

Standard atlas of Kingman County, Kansas

Section 3, Pages 61 - 74

This atlas of Kingman County, Kansas, includes a plat book of the villages, cities and townships of the county with the names of landholders. It also includes a patron and business directory with photographs. It includes a map of the state and United States and world, and an analysis of the System of U.S. Land Surveys. Plats for the following cities and towns are included: Carvel Station, New Calista, New Rochester and Orsemus. Page numbers that are not included here are blank pages.

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ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

Medieval History

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

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SUPPLEMENT XVI.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1875 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9.
1876 Surrender of Bilbao, Feb. 9.
Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender of Pamplona, Feb. 26.
Don Carlos flees to France.
Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid.
Extradition treaty with the United States.
General amnesty to Carlists.
Queen Isabella visits Spain.
1878 Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, Jan. 25.
Death of Queen Mercedes, June 28.
Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct. 25.
1879 Inundation in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.
Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29.
Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 20.
1880 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.
Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.
Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17.
1882 Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 22.
Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10.
1883 Heavy storm at Madrid, Dec. 19.
Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis, of Bavaria, April 3.
King Alfonso visits Frankfurt to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 20.
King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein expedition, Jan. 23.
Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.
1884 Surrender of Spanish military, Oct. 11.
Bertrams becomes Prime Minister, Jan. 1.
1885 Bertrams enters Spain; over 1,000 killed.
1886 Bertrams enters Spain; over 1,000 killed.
1887 Bertrams enters Spain; over 1,000 killed.
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- FRANCE.**
- 1768 Beginning of the power of Madame de Barry.
1770 The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette, of Austria.
1771 Death of Louis XV.; accession of Louis XVI.
1772 Defeat of Turges from France.
1773 Necker becomes Minister of Finance.
1774 Necker resigns as Minister of Finance.
The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette, of Austria.
1775 Treaty of Versailles; peace with England and Spain.
1776 "Diamond necklace affair" occasions indignation.
1777 Meeting of the Assembly of Notables.
1778 The Second Assembly of Notables.
1779 Resignation of Necker.
1780 Meeting of the States General, May 5.
The Dauphine marries Marie Antoinette, of Austria.
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ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- PRUSSIA.

GERMANY.

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SUPPLEMENT XLVII.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1866 Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.
Formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia.
Hanover annexed to Prussia.
1867 Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.
First meeting of the new German Parliament.
1868 Prussia passes the Rhine navigation treaty.
Prussia declares war against France.
France receives the support of German States.
France invaded by the German army under command of King William, of Prussia.
The King of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.
1871 King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.
1872 Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
Creation of the new post by the government to carry its measures in Prussia.
1873 Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
The stamp tax.
1874 Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
The Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.
Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 12.
1875 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fribourg.
Religious agitation in Prussia.
Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.
The German made the official language in Prussia.
Deposition of Catholic bishops in Münster and Cologne.
Great insurrection in Prussia.
(See Germany.)
- GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND**
- 1765 American Stamp Act passed, March 22.
Death of the Pretender, at Rome.
Percy's Rebellion published.
1766 Birth of Isaac Dorell; died 1848.
Bacon's travels.
Academy of arts founded.
1769 Letters of Junius.
Watts' engine.
Admiralty's Jenny.
Birth of the painter, Lawrence; died 1830.
1770 Lord North's ministry.
Cook's voyage to the South Sea.
1771 English debt reported.
Death of Sir Walter Scott; died 1832.
1772 Warren Hastings in India.
1774 Scinde of Lord Clive.
1775 Commencement of the American Revolution (see United States).
Birth of Charles Lamb; died 1833.
"Wealth of Nations" declared and fell.
1777 Royal Marriage Act.
Birth of T. Campbell; died 1844.
1778 Death of the Earl of Chatham.
Relief bill for Irish Catholics passed.
Birth of H. Hallam; died 1850.
Baker's victory.
1779 Eliot at Gibraltar.
Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London.
1780 Birth of Channing; died 1842.
1781 Trial and acquittal of George.
1782 English acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 20.
Baker's victory.
1783 Grant's Irish Constitution.
1784 England was with Tipu-Sahib.
1785 Settlement of the Cape Colony.
1786 Birth of Sheridan Knowles; died 1862.
1787 Birth of the Duke of Devonshire.
1788 Attempted assassination of the King by Margaret Nicholson (see 1842).
1789 Birth of C. Chambers; died 1842.
1790 Birth of Lord Byron; died 1824.
1791 Birth of Sir H. Davy; died 1829.
1792 Birmingham riots.
Paine and "Rights of Man."
1793 First coalition against France.
1794 English begins to desert France.
1795 Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.
1796 Howe's victory over the French fleet.
1797 Acquisition of Malta, April 24.
1798 Birth of Charles; died 1831.
1799 Cape of Good Hope ceded.
1800 Prince of Wales marries Caroline of Brunswick.
Orange clubs formed in London.
England takes the Spice Islands.
1801 Birth of Princess Charlotte.
Catholic petitioners in England.
1802 Death of Edmund Burke; July 29.
1803 "The Anti-Jacobin."
1804 Battle of the Nile; great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet.
Great Irish rebellion; defeat of the Irish.
1805 Battle of Killybegs, May 25.
1806 Battle of Austerlitz; victory of the English.
1807 Irish rebellion completely suppressed.
1808 Battle of the Nile; great victory of Lord Nelson over the French fleet.
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SUPPLEMENT XIX.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1591 Federation Convention drafts a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia, April 2.
- 1592 Revere's "Bells" in Queensland, property and life lost.
- 1593 Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail.
- 1594 New census of Australia proclaimed at Sydney.
- 1595 Australia's S.W. coast ascertained.
- 1596 Bill passed providing for a Federal note issue of £5,000,000.
- 1597 Commonwealth of Australia celebrates its tenth anniversary by approval of a new federal capital in district of Yass-canberra.
- 1598 Ottawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria; the opposition defeat this attempt.
- 1599 Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.
- 1600 Great fire in Quebec, June 16.
- 1601 Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that nation.
- 1602 Lord Dufferin made Governor-General, Nov. 28.
- 1603 British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair.
- 1604 Reorganization of Ministry; Macdonald forms a new cabinet.
- 1605 Death of Sir Allan M'Nair.
- 1606 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 18.
- 1607 Confederate refugees make raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19.
- 1608 Canadian arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 11.
- 1609 General Dix proclaims reprisals; order recalled by President Lincoln.
- 1610 Parliament agrees to a confederation.
- 1611 Great fire at Quebec.
- 1612 Canada Parliament vote £100,000 for defense of the Dominion, March 21.
- 1613 Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 1.
- 1614 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7.
- 1615 Discovery of gold in Hastings County, November.
- 1616 Termination of the Redemptio Treaty with the United States.
- 1617 Fenian invasion threatened.
- 1618 Fenians, under O'Neill, cross into Canada; Canadian volunteers drive them back and disperse them.
- 1619 Fenian Corps suspended.
- 1620 Mc. Gilla's new tariff.
- 1621 Reorganization of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, Nov. 14.
- 1622 Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29.
- 1623 Lunenburg appointed Governor, July 2.
- 1624 Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 15.
- 1625 Lord John Young becomes Governor-General, June 18.
- 1626 Hudson Bay territories purchased for the United States.
- 1627 Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; Fenian leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops.
- 1628 Manitoba formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
- 1629 Prince Alfred visits Canada.
- 1630 British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada.
- 1631 Dissolution of the Fisheries question.
- 1632 Prince Edward Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada.
- 1633 Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-General.
- 1634 Macdonald's ministry charged with corruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie.
- 1635 British Columbia joined by United States.
- 1636 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, Sept. 2.
- 1637 United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, under Canada's suggestion, Oct. 14.
- 1638 The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Victoria, appointed Governor-General, Oct. 14.
- 1639 British troops successful at battle of Longwood, March 4.
- 1640 Battle of the British at Chippewa, July 26.
- 1641 Battle of Land's Lane.
- 1642 Naval battle on Lake Champlain.
- 1643 Treaty of Ghent closes the war.
- 1644 Sir George Sherbrooke becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
- 1645 Political agitation in Upper Canada.
- 1646 Career of Robert Baldwin.
- 1647 Death of Richmond appointed Governor-General.
- 1648 Lower Canada joins the Dominion of Canada.
- 1649 Antagonism between the French and English in the Dominion of Canada.
- 1650 William Oakes incorporated.
- 1651 First agitation against the Orangemen.
- 1652 Agitation in Upper Canada on the alien bill.
- 1653 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by mob.
- 1654 Petition against sale of revenues.
- 1655 First agitation for responsible government in Upper Canada.
- 1656 Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Lower Canada.
- 1657 Imperial duties surrendered to the Canadian Assembly.
- 1658 The Papineau Army aim at a total separation from Great Britain.
- 1659 First Canadian reformer, Lord Durham.
- 1660 House of Assembly refuse supplies.
- 1661 Commence measures the British Parliament.
- 1662 Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business.
- 1663 House of Assembly in Canada and the United States.
- 1664 Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada.
- 1665 Rebellion in Upper Canada begins.
- 1666 Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.
- 1667 Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States.
- 1668 Affair of the "Carillon".
- 1669 Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 15.
- 1670 Affair of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel".
- 1671 End of the rebellion in Upper Canada.
- 1672 Reorganization of Sir Francis Head, who is succeeded by Lord Durham.
- 1673 Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
- 1674 Lord Sydenham appointed Governor.
- 1675 Settlement of the clergy reserves question.
- 1676 Responsible government established.
- 1677 Death of Lord Sydenham.
- 1678 Charles P. Thompson Governor.
- 1679 Sir Charles Metcalfe appointed Governor.
- 1680 Government removed from Kingston to Montreal.
- 1681 Great fire in Quebec.
- 1682 Lord Elgin Governor-General, October.
- 1683 Agitation over the Rebellion, Lower bill.
- 1684 Continued agitation over the Rebellion, Lower bill.
- 1685 Association to the United States advocated by the opposition.
- 1686 Great riots in Montreal.
- 1687 Destruction of Parliament House, April 26.
- 1688 Attack on Lord Elgin.
- 1689 Subsidies of the agitation.
- 1690 Reciprocity with United States urged.
- 1691 Construction of new railways.
- 1692 Cheaper postage rates introduced.
- 1693 Great fire at Montreal.
- 1694 Government removed to Quebec by English Parliament, May 9.
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- 2229 Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.
- 2230 Great fire in Quebec, June 16.
- 2231 Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that nation.
- 2232 Lord Dufferin made Governor-General, Nov. 28.
- 2233 British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair.
- 2234 Reorganization of Ministry; Macdonald forms a new cabinet.
- 2235 Death of Sir Allan M'Nair.
- 2236 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 18.
- 2237 Confederate refugees make raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19.
- 2238 Canadian arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 11.
- 2239 General Dix proclaims reprisals; order recalled by President Lincoln.
- 2240 Parliament agrees to a confederation.
- 2241 Great fire at Quebec.
- 2242 Canada Parliament vote £100,000 for defense of the Dominion

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL, AND MODERN HISTORY

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SUPPLEMENT XXIII.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1888 Major Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21.
- President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the International Act, August 22.
- Flood at Augusta, Ga., destroyed 81,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12.
- Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese to Board of Trade, Sept. 29.
- U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the laws "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 22.
- The "Marshalls" deny letter to Lord Salisbury West made public, Oct. 24.
- Lord Salisbury West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 25.
- National Election for President, the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6.
- Official yellow fever bulletin gives total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4,703, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10.
- U. S. men-of-war "Albatross" and "Yankee" sailed for Haiti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12.
- 1889 Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 2.
- Nagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 2 a. m., Jan. 10.
- Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4.
- The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20.
- Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4.
- Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27.
- Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22.
- Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30.
- Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4.
- Declaration by Lord of Johnston, Pa., 1,000 to 15,000 lives lost; over \$20,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31.
- Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Sage, defending Justice Field, Aug. 12.
- International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 2.
- North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2.
- Trial of Cronin suspects began Aug. 20, ended Dec. 16. Cronin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty and received life sentences; Kruse, imprisonment three years; Seggs found not guilty.
- David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4.
- Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6.
- 1890 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 14.
- La grippe or influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States, Dec. 6.
- Death of Gen. Crook at Chicago, March 19.
- Art approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, April 25.
- Argument of Gen. Fremont at New York City, July 13.
- First exhibition of electricity at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6.
- First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 21.
- Act forbidding the use of the mail for political purposes, approved Sept. 19.
- The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6.
- The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1.
- Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15.
- Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 25.
- 1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 12.
- Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29.
- International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.
- Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representative, Jan. 12.
- Sixty Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15.
- Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 8.
- Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 12.
- Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14.
- Charles Foster of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21.
- Copyright bill passed Congress, March 2.
- Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3.
- French legislation bill passed, March 3.
- The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 3.
- The settlement of Indians in the U. S. army authorized, March 6.
- Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 15.
- Launching of 11 battles at New Orleans, March 15.
- Niagara Canal Party sails, March 14.
- American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 20.
- Beast of the Italian Minister, Roman Fava, March 31.
- 21st anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6.
- Ground broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27.
- Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 22.
- Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20.
- "The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20.
- Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 22.
- Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, May 22.
- The Car of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12.
- Surrender of the Chilian ship, Itata, at Valparaiso, to the U. S., June 4.
- First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 12.
- International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25.
- Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26.
- Treasurer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 20.
- \$250,000 accepted from the State for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July 1.
- Lith lith against the Chinese, August 1.
- Ship on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12.
- Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21.
- Smoking powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25.
- The "Majestic" breaks the transatlantic record, time being 54:18 hrs., Aug. 5.
- Chinese ships in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 12.
- Bismarck experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19.
- The "Trenton" breaks the transatlantic record of the "Majestic," time 54:10 hrs., Aug. 19.
- Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22.
- Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 22.
- Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1.
- Exposition statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 1.
- Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11.
- Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16.
- U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26.
- Argument in the Salvador case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begins in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9.
- Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7.
- 1892 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5.
- Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5.
- Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7.
- Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8.
- Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24.
- The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 5.
- Ex-Congressman W. H. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Vice Judge Cooley, assigned, March 21.
- Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24.
- French Extradition Treaty signed, March 25.
- The Silver bill shelved, March 28.
- The Free Wood bill passed, April 7.
- Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14.
- Sancti Recreation, S. D., opened, April 15.
- Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16.
- Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16.
- The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18.
- U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19.
- The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21.
- The President lays Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.
- Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5.
- Terrible floods in the Mississippi valley, May 8-15.
- Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7.
- The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8.
- The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10.
- Association of American authors formed, May 11.
- Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 20.
- Republican National Convention held, June 2.
- Benjamin Harrison and Whitlaw Reid nominated, June 10.
- Democratic National Convention held, June 21.
- Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 25.
- Poor Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27.
- Honested, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 28.
- Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1.
- The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21.
- Great storm in Minnesota, July 20.
- The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21.
- Confederate General Campbell shot by Berkman, July 25.
- Confederate General Campbell shot by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 25.
- Insane Steamer "City of Paris" breaks the ocean record, July 29.
- U. S. Court grants injunction interfering with railroad trains, July 29.
- Insane Steamer "City of Paris" in and near Chicago, July 6-10, July 17 and 18.
- Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17.
- American Republics invited to Sand Creek, July 27.
- President proclaims the Fall River, Ill., Aug. 2.
- Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 12.
- 68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 12.
- United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 25.
- New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27.
- Earthquake with great loss of life at Dallas, Texas, Aug. 27.
- Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 5.
- President proclaims the Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5.
- Annuity granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27.
- Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 5.
- Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7.
- Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6.
- 1893 Famous Mera case settled with Spain, Oct. 25.
- Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened, Dec. 1.
- 1894 Utah, 46th State, admitted, Jan. 6.
- William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 5.
- U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20.
- Great Gold Discoveries of Elkhart, July 15.
- U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15.
- Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 22.
- Commodore Dwyer destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
- Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
- Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 12.
- 1899 Beginning of war for suppression of Animagado and his followers, Filipino Insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4.
- Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.
- 1900 City of Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost.
- Tireless forces of U. S. give population 76,283,210.
- 1901 President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14.
- 1902 Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, March 4.
- 1903 Incoquina Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 20, 400 lives lost.
- 1904 Panama Canal property bought by U. S., Feb. 16.
- 1904 Theodore Roosevelt elected President, Nov. 6.
- 1905 Wireless message sent from Kansas City to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles, Jan. 15.
- 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20.
- 1907 Great financial depression, Oct. 18-20.
- 1908 Byerstown, Pa., theatre burned, 175 lives lost, January.
- 1909 Wm. H. Taft elected President, Nov. 2.
- 1910 Payne-Aldrich tariff law approved, Aug. 6.
- 1912 Devastating floods in Mississippi Valley; over 200,000 people rendered homeless.
- 1912 Woodrow Wilson elected president, Nov. 2.
- 1914 Marines landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 21.
- 1915 Scientist Richardson found Chicago harbor, 571 lives lost, July.
- 1915 W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, resigned.
- 1916 Woodrow Wilson re-elected president, Nov. 7.
- 1917 War declared against Germany, April 6.
- 1918 President Wilson signs army conscription bill, May 18.
- 1918 Germany asks for an armistice, Oct. 6.
- 1918 Armistice signed, Nov. 11.
- 1919 Theodore Roosevelt died, Jan. 6.

