The Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century in Foreign Countries

Jan. 1—Legislative union established between Great Britain and Ireland.
Feb. 9—Treaty of peace between France and Austria.
March 21—French army in Egypt finally defeated by English.
March 24—Emperor Paul of Russia asbassinated.

sinated.

May 9—St. Dominge republic founded by
Toussaint.

March 27—Treaty of peace signed at Amiens between France and England. May 19—French Legion of Honor instituted

by Napoleon.

"Aug. 2—Napoleon elects& first consul of France. France.
First electric light with carbon points produced in Hagiand.

May 18-England declared war against France.
Aug. 9—Robert Fulton started his first stamboat on the River Seine in France.
It was only partially successful.

Mug. 11—Francis II., emperor of Germany, abdicated to become emperor of Austria. Sept. 1—Planet Juno discovered by M. Harding. It is 25,000,000 miles from the earth. Dec. 2—Napoleon crowned emperor of 1805.

May 26-Mapoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan.
Aug. 5—Austria declared
France.
France.
Oct. 21—Binglish fleet under Nelson destroyed French fleet at Tratalgar. Nelson killed.

2—Battle of Austerlitz: Russians-and Milan. ug. 5—Austria declared war against killed.

Dec. 2—Battle of Austerlitz; Russians-and
Austrians defeated by Napoleon.

Dec. 26—Treaty of peace signed between
France and Austria at Presourg.

·· 1806. Jan. 23-William Pitt died in England, aged ff. lay 16—An "order in council" issued by Great Britain declared the whole coast of Europe under blockade. ct. 14—Napoleon defeated Prussians at

Oct. 14—Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.
Nov. 21—Berlin decree issued by Napoleon.
It declared a blockade of the British islee, ordered all Englishmen in countries occupied by Freach troops to be treated as prisoners of war, foreade all trade in English merchandise, and newaral other things.

things. Dec. 39—Turkey declared war against Rus-

1807. March S-Abolition of slave trade in Eng-July ?—Treaty of peace signed between France and Russia at Talsit.
Nov. ?—Russia declared war against Eng.

land.
Nov. II—A British "order in council" issued that forbade neutral nations to trade with France or her allies except under tribute to England.
Dec. 17—Naporeon's Milah decree issued.
It forbade trade with England and her colonies, and ordered confiscated every vessel paying tribute or submitting to English search.

1606. May 5—Charles IV. and son of Spain abdi-cated in favor of Napoleon.

July —Beginning of peninsular war be-tween France and Spain. 1600

March 29—Gustavus IV. of Sweden compelled to abdicate.

April —Alliance between England and Aus tria against
France formed.
July 5-6 — Napoleon defeated Austrians at Wagram.
July 6-Pope Pius VII. captured by order of Napoleon and carried prisoner to France.

Sept. 17—Treaty of geace between United States seat represent the states of those states united States seat represent the states of the seat represent the states are seat represent the states are seat represent the states are seat represent the states of the seat represent the states are seat represent the states ar

Bweden and Russia signed at Fredericksham. ct. 14-Treaty of

Born Sept. 19, 1761. — Killed peace between Austria and France signed at Schonbrunn. Dec. 31-Josephine divorced by Napoleon. 1816.

Jan. 6-Treaty of peace between Denmark and France signed at Paris. rance signed at Paris. -Andreas Hofer executed at Man-Italy. 11—Napoleen and Maria Louisa marfarch il—Napoleen and marks Louisa main ried at Vienna. uly 1—Louis of Holland abdicated at re-quest of Napoleon. Holland annexed to

France Bept. 18—Chili declared its independence of Spain.

Spain.

Nov. 1—Napoleon's Berlin and Milan.decrees ravoked by France.

Nov. 19—Sweden declared war against England.

1841. March 20—King of Rome, Napoleon II., born. July 5—Venezuela declared its independ-ence of Spain.

: 1013, 🤭

May 28—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey at Bucharest.

June 17—"Orders in council" abandoned by England.

June 28—Napoleen declared war against Russia. Russia. Ecpt. 7—French defeated Russians at Borodino. Sept. 14—Moscow captured by the French. 1818.

Feb. 3—Prussia Concluded alliance with Russia and Sweden and declared war against France.

Aug. 10—Austria declared war against France.

Oct. 16, 17, 18—Battle of Leipsic, battle of the nations. Nanoteon defeated by the

Dct. 18, 17, 18—Battle of Leipsic, battle of the nations. Napoleon defeated by the allies. Half a million men engaged. Dct. 18—Referent of the French army from Russis began. French loss during Russian campaign. 46,600 men. Dec. 28—Army of the allies, numbering more than 1,000,000 men, began the invasion of France. TR14.

Jan. 14-Norway ceded to Sweden by Den-March—The allies signed a treaty against Napoleon March 25-Slave trade in France abolished by proclamation of Napoleon.

March 31—Paris surrendered to the allies.

April 6—Napoleon L of France compelled

April 6—Napoleon L of France compelled to abdicate.

May 2—Louis XVIII. returned to Paris as king of France.

May 29—Treaty of Paris signed between
France and allied powers defining boundaries of France at what they had been
previous to 1792. June 22-Napoleon abdicated in favor of

June 22-Napoteon about the his infant son.

Nov. 1-Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries. It concluded its isbors and adjourned May 5, 125.

Dec. 2-Marshal Ney. of France, executed.

George Stephenson built his first successful railway locomotive. It traveled at the gate of six miles per hour.

May 19—Gen. Lafayette died in France, aged 77.

Suly 19—Beginning of Carlist revolution in Spain.

Aug. 1-Siavery abelished in British colonies. Eight hundred thousand slaves

1815. March 1-Napoleon returned to France from Bibs.
June 18 Napoleon met final defeat by Weilington at Waterloo. of France.
July IS-Napoleon surrendered to Capt.
Mattland, of Hagdish frigate Bellerophon.
Sept. 3: Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed.
Oct. 3: Napoleon arriged at St. Helena.

Nov. 20-Second peace of Paris signed be-tween France and allied powers.

Jan. 13—Family of Bonaparte excluded for-ever from France by law of amnesty. July 3—Argentine Republic declared its inof a camera by Joseph Nicephore Niepce, of Chalons, France.

. 1817. Feb. 3.—The "Green Bag" inquiry began in England. The report of the parliament-ary committee made on Feb. 19 resulted in the suspension of the habeas corpus act throughout England on Feb. 24.

June 3.—Germanic confederation formed. Nov. 17.—Queen Charlotte of England died at Kew. First percussion caps made in England. 1819.

1818

June 16—District of Kutch in India sunk as a result of severe earthquake. Two thousand, persons buried. During the same year many thousands perished from the same cause in Genoa, Palermo, Rome and other ofties.

1820. Jan. 29—King George III. of England died at Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. same day. Feb. 22—Cato-Street conspirators arrested in England. They had attempted the as-sassination of the whole English minia-try because of unpopular acts. They were executed May 1 of the same year.

Greek independence began against Turkey.

May 5-N a poleon died at St. Helena, aged 52.

July M-Peru declared its independence of Spain.

Aug. 7-Queen Caroline of England died of a brokea heart. Her husband, George IV., refused to permit ...0 MAPOL TON

Born Jan. 7, 176.—Died refused to permit of her coronation as his consort.

Sept. 21—Central American states declared their independence of Spain. 1922.

Jan. 27—Independence of Greece proclaimed.
April 11—Turks massacred 40,000 kinkbltants of Chios island, Greece.
Sept. 7—Brazil declared its independence
of Portugal Sept. 7—Brasil declared its independence of Portugal. Dec. 1—Pedor I. crowned first emperor of Brasil. 1823.

March 26—Augustin I. of Mexico compelled to abdicate, and Mexico proclaimed a re-public October 4, 1823. April 7—French army entered Spain to re-store despotic rule of King Ferdinand. 1624.

April M. Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, Greece.
Aug. 4—Bolivia declared its independence
of Spain.
Sept. 18—Louis XVIII. of France died.

May 29—Count of Artois crowned king of France as Charles X.
Dec. 1—Emperor Alexander I. of Russis died. Nicholas I. crowned emperor.

April 30—124 to banded.

June 22—Conference called by Central and South American states to determine rights of those states met in Panama.

1827. July 6—Treaty between England, France and Russia signed at London to secure Greek independence.
Aug. 8—George Canning, premier of England, died.
Oct. 20—Aliled fleet of England, France and Russia annihilated Turkish and Egyptian fleet at the Morea.

April 26-Russia declared war against Tur-

1829. April 13—Roman Catholic relief bill passed by British parliament. It admitted Cath-olics to parliament and to most civil and

military offices under the crown. By its passage civil war in England and Ireland was averted. was averted.
June 27—James L. M. Smithson, founder of
Smithsonian institution, died at Genos,
Italy.
Sept. 14—Treaty of peace signed between
Russia and Turkey in which Greek independence was acknowledged.

June 28—King George IV of England died.

He was succeeded by his brother.

William IV.

July 27 — Beginning of second French revolution.

Aug. 2—Charles X. of France abdicated Louis Philippe. 31

ed. Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, crowned king Aucrowned king August Aug. 29 — Belgium's revolution against Holland began in Brussels.

Sept. 15 — Liverpool and Manchester returns for of

raitway, first of the English rail-way lines, opened. Nov. 28—Polish rev-Bern April 30, 1768.—Died Sept. 14, 1868. olution against Russia began.
Dec. 17—Gen. Bolivar, hero of South American independence, died. Beigium's independence acknowl-

edged by allied powers. Bept. 7-Warsaw surrendered to Russia and Polish revolution crushed. Oct. 3-President Count John Capo d'Istria of Greece assassinated. Greece erected

into constitutional monarchy by allied powers and Otho crowned king May 7, 1812. 1832.

June 7—First reform bill in England became a law. It prevented a revolution and gave to the middle classes the supreme political power in the kingdom.

Bopt. 21—Sir Walter Scott etcd in England.

Sept. 29-Ferdinand VII. of Spain died.

onles. Eight hundred thousand slaves freed. antiseptic dressing of wounds with car-bolic acid first discovered by Runge. TARK.

July 28—An attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe of France with an infernal ma-chine resulted in the death of Marshal Mortier and nearly 40 other persons, and in the wounding of many others.

Sept. 9.—Corporation reform act, granting self-government to towns, denied since fourteenth century, passed by British

1836. July—The first railway opened in Canada.
Modern germ theory of disease first suggested by discovery of yeast plant by Cagnlayd Latour in France. It has since been put to practical use by such men as Pastsur, Koch, Lister and many others.

June 20—King William IV. of England died. Succeeded by his niece, Princess Alexandrina Victoria. The crowns of England and Hanover separated. First vallway line in Russia opened. It ran from St. Petersburg to Charsko-Selo.

June B Coronation of Alexandrina Vic-toria as queen of England. First telegraph-line set up in Great Brit-ain on line of Great Western railway by Cooke.

1838. March —Opium war between China and England began. Aug. 31—Carlist revolution in Spain crushed. It had lasted five years and crushed. It had lasted five years and cost 300,000 lives.
Louis Jacques Maude Daguerre patented his process of photography in England. During the previous year the French government had voted him a life pension of 6,000 francs a year if he would publish without patenting his process in France.

Peb. 10—Queen Victoria married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.
Dec. 15—Remains of Napoleon I, interred in Paris.

1841. Aug. 20—Large English expedition began the ascent of the Niger river for the purpose of establishing an English colony in Central Africa. Disease broke out among the colonists and the three vessels carrying the expedition were forced to return to the coast.

Nov. 2—Afghanistan rebelled against England. During this rebellion the English ambassadors were murdered and the greater part of the English army of occupation, numbering 26,000 persons, were killed.

Nov. 3—Prince of Wales born.

.1842.

Feb.—Algeria annexed to France.
May 30—Attempted assassmation of Queen
Victoria. A second attempt was made
July 3 of the same Jear, and again June
37, 1850.
Aug. 29—Peace treaty between England and
China signed at Nanking, China. This
treaty opened the first ports of China to
the trade of the world.

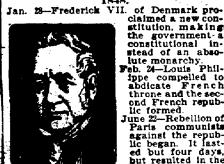
1843. July 27—Canto China opened to the British in compliance with treaty of peace of Aug. 29, 1842.

Feb. 12—Political conspirators in Ireland, including the O'Connels, father and son, found guilty.

Dec. 14—The Sikh war began in India against the British.
During the year the Danish possessions in India were purchased by England.
The Sahara desert explored during the year by James Richardson, of England. 1846.

June 28—Corn laws of England repealed by parliament. This was practically the be-ginning of English free trade as it exists to-day.

Nov.—Chloroform first used as an anaesthetic by Sir James Young Simpson, of Edinburgh.



of Denmark pro-claimed a new con-stitution, making, the government a constitutional in-stead of an abso-lute monarchy. Feb. 24—Louis Phil-inne compelled to ippe compelled to abdicate French throne and the sec-ond French repub-lic formed.

June 22—Rebellion of Paris communists against the republic began. It lasted but four days, but resulted in the loss of nearly 25,000 lives and the destruction of onestruction of one-fourth of the city of Paris. Aug. 12-George Stephenson, inventor of the railway locomotive, died in England,

the national assembly.

Dec. 20—Louis Nepoleon inaugurated president of France First settlement of the Boers in the Trans-vaal.

1849. Feb. 9-National assembly of the Roman republic declared pope's temporal power March 4-New constitution combining empires of Austria and Hungary pro-claimed by Francis Joseph. July 3—Rome surrendered to the French and pope restored to temporal power.

1850. July 2-Sir Robert Peel died in London, Aug. -Tae-ping rebellion began in China.

March 30—Sixth census of the United Kingdom taken; population 27,637,761.

May i—First world's fair opened in Crystal Palace, London.

May —Gold discovered in Australia. 1851.

1852.
Feb. 17—Birthday of Napoleon I., Aug. 15, decreed to be the only national holiday in France.
Sept. 14—Duke of Wellington died, aged St. Dec. 2—French empire restored Louis Napoleon crowned emperor of France as Napoleon III.

3/60 Jan. 29—Louis Napoleon married to Eugenie dan. ar Louis responson married to Eugenie de Montijo of Spain. Oct. 5 Turkey declared war against Rus-sia. This was the beginning of the Crimean war.

April 11—Russia declared war against England and France as allies of Turkey.
Oct. 25—Battle of Balaklava fought in the Crimea.
Nov. 5—Fifty thousand Russians defeated by 14,000 French and English at battle of Inkermann.

1855. wan. zo-realized across isthmus of Pan-ama opened. Murch 2—Emperor Nicholas of Russia died. He was succeeded by his son Alamonder 17 He was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

lept. 3—Sevastopol evacuated by the Russians and occupied by the French and English.

March 30—Treaty of peace between Engiand, France, Sardinia and Turkey and Russia in Paris. This closed the Crimean war. The treaty guaranteed the independence of Turkey. In this war more than 1,000,000 men parished of disease and in battle. 1850. than 1,000,000 men perished of disease and in battle.

you 12—Grand Trunk railway of Canada completed from Quebec to Toronto, 850

1887. May 11-Mutiny of Sepoys in India broke out. English residents of Delhi massaout. Engish residents of Deini inassa-cred.

Aug. 5.—First attempt made at laying sub-marine cable. Start made from Valencia-bhy, Ireland. Cable broke and attempt was abandoned until the following year.

1858. Feb. 12-Constitution of the Transvaal republic proclaimed.

June 13—Gwalior taken by the English from the Sepoy rebels. This practically closed the rebellion in India.

July 2—Alexander II. of Russia issued proclamation freeing sets on the imperial domination.

Sept. 1—Government of india transferred from East Indian company to Great Britain.

1859. April 26—Austrian army of 120,000 men invaded Sardinia. This was the beginning of the war for Italian nationality.

May 10—Emperor Nappleon III. took the field at the head of the French troops as an ally of Sardinia against Austria.

June 4—Austrians defeated by French and Bardinians at Magenta. Austrian loss, 77,000 men.

June 24—Austrians defeated at the best to accommodified and the same and the same and the same arms.

June 24-Austrians defeated at the battle of Solferino.

Nov. 10—Definite treaty of peace signed between Austria and France and Sardinia at Zurich. Italian nationality recognized by Austria.

Born July 4, 1807.—Died lish navy, was launched. It was the largest vessel in the world at that time excepting the Great Eastern.

1861. Jan. 3-Frederick William IV. of Prussia 18-First Italian parliament met at Turin.
Feb. 26—Italian parliament decreed Victor Emanuel II., of Sardinia, king of Italy.
Oct. 18—William I. crowned king of Prussia. Dec. 14—Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, husband of Queen Victoria, died.

1862. Oct. 8—Count Otto von Bismarck appointed prime minister of Prussia.

1868.

Feb. 1—All Russian serfs freed by Alexander II. Previous to the emancipation of the serfs on imperial domains in 1858 there were more than 28,000,000 serfs in the Russian empire. Of these 16,000,000 were freed in 1858 and the remainder in 1851 June 13-French army occupied the City of Mexico

1864. June 12—Archduke Maximilian entered City of Mexico as emperor.

Aug. 15-First vessel passed through Sues canal from Mediterranean to the Red Dec. 18-Lord Palmerston, English prem-1866

May 31—Fenian raid into Canada; 1,200 men crossed the Niagara river at Buf-falo. June 8-Canadian parliament met for the June 8—Canadian parliament met for the first time at Ottawa.

June 18—Italy and Prussia declared war against Austria. This was the beginning of the "Seven Weeks War."

July 2—Austrians defeated by Prussians at battle of Sadowa. Austrians lost 49,000 men and the Prussians 10,000.

Aug. 22—Treaty of peace signed between Prussia, Italy and Austria. By this treaty Austria ceded Venetia to Italy and consented to a new German confederation.

Baron Ferdinand von Beust appointed Austrian foreign minister. Under his leadership Austria changed in two years from an absolute to the most liberal constitutional monarchy in Eu-

1867. Feb. 7—Autonomy announced for Hungary A separate ministry for Hungary was restored February II.
Feb. 24—First parliament of the North German confederation opened by the king of Prussia.
March —English parliament passed act creating Dominion of Canada out of the British provinces in North America.
March—Diamonds discovered near what is now the city of Kimberley; South Africa. The city founded in 1871.
June 8—Emperor Francis Joseph crowned king of Hungary.
June 19—Maximilian shot in Mexico.
June 25—Cochin, China, annexed to France by proclamation.

by proclamation.

Dec. 9-Wm. E. Gladsfone became prime minister of England at head of liberal

June 1-New liberal monarchical constitution adopted by Spanish cortes elected by the revolutionists. Duke of Aosta, son of Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, elected king of Spain by cortes Nov. 17, 1870, to succeed Queen Isabella, who had fied to France. July 26-Anglican church disestablished in Ireland by act of English parliament. Nov. 17-Suez canal opened with elabo-

8.—Ecumenical council of Catholic church met at Rome. Pope's infalli-bility in matters of faith and morals church met billty in matters of faith and morals reaffirmed.

Dec. 11—George H. Peabody, American philanthropist, died in London, aged 74.

1870. June 9-Charles Dickens died in England, aged 58.

July 8—Irish land act passed by English parliament. July 15

parliament.

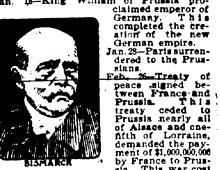
Livy 15—France declared war against
Prussia. This was the beginning of the
France-Prussian war.

Lept 1—Franch defeated by Prussians at
Sedan. French loss, 30,000. Prussian
loss, 20,000. The next day the French
army of 108,000 men and Emperor Napoleon III. surrendered to king William of Frussia.
Sept. 4—Emperor Napoleon III. deposed and third Franch republic proclaimed at 4:15 p. m. ept. 16—Investment of Paris begun by

Sept. 16—Investment of Paris begun by the Prussians. Sept. 20—Rome surrendered to Italian army by the pope. This marked the end of the pope's temporal power.

Nov. —First election for district school boards in England under authority of new law providing for support of public schools by local taxation. Dec. 20—Railway tunnel through Mount Cents completed. This connected Italy with the rest of Europe by rail.

1871. Jan. 18-King William of Prussia m of Prussia pro-claimed emperor of Germany. This completed the cre-



twesn France and the Prussia. This ireaty ceded to Prussia nearly all of Alsace and one-fifth of Lorraine, demanded the payment of \$1,000,000,006 by France to Prussia. This war cost nearly 500,000 lives. March 17 — French measures to suppress Born April 1, 1815.—Died June 38, 1999. government took measures to suppress
the mobs in Paris. This was the beginning of the French civil war.

March 21—First diet of new German empire assembled at Berlin. It formed a
new German constitution.

April 3—Eighth census of the United Kingdom taken; population 31,817,108.

May 28—Last of the French insurgents surrendered. This short civil war in France
cost meny thousands of lives and left

rendered. This short civil war in France cost many thousands of lives and left one-third of Paris in ashes. Eighteen thousand rebels were shot after they had surrendered. July 2-Italian government moved to Rome. Nov. 10—Henry M. Stanley found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, Central Africa.

mains
July 21—Political disabilities of Jews in
England relieved by act of parliament.
This was done to permit Nathan Lionel
Rothschild to take a seat in the house of
commons to which he had been elected.
The first Jew elected to political office is
England.

Ingstone at Ujiji, Central Africa.

1872.

March —Schools of Germany taken from the control of the churches and entrus
ed to officials of the state.

June 13—First railway in Japan opened. March —Schools of Germany taken from the control of the churches and entrust-

July 15—The law expelling the from Bept 3-Royal charter granted the British Germany, passed by first German parliament, published.

Bept 3-Royal charter granted the British East Africa company Dec. 11—Panama canal company falled.

May 11—Garibaldi landed at Marsala, Sicily. On May 14 he proclaimed his most dictator in the name of King Victor Emmanuel. This was the beginning of the war for Italian unity. Oct. 12—French and English allies capture Peking. China. China. Dec. 24—Treaty of peace signed at Peking between England and China. Dec. 25—The Warrior, the first iron-plated steam frigate in the English navy, was launched. It was the largest vessel in the world at that time accepting the Great Eastern.

Dec. 31—Prince Alfonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, proclaimed king of Spain. This ended the Spanish republic and put a stop to the bloody civil wars.

July—Peasants of Herzegovina rebelled against Ottoman government to resist collection of taxes. This led to rebellions in the Russo-Turkish was of 1877-78 and, the final establishment of the Balkan states.

June 30—First railway opened in China from Shanghal to Woosung, Il miles. It was afterwards torn up because of the superstitions of the natives.

Nov. 23—Slavery abolished in Turkey.

Jan. 1—Queen Victoria proclaimed em-press of India. Feb 5—Circular issued by Russia de-claring Ottoman empire a menace to reb &—Circular issued by Russia de-claring Ottoman empire a menace to Europe and to sentiments of humanity. April 12—Transvaal republic annexed to English dominions by pruclamation. April 25—First battle of the Russo-Turk-ish war fought near Batoum on the Black sea.

June 15—West India docks, London, first lighted by electricity lighted by electricity.

Bept. 3-M. Thiers, first president of third French republic, died at St. Germain.
Dec. 9—Turks defeated by Russians at battle of Plevas; 60,000 Turks surrendered.

1875. Jan. 3-King Victor Emmanuel of Italy died. Succeeded by his son Humbert. Feb. 7-Pope Plous IX. died. Feb. 20-Leo XIII. elected pope. March 2-Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey that closed the Russia and Turkey that

March 2—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey that closed the Russo-Turkish war.

April 18—Three hundred thousand cottom mill operatives struck in Lancashire, England, against reduction of wages. Strike lasted nine months and was partially successful.

June 13—Congress representing great European powers met at Berlin to settle eastern questions growing out of Russo-Turkish war. It concluded an international treaty and adjourned July 23.

Sept. —Edison's announcement of his method of electric lighting produces a panic in London gas companies stock.

Nov. 16—British began campaign against ameer of Afghanistan. It was in this war that Lord Roberts won renown.

1879. April —Peru and Bolivia declared war against Chili.

May 1—Dr. Livingstone died at Itala, Central Africa, aged 60.

May 5—England and France assume control of Egyptian finances.

Dec. 30—The South African republic pro-claimed by Kruger, Joubert and Pre-torius. They had persistently opposed the English occupation of the land by the English from the time of its annexation.

Feb. 24-Work began on the De Lesseps ron the De Lesseps
Panama canal.
Feb. 26-27 - English
cefeated by the
Boers at battle of
Majuba hill.
March 13 - Caar
Alexander II. of
Russia assassinated by nihilists
in St. Petersburg.
Alexander III. pro-Alexander III. pro-

claimed emperor March 14.

March 14.

May 22—Kingdom of Roumania established by coronation of Prince Charles as king.

May 13. Issue Charles as king.

May Work begun on the Canadian Pacific railway.

July Insurrection by the mand, began against Ekypt.

Aug. 3—Treaty of pears signed between England and the Roeft. The former surrendered the territory to the Transvaal state, and the latter ecognized English suzerainty and a British representative resident. The treaty was amended Feb. suzerainty and a British representative resident. The treaty was amended Feb. 27, 1884, by which the republic was officially styled the South African republic under British suzerainty.

1882. March 6-Kingdom of Servia established;
Prince Milan crowned kins.
Sept. 12-English army entered Cairo in triumph after dispersing Egyptian rebel army and capturing Arabi, its leader. This campaign made English indiuence in Egypt paramount, and the Anglo-French agreement for a joint protectorate was annuled Nov. 19, 1822, France withdrawing.
Dec. 31-M. Gambetta, French statesman, died in Paris.

died in Paris. 1883. May 9-Paul Kruger first elected president of the South African republic. Nov.-Japan fully opened to the trade of

Aug. 11-National religion of Japan dises tablished; freedom for all religious guaranteed.
Dec. 6-Mr. Gladstone's third reform bill granting universal male suffrage in England became a law.

1885. Jan. 24—Irish conspirators attempted to destroy houses of parliament and the Tower in London with dynamit. Jan. 25—Gen. Charles George Gorson and English and Egyptian troops massa-cred at Khartoum. Teb. 26—Congo Free State established by

Feb. 28—Congo Free State established by European powers with King of Belgium at its head. March 24—Riel rebellion began in Canada. April 24—Five hundred U.S. troops entered Panama and arrested leader of insur-May 15-Revised version of the New Testament published in London.
July 7-Pasteur inoculated first patient for hydrophobia.
Nov. 8-First train on Canadiar Pacific railway from Montreal to Valcouver.
The regular public daily service began

Louis Riel, leader of rejellion in Cunada, executed near Regina.

Nov. 25—Alfonso XII. of Spain ded. Succeeded by his infant som, Alfonso XIII.,

with Queen Marie Christina is regent. 1886.

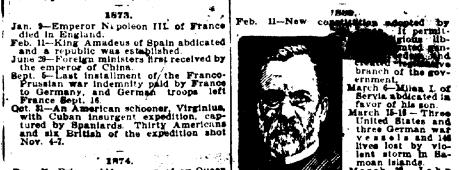
Fab. 12—German East Africa company chartered. It ceded all its territorial rights to the German government Oct. 28, 1890. June—Gladatone's home rule bil for Ire-land defeated in English parliament. 1887. Feb. 25-Henry M. Stanley sailed from Feb. 25—Henry M. Stanley sailed from Zanzibar for expedition into entral Af-rica in quest of Emin Pasha. Found him April 29, 1888, on Lake Nyansa. March 13—Treaty of the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy

-M. Jules Grevy forced to resign French presidency.

During the year gold was discovered in the
Transvasi and the city of Johannesburg 18NA

March 9-Emperor William I. of Germany died, aged 90. Succeeded by his son, Frederick William.

May -Blavery abolished in Brazil; 700,-000 slaves freed. fay —Slavery abolished in Brazii; 100,-000 slaves freed. Unne 15—Emperor Frederick William of Germany died after reign of three months. Succeeded by his son, William II,



three German war vessels and 146 lives lost by violent storm in Bamoan islands.

M. PASTEUR
a in France Dea 28, 1866.

The German war vessels and 18 lives lost by violent storm in Bamoan islands.

March 23 - John Bright, 28. P., died in England, aged 78.

Born in France Des. 18,

May 6-World's fair opened in Paris; total number of admisalons, 28,149,363. June 14—Neutrality of Bamoan Islands rec-

June 14—Neutrality of Samoan Islands recognized by a conference in Berlin between Great Britain, United States and Germany, with equal rights of residence, trade and protection for each of the prefecting powers.

Aug. 15—More than 100,000 dock laborers struck in London for increase in wages. At end of four weeks the strike was partially successful.

Oct. 13—Italian government assumed prefectorate of Abyssinia.

Oct. 15—A royal charter was granted the British South Africa company. The company began the settlement of Rhodesia, from which England had forced Portugal, Oct. 14: 1890.

Oct. 22—Work began on Nicaraguan canal.

Nov. 15—Pedro II. of Brasil compelled by people to abdicate. Brasil declared a republic.

July-Aug. Sept.-Oct.—Treaties for the di-vision of Africa signed between England and France, Germany, Italy and Portu-gal. gal.
Aug. 5-French protectorate of Madagascar recognized by England.
Nov. 23-William III. of Holland died. Succeeded by his nine-year-old daughter.
Withelmina, under regency of Queen Emma.
Nov. 29—First Japanese parliament opened.
by the mikado.

1891. May 19—Work began on the Siberian railway. When completed the line will be 4.085 miles long.

Sept. 19—St. Clair tunnel connecting Canada and the United States at Fart Huron formally opened.

Sept. 21—Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States united to protect foreigners against Chinese violence occasioned by activity of Chinese anti-foreign secret societies.

1892. April 17—Alexander Mackenzie, premier of April 17—Alexander Mackenzie, premier of Canada, died, aged 70.

May 19—Method of photographing in colors exhibited by F. E. Ives in London. Nov. 3—Household suffrage bill adopted in Helgium. The rejection of a universal suffrage bill on Nov. 2 was followed by riots in Ghent and Brussels on Nov. 2 and 8. It was again rejected on Nov. 18, but was finally passed on June 27, 1894.

June 22—British battleship, Victoria, sank off coast of Seria; Admiral Tryon and 467 of his trew perished. Sept. 5—Naval revolt in Brazil began. It 1893. ended in June, 1895, by Admirai De Gaz insurgent leader, committing suicide.

March 3—Mr. Gladstone resigned as pra-mier of England, and retired from pol-itics. Succeeded by Lord Rosebery. May 21—Manchester ship canal in England opened.
June 24—President Carnot assassinated by anarchists.
July 25—Hostilities began by Japan in Chinese-Japanese war.
Sept. 16—Chinese fleet destroyed by Japanese at battle of Yalu.
Sept. —Armenians massacred in Sassoum district; 6,000 people slaughtered. This was the beginning of the series of massacres in Armenia that continued until Sept., 1896.
Nov. 1—Alexander III. of Russia died at

Nov. 1—Alexander III. of Russia died at Levidia. Succeeded by his son, Niche-las II. las II. Dec. 23—Capt. Dreyfus sentenced to per-petual imprisonment in a fortress for selling French military secrets.

1598. Jan. 1-Corea proclaimed its independence Jan. 1—Corea proclaimed its independence of China
of China
Feb. —Cuban rebellion against Spain began in Santiago province.
April 16—Treaty of peace signed between China and Japan.
June 18—Canal connecting Baltic and North seas opened. It is filmlies long and cost \$25,000,000. June 25-Salisbury ministry formed in England.
First successful trial of wireless telegraphy across Sound of Mull-in England;
W. H. Precce's system. Marcon's sys-

vv. rs. Precce's system. Marconi's system tested in England in 1886. 1 896. Jan. 2—Dr. Jameson and Transvani raiders surrendered to Boers. Feb. 16—"Reconcentrado" order issued by Gen. Weyler in Cuba. Gen. Weyler in Cuba.

May 1—Nassr-ed-Din, shah of Persia, assassinated.

Sept. 27—Channel of the Danube opened into the Black sea; made possible by the removal of the "Iron Gates."

1897. June 20—Queen Victoria's sixtleth regnal year completed. Extensively celebrated in London and throughout the British empire.

1 NB/5

Aug. 1.-Dowager empress of China assumes control of Chinese government. Sept. 3-Sir Herbert Kitchener, with Egyp-tian and English force, captured Omdurman. apt. 5—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland crowned at Amsterdam.

ov. 1—France decided to retire from Fashoda, under pressure of England. 1 1100 Jan. 16-M. Felix Faure, president of April 18-The Hague



QUIEN VICTORIA Born May M, 1838 .- Crown

April 18—The Hague peace conference opened; 16 countries rapresented. June 3— Retrial of Capt. Dreyfus ordered by French court of cassation. June 23—Government of India adopts gold standard. Aug. 19—Capt. Dreyfus pardoned by French president. He had been convicted of high treeson by new course martial and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. imprisonment

Born May M. Miss.—Crown and June 28, 1897. Sept. 10—Utitimatumn from Boers that British must withdraw troops from Bouth Africa.

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Oct. 12—Boers invaded Natal.
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Oct. 12—War began between England and South African Republic and Orange Free State.

South African Regulate Orange Free State.
Nov. 4—Tripartite agreement between United States, Great Britain and Germany over Samoa abolished; U. S. guaranteed possession of Island of Tutila.
Nov. 18—English, under Gen. Buller, defeated by Boers at Coleano, Natal. British loss, 1,07.

1900. Feb. 27—Gen. Cronje surrendered Bees army of 4,000 men to Gen. Reberts. Feb. 28—Siege of Ladysmith raised by Gen.

Feb. 22—Siege of Ladysmith raised by Gen.
Buller.
May 17—Siege of Mafeking raised.
June 5—British army captured Pretoria.
June 10—Foreign legations in Peking besieged by Boxers.
June 16—German Minister Baron von Ketateler Hurdered at Peking.
June 27—Admiral Seymour's column of allied troops for relief of legations in Peking forced to return to Tientsin.
June 30—Allied troops defeated Chinese all battle of Tientsin; 7.000 Chinese slain.
July 29—King Humbert of Italy assessinated; succeeded by Victor Emmanuel Life.
Aug. 17—Foreign legations in Peking rese battle of Tientsin; 7,000 Chinese slain.
July 29—King Humbert of Italy assassinated; succeeded by Victor Emmanuel III.

Aug. 17—Foreign legations in Peking resgued by allied troops.

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