory terms to the peaceful relations existing between the United States and all foreign nations, to the satisfactory condition of the national finances, and to the marked improvement in foreign and domestic commerce. He called attention to the agitation and organization among the agricultural classes, mentioned briefly the satisfactory work of the Civil Service Commission, discussed the effects of recent legislation, and, among other recommendations, urged the passage of the Lodge Election Bill.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$463,963,080 55, and the expenditures \$358,618,584 52. The estimated surplus for the present year is \$52,000,000. The increase of money in circulation since March 4, 1889, has been \$93,866,813.—The report of the Postmaster-General shows that the increase in the receipts of the Post-office Department during the past year has been over \$4,750,000.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that during the present ad-

ministration about 14,276,000 acres of land have been acquired from the Indians by treaty and purchase.

The Copyright Bill passed the House December 3d (139 to 95). The Pension Appropriation Bill passed the House December 5th.

A protectorate over Zanzibar by the British government was formally proclaimed November 7th.

King William III. of Holland died November 23d, and was succeeded by his daughter, Wilhelmina, a child of ten. Queen Emma is regent of the kingdom during the minority of the infant Queen. By the death of King William the Duchy of Luxemburg becomes an independent state, with the Duke of Nassau as its ruler.

#### DISASTERS.

*November 10th.*—The British torpedo cruiser *Serpent* foundered off the coast of Spain, near Camariñas. Of 176 men on board, only four were saved.

*November 11th.*—A collision occurred on the Great Western Railway, near Taunton, England. Ten persons killed and eight injured.—On the river

Waag, near Bisztritz, Austria, fifty-five peasants were drowned by the capsizing of a ferry-boat.

*November 12th.*—A south-bound overland Pacific train wrecked by the falling of a trestle near Salem, Oregon. Four persons killed and nearly one hundred injured.

*November 17th.*—The bridge across the Kaw River at Kansas City gives way beneath a freight train. Nine persons killed.

*December 4th.*—Five men killed and three fatally injured by the fall of a furnace at Joliet, Illinois.

#### OBITUARY.

*November 13th.*—In Washington, D. C., Rear-Admiral Charles Steedman, United States navy, aged eighty years.—In New York city, Daniel Sidney Appleton, aged sixty-six years.—At New Bedford, Massachusetts, Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., aged sixty-nine years.

*November 24th.*—In New York city, August Belmont, aged seventy-four years.

*November 25th.*—In Chelsea, Massachusetts, Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"), aged seventy-eight years.



### Editor's Drawer.

IT is difficult enough to keep the world straight without the interposition of fiction. But the conduct of the novelists and the painters makes the task of the conservators of society doubly perplexing. Neither the writers nor the artists have a due sense of the responsibilities of their creations. The

trouble appears to arise from the imitativeness of the race. Nature herself seems readily to fall into imitation. It was noticed by the friends of nature that when the peculiar coal-tar colors were discovered, the same faded, æsthetic, and sometimes sickly colors began to appear in the ornamental flower beds and

# Monthly Record of Current Events.

## POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 13th of January.—Congress: The Congressional Apportionment Bill, providing that under the eleventh census the House of Representatives shall consist of 356 members, passed the House December 17th (186 to 82).—Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, was nominated December 23d to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Justice Samuel F. Miller.—In a proclamation dated December 24th the President made formal official announcement of the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.—The Urgency Deficiency Bill passed the House January 5th.—The correspondence on the Behring Sea controversy was submitted to Congress by the President January 5th.

The Legislatures of many of the States convened January 6th and 7th. In Nebraska and Connecticut the first days of the session were occupied in determining the gubernatorial succession. In the former State Governor Thayer refused to surrender his office to Governor-elect Boyd, on the ground that the latter is not a citizen of the United States. In Connecticut the House of Representatives refused to concur with the Senate in declaring the election of Luzon B. Morris, and the returns were placed in the hands of a committee to canvass, Governor Bulkeley holding over until the settlement of the matter. The Legislature of New Hampshire, January 7th, elected Hiram A. Tuttle, Republican, Governor of the State.

Fears being felt of an uprising among the Sioux Indians in the Northwest, large numbers of troops were sent to the frontier. On December 15th the Sioux chief Sitting Bull, being suspected of hostile intentions, was taken prisoner by the Indian police at Grand River, South Dakota, and in an attempt by his followers to rescue him, he and eleven others were killed. Several conflicts afterward occurred between hostile Indians and United States troops—one at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, December 29th, in which 30 soldiers of the Seventh Cavalry, including Captain George D. Wallace, and nearly 200 Indians were killed. Large numbers of hostile Indians took refuge in the Bad Lands, and threatened to attack the neighboring agencies. Lieutenant Edward W. Casey was killed while scouting near the hostile camp. On January 2d General Miles took command of the government troops.

During the month there was much agitation in political circles in Ireland owing to an effort to compel Mr. Parnell to resign the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party. Much bad feeling was engendered between the rival factions, and in some places riot and bloodshed followed. A special election for Parliament held in Kilkenny December 22d resulted in a decided victory for the anti-Parnellites.

On the 1st day of January, 1891, the German government took formal possession of an extensive territory and numerous towns on the coast of Zan-zibar.

Reports received from the Caroline Islands January 7th stated that the natives had revolted against the Spaniards, had destroyed the houses of all the missionaries at Ponapi, and killed upward of 300 foreigners. A Spanish vessel of war bombarded and burned several native towns.

## DISASTERS.

December 17th.—In a colliery at Hornu, in Belgium, eighteen miners were killed by the falling of an elevator cage in which they were descending.—In Bombay, India, thirty persons were killed and many injured by the collapse of a house.

December 18th.—By the breaking of a trestle on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, near Bolivar, Ohio, a passenger train was wrecked and five lives were lost.—In a wreck on the Intercolonial Railway, near Quebec, Canada, five persons were killed.

December 21st.—Reports received of the bursting of a canal at Cordoba, Argentine Republic, and the loss of nearly one hundred lives.

December 23d.—A despatch from Pernambuco announces the sinking of the British ship *Talookdar* by colliding with the Hamburg ship *Libnesa*. Twenty-three persons drowned.

December 26th.—News received of the burning in Chinese waters of the British steam-ship *Shanghai*, and the loss of the entire crew of over sixty, besides a large number of Chinamen.

December 28th.—The schooner *Lucinda G. Porter* wrecked off Barnegat, New Jersey. Seven men drowned.

December 30th.—A fire in London destroyed property to the value of \$2,000,000.

January 3d.—Sixty lives lost by an explosion in a coal pit in Ostrow, Poland.—A fire in New York destroyed the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and property valued at more than \$200,000.

January 5th.—By the falling of an elevator in the shaft of the Utica Mine, near San Andreas, California, twelve lives were lost.

January 6th.—Reports received of the wreck, off the coast of Sicily, of an unknown English vessel and the loss of the crew of twenty-four men.

January 11th.—Two steamers, the *Britannia* and *Bear*, collided and sunk in the Firth of Forth, Scotland. Thirteen men drowned.

## OBITUARY.

December 9th.—In London, England, the Very Reverend Richard William Church, Dean of St. Paul's, aged seventy-six years.

December 16th.—At New Haven, Connecticut, Major-General Alfred H. Terry, aged sixty-three years.

December 21st.—At Copenhagen, Denmark, Niels Gade, celebrated Danish composer, aged seventy-four years.

December 26th.—At Naples, Italy, Dr. Heinrich Schliemann, aged sixty-nine years.

December 29th.—In Paris, France, Octave Feuillet, celebrated French writer and Academician, aged sixty-nine years.

December 31st.—At Jacksonville, Florida, General Francis Elias Spinner, Treasurer of the United States 1861-1875, aged eighty-nine years.

January 2d.—In London, England, Alexander William Kinglake, the historian, aged eighty-one years.

January 5th.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, Emma Abbott-Wetherell, famous opera-singer, aged forty-one years.

January 7th.—In Boston, Massachusetts, Brevet Major-General Charles Devens, aged seventy-one years.

January 12th.—In Paris, France, Baron Georges Eugène Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine under Napoleon III, aged eighty-two years.

# Monthly Record of Current Events.

## POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 12th of February.—Congress.—The following bills passed the Senate: Free-coinage, January 14th, as a substitute for the Financial Bill; Congressional Apportionment, January 29th; Army Appropriation, January 31st; Fortification and Military Academy Appropriation, February 4th.—The following bills passed the House: District of Columbia Appropriation, January 22d; Army Appropriation, January 14th; Naval Appropriation, January 26th; Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation, February 4th.

The following United States Senators, whose term of office begins with the Fifty-second Congress, have been chosen by their respective States: James L. Pugh, Alabama (re-elected March 3, 1890); James K. Jones, Arkansas (re-elected January 21, 1891); Leland Stanford, California (re-elected January 14, 1891); Henry M. Teller, Colorado (re-elected January 20, 1891); Orville H. Platt, Connecticut (re-elected January 21, 1891); John B. Gordon, Georgia (November 18, 1890); George S. Shoup, Idaho (December 18, 1890); Daniel W. Voorhees, Indiana (re-elected January 21, 1891); William B. Allison, Iowa (re-elected March 4, 1890); W. A. Peffer, Kansas (January 28, 1891); Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Kentucky (re-elected January 7, 1890); Ephraim K. Wilson, Maryland (re-elected January 14, 1890); George G. Vest, Missouri (re-elected January 20, 1891); John P. Jones, Nevada (re-elected January 30, 1891); Jacob H. Gallinger, New Hampshire (January 21, 1891); David B. Hill, New York (January 21, 1891); Zebulon B. Vance, North Carolina (January 22, 1891); Henry C. Hansbrough, North Dakota (January 23, 1891); Calvin S. Brice, Ohio (January 15, 1890); John H. Mitchell, Oregon (re-elected January 14, 1891); James Donald Cameron, Pennsylvania (re-elected January 21, 1891); John L. M. Irby, South Carolina (December 11, 1890); Justin S. Morrill, Vermont (re-elected October 14, 1890); Watson C. Squire, Washington (re-elected January 21, 1891); William F. Vilas, Wisconsin (January 27, 1891); Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming (November 15, 1890).

By the retirement of ex-Governor Thayer, the difficulty regarding the Governorship in Nebraska was practically settled, January 15th, in favor of Governor-elect James E. Boyd.

The difficulties with the Sioux Indians in South Dakota were happily adjusted. The hostile bands that had taken refuge in the Bad Lands returned to Pine Ridge Agency on the 15th of January, and surrendered their arms to the United States officers.

An insurrection against the government of Chili was begun early in January, and the ports of Valparaiso, Iquique, and other important sea-coast towns were blockaded by war ships whose officers had joined in the rebellion. Many of the government soldiers also united themselves with the insurgent forces.

A similar revolutionary outbreak was attempted January 15th in the Argentine province of Entre Rios, but was promptly quelled by the national troops.

The Brazilian ministry resigned January 22d. On the following day, however, a new cabinet was formed, with Senhor Uchoa as Premier.

At Oporto, Portugal, January 31st, three regi-

ments of the garrison mutinied and rose against the government with the design to establish a republic. After a sharp conflict with the troops which remained loyal to the government, the rebellion was suppressed, and most of the mutineers were made prisoners.

At the elections held in Spain February 2d—the first under the new universal suffrage law—a large majority of the votes cast were favorable to the government.

The Italian ministry under Signor Crispi resigned January 31st, and was succeeded on the 9th of February by a new cabinet, with the Marchese di Rudini at the head.

## DISASTERS.

*January 12th.*—The town of Livno, in Bosnia, was partially buried by an avalanche, and seventeen persons were crushed to death by the falling mass of snow and ice.

*January 20th.*—By an explosion of fire-damp in a colliery near the city of Charkow, in European Russia, more than 100 miners were killed.

*January 24th.*—By an explosion in the Hibernia Colliery at Gelsenkirchen, Germany, fifty-two persons lost their lives.

*January 27th.*—An explosion of fire-damp in the Mammoth shaft of the H. C. Frick coke-works, near Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, caused the death of 130 miners.

*January 28th.*—Despatches from Greece announced that the town of Athamania had been overwhelmed by an avalanche. Eighty houses were destroyed, and at least twenty-five persons killed.

*February 4th.*—By the sudden flooding of the Janesville Mine, near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, sixteen miners were drowned.

*February 6th.*—Despatches from China announced that terrible floods and famine had recently prevailed in the interior of North China. In the district of Wen-Chuan alone fully 1000 lives were lost, and in nine other districts there were terrible suffering and destitution.—An avalanche near the village of Ruetti, Switzerland, destroyed the lives of twenty-two persons.

## OBITUARY.

*January 17th.*—In Washington, D. C., George Bancroft, statesman and historian, aged ninety years.

*January 20th.*—In San Francisco, California, David Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, aged fifty-four years.

*January 22d.*—In Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Benjamin Constant, Brazilian Minister of War, aged forty-two years.

*January 28th.*—Reports were received of the death of Abdurrahman Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, at the age of sixty-one years.

*January 29th.*—In New York city, at the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, aged sixty-three years.

*January 30th.*—In London, England, Charles Bradlaugh, Member of Parliament, aged fifty-seven years.—In Paris, France, Charles Chaplin, the artist, aged sixty-six years.

*January 31st.*—In Paris, France, Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, the French painter, aged seventy-six years.

# Monthly Record of Current Events.

## POLITICAL.

OUR Record is closed on the 12th of March.—The Fifty-first Congress adjourned *sine die* March 4th. The following are among the more important bills which failed to become laws: the Bankruptcy Bill, the (Lodge) Election Bill, the Eight-hour Bill, the bill to establish a prison bureau, the bill to amend the inter-State commerce law.

The following bills passed the Senate during the month: Naval Appropriation, February 11th; Diplomatic, February 17th; Sundry Civil Appropriation, February 26th; Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, February 27th; Direct Tax and Indian Appropriation, February 28th; Postal Subsidy and Agricultural Appropriation, March 2d.—The following bills passed the House: Indian Appropriation, February 18th; Direct Tax, February 24th; General Deficiency, February 26th; Postal Subsidy, February 27th; the bill providing for a new Custom-house building in New York, March 2d.—The International Copyright Bill passed the Senate, with amendments, February 18th, but the House refusing to concur in the amendments, it was returned to the former body, by which it was finally adopted, March 4th, substantially as reported from the House in December, 1890. It was signed by the President on the same day.

Ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, was nominated by the President, February 21st, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. On the 27th of February Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, was nominated to be United States Minister to China.

The legality of the election of Frederic T. Dubois as United States Senator from Idaho being disputed, William H. Clagett was chosen, February 11th, to represent that State in the Federal Senate.

J. H. Kyle was elected United States Senator from South Dakota February 16th. General John M. Palmer was elected United States Senator from Illinois March 11th.

The Republicans of Rhode Island, March 10th, nominated Herbert W. Ladd for Governor of that State.

The elections for the Dominion Parliament, held in Canada March 5th, resulted in a substantial victory for the Conservatives.

The revolutionary party in Chili gained several important victories, and only a few towns remained loyal to the government. Iquique was bombarded February 25th, and more than two hundred women and children were reported to have perished in the ruins of the buildings. The entire province of Tarapacá was under control of the revolutionists.—The Constitution of the United States of Brazil was formally adopted by the Brazilian Assembly February 24th, and on the following day General Deodoro da Fonseca was elected first President of the Republic.—A state of siege was declared at Buenos Ayres February 21st, and troops were held in readiness for any emergency. On March 6th the Assembly decreed a suspension of business in the city for two days.

The Soudanese forces under Osman Digna were overwhelmingly defeated by the Egyptians in a battle at Tokar, February 20th. At last reports Osman Digna was fleeing toward Berber, his only followers being a number of women and a few horsemen.—A

despatch from Massowah, February 24th, announced that a body of Italians had attacked the Soudanese at Buri, and killed two hundred of the natives, including the leading chiefs.—A despatch from St. Louis, Senegal, March 8th, announced that the French expedition had had a severe battle with the natives on the Niger River. The latter had been defeated with a loss of 600 men, including the leaders.—News from Madagascar, March 4th, reported that the Governor of the province of Belanona, in Madagascar, had massacred two hundred and seventy-eight persons belonging to the leading families, in revenge for a fancied insult to his gubernatorial authority.

Further despatches from the Caroline Islands, received February 17th, announced that the Spanish forces, in an attack upon a native stronghold, had been defeated with considerable loss.—In a conflict with government soldiers near the frontier of Wuntho, Burmah, more than fifty native insurgents were killed.

## DISASTERS.

February 12th.—By the explosion of a boiler in a factory at Quebec, Canada, twenty lives were lost.

February 17th.—News was received of the burning of the steamer *Ramed* on the Yang-tse-Kiang River, China. Two hundred Chinese perished.

February 20th.—In a railway collision in the tunnel under Park Avenue, New York city, six persons were killed and several others injured.

February 21st.—An explosion in the Spring Hill Mines, Nova Scotia, resulted in the loss of one hundred and seventeen lives.—The American ship *Elizabeth* was wrecked on the beach at North Heads, near San Francisco Harbor, California, and nineteen men were drowned.

February 28th.—News was received of the loss of the steam-ship *Jowea*, of the Warren Line, from Boston to Liverpool, by collision with an iceberg in mid-ocean. Officers and crew were rescued by passing vessels.

March 1st.—Disastrous floods occurred in Arizona. Nearly all the houses in the town of Yuma were destroyed, and fourteen hundred people were made homeless. There was much destruction of life in the valley of the Gila River.

March 9th.—Great damage was done by floods in Tennessee, especially in the valley of the Cumberland.

## OBITUARY.

February 13th.—In Washington, D. C., Admiral David Dixon Porter, aged seventy-seven years.

February 14th.—In New York city, General William Tecumseh Sherman, aged seventy-one years.

February 18th.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, Major-General Henry Hastings Sibley, ex-Governor of Minnesota, aged eighty years.

February 19th.—At Ann Arbor, Michigan, Alexander Winchell, geologist, aged sixty-six years.

February 24th.—In Washington, D. C., Ephraim King Wilson, United States Senator from Maryland, aged sixty-nine years.

February 28th.—In Washington, D. C., George Hearst, United States Senator from California, aged seventy years.

March 10th.—In Tokio, Japan, John F. Swift, United States Minister to Japan, aged fifty years.