

24—The next General Methodist Conference appointed to meet in Toronto in September, 1896.

Celebration of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's 76th birthday.

28—The American Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, died.

The annual meeting of the Ontario and Quebec Baptist Convention held in Toronto; 250 delegates were present.

31—Corner-stone of new Independent Order of Foresters' Hall laid by Lord Aberdeen in Toronto.

JUNE.

1—Chatelle, the murderer of Jessie Keith, hanged in Stratford.

3—Nine lives lost by a fire in a Fifeshire colliery.

During May 768 immigrants arrived in Winnipeg.

7—Statue of Sir John A. Macdonald unveiled at Montreal by the Governor-General.

Immense tract of territory flooded, and 50 lives lost, by a cloudburst in Stuttgart, Germany.

8—Debate in the House of Commons on the copyright question.

9—The revenue for May shows an increase of \$434,000 over May, 1894.

Fatal explosion of fire-damp in Silesia; 460 miners entombed.

14—Manitoba returns an answer to the remedial order, in which they give the reasons for not accepting.

Fresh complications in Nicaragua. Insults offered to the British Consul and his wife.

15—The Bering Sea Bill receives its second reading in the British Commons.

Seventy horses and cattle were killed near Qu'Appelle by a 48 hours' visitation of peculiar grey flies.

17—Returns show that 1,823 railway employees were killed in the United States during the past year, and 23,422 were injured.

19—John Hendershott and William D. Welfer hanged at St. Thomas for the murder of Wm. Hendershott.

21—Opening of the Baltic North Sea Canal by the German Emperor.

The vote on the resolution censuring Hon. Mr. Haggart for the Curran Bridge robbery was defeated by a majority of 37.

22—Liberals defeated in the English House of Commons.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, English Secretary of State for War, resigns.

Resignation of the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British armies, is announced.

24—Rosebery resigns the Premiership; Lord Salisbury asked to form a Ministry.

28—Great fire in San Francisco. Estimated loss, \$1,500,000; many lives lost.

Fourteen thousand Spanish troops despatched to Cuba.

JULY.

1—C. W. A. meet at Waterloo.

Statue of Sir John Macdonald unveiled at Ottawa.

Dominion Day celebrations throughout Canada.

5—The French Treaty comes up for its third reading in the House.

6—The argument regarding disputed Dominion and Provincial accounts will be resumed at Montreal on September 5.

At Elkhart, Indiana, six hundred people

fell 40 feet, by the collapse of a bridge, while they were watching a boat race. Several fatal injuries were received.

Michael Cleary, living near Clonna, Ireland, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for burning his wife as a witch.

The medalists in the second-class professional examinations at Toronto and Ottawa Normal School are both ladies.

8—The British Parliament dissolved. Writs for a new election issued.

Salisbury defends the House of Lords.

Fire wiped out three-fourths of the Town of Lorneville, a suburb of Cornwall.

A wave of devastation sweeps over Kansas, Missouri and adjacent States. The storm's focus embraced an area of 200 miles. Traffic on railroads suspended. About 50 lives lost.

9—The Government pledged to meet for another session on the 6th of January, 1896. They will enforce the remedial order on Manitoba.

10—A plot against the Czar's life has been discovered at St. Petersburg, and eight of the conspirators have been arrested.

The first section of an excursion train filled with pilgrims, bound for the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, Que., was run into by the second section. Thirteen persons killed and many injured.

Opening of the great Rifle Meeting at Bisley.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias at Hamilton; 100 representatives.

10—The Canadian Argonauts lose a desperate race on the Thames to the Cambridge crew.

The Canadian cases before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have been posted until after the general election.

Death of Mr. Warden King, a prominent Montreal business man.

11—Serious charges laid by Mr. Lister in the House of Commons for perjury and forgery, against the Customs Department, in connection with the firm of Boyd, Ryrie & Campbell. Hon. Clarke Wallace defends the department.

The Cornell crew suffer a bad defeat on the Thames River by the Trinity Hall crew.

12—For the half year ending June 30, 2,322 immigrants arrived in Winnipeg.

The first carload of cheese ever exported from Winnipeg was shipped to Montreal.

Archbishop Cleary has issued a circular to the clergy of Kingston Diocese, asking for aid for the Irish Parliamentary party in the forthcoming elections.

The steamer Kite, with the Peary Relief Expedition on board, sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, for Greenland.

Orange celebrations all over Canada.

13—Eleven buildings were burned at Aylmer.

At Bisley the Canadian team were beaten by England in the Kolapore Cup Match, but won the Colonial prize.

Fighting at Formosa; seven hundred Chinese attack Hanichu, on July 10; 200 of them were killed, and many captured. On the Japanese side the loss was eleven men.

Great damage to crops in the County of Huron on account of the drouth.

16—Winnipeg Exhibition opened.

The bodies of the Pletzel children found in a cellar in Toronto; supposed to have been murdered by H. H. Holmes.

Steamer Cibola destroyed by fire at Lew-