

First Methodist Church, St. Thomas, burned. Loss, \$25,000.

22—60 miners lost their lives in a terrific explosion in Wyoming.

Rich find of gold reported in the Rainy Lake District of Manitoba.

Mr. Gladstone presided over a meeting of Grand Trunk shareholders in London which passed resolutions condemning Sir Henry Tyler's management.

23—The Village of Ballara, Italy, wiped out by a landslide extending two-thirds of a mile.

Mr. Stratton's bill to tax bicyclists defeated.

25—Attempted assassination and dangerous wounding of Li Hung Chang, Chinese Viceroy.

27—The Spring Assizes open at London, Lindsay, Pembroke and Stratford. Amedee Chatelle's trial for the murder of the girl Jessie Keith commences at Stratford.

28—Resignation of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper from the Cabinet.

Spanish forces defeated by the rebels in Cuba.

Ten persons arraigned in Ireland for the burning of a woman named Cleary for witchcraft.

29—Amedee Chatelle, the murderer of Jessie Keith, was found guilty and sentenced by Chief Justice Armour to be hanged on June 1.

30—Mrs. Taylor of Lucan died at London, at the age of 104.

APRIL.

1—Anniversary of Bismarck's birthday, 81 years. A national fete throughout Germany in his honor. He received over one million congratulatory letters and telegrams.

2—House of Commons passes the Welsh Disestablishment Bill through its second reading by a vote of 304 to 260.

4—A \$2,500 grant made by the Imperial Government for the relief of Newfoundland.

Mrs. Beaton's (of Burlington) suit for libel against The Globe and other papers. Failure to bring in a verdict.

5—Goderich Grand Opera House and several business establishments burned. Total loss, about \$30,000.

8—The financial returns of the Dominion for March gazetted. They show a deficit of \$1,000,000, as compared with returns of March, 1894.

9—Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper withdraws his resignation from the Cabinet.

10—Floods have done great damage in Hungary.

The Russian Government is enforcing the edict of 1893 against the Jews.

11—William Court Gully appointed Speaker of the English House of Commons.

16—Severe earthquake shocks experienced in parts of Italy, Austria and Hungary.

17—Japan opposed to the proposed alliance with China.

Ontario Educational Association meet in their 39th annual convention in Toronto.

18—The Chinese-Japan Treaty.

Li Hung Chang accedes to Japan's conditions.

Publication of Woman's Globe.

Opening of the 5th session of the seventh Parliament of Canada.

19—Severe earthquake in Laibach, Germany; 50,000 people made homeless.

Government debate commenced.

23—5,000 omnibus drivers demand higher pay and go on strike in Paris.

Peel, ex-Speaker English House of Commons, created a Viscount.

25—Nicaragua Republic submits to the English ultimatum.

Protests entered by Russia, France and Germany against the China and Japan treaty.

26—Great fire in Montreal, in cigar factory of W. C. McDonald. Many killed and injured.

27—Hartney, Manitoba, suffers from a destructive fire.

29—British forces take possession of Corinto, Nicaragua, no opposition being made to their landing.

30—Prairie fires have been doing enormous damage in Boisbervain District, Manitoba.

The official figures of the police census show the population of New York to be 1,843,866.

MAY.

1—President Tyler and the old Board resign the management of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Labor celebrations throughout Europe. Rioting in Hungary.

2—Trial of Clara Ford for the murder of Frank Westwood, in Toronto, commences.

3—British budget brought down; a surplus of over three-quarters of a million announced.

4—Canadian budget presented by the Hon. George E. Foster.

6—The British evacuate Nicaragua, upon condition that indemnity will be paid within two weeks.

Clara Ford declared not guilty of the murder of Frank Westwood.

8—Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson elected President of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Japan compromises with the powers by relinquishing her claim to Lalo Tung, and receiving instead an additional indemnity of £10,000,000.

President Cleveland, in a speech, opposes the movement for free silver.

13—Continued ill health of Lord Rosebery; urged by his physicians to resign the Premiership.

17—The British steamer Billeton burned outside of Penang. All on board lost.

Russia prepares to invade India.

18—A state of anarchy in Formosa. A King elected who will resist Japanese possession.

Confederation between Canada and Newfoundland declared a dead issue.

20—The City of Florence visited with a violent earthquake; worst known since 1445; 3,000 houses damaged and many people killed.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gives Sir Oliver Mowat special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada's judgment regarding prohibition.

The trade returns for April in Canada show an increase of \$758,000 over April, 1894.

21—Disastrous conflagration in St. Alban's, Vermont. Estimated loss, \$750,000; 500 people left without shelter.

22—According to the annual report of the Minister of Justice, there are in Canada 1,223 penitentiary prisoners.

23—The output of coal in Great Britain last year was 180,000,000 tons; of the United States, 164,486,209 tons.

24—The next appointment, 1896.

Celebration of the 76th birthday of the Queen.

28—The Annual Meeting of the Quebec Baptist Convention.

31—Cornerstone of the Forest Hill Hotel laid in Toronto.

1—Chatelle, hanged in Str.

3—Nine live colliers.

During May Winnipeg.

7—Statue of Lord Dufferin unveiled at Montreal.

Immense train of 50 lives lost, Germany.

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

9—The revenue of the Province of Ontario for 1895.

Fatal explosion in the mines of Ontario.

14—Manitoba remedial order for not a fresh complaint offered to wife.

15—The Berlin reading in the Seventy hor near Qu'Appel peculiar grey.

17—Returns of employees were being the past year.

19—John Herter hanged at Wm. Henders.

21—Opening by the German.

The vote on Mr. Haggart's bill was defeated.

22—Liberals of Commons.

Mr. Campbell's resignation of Commons.

Resignation of Commons.

24—Rosebery Lord Salisbury.

28—Great fire in London, \$1,500,000 loss.

Fourteen thousand patched to Cuba.

1—C. W. A. Statue of Sir Ottawa.

Dominion Day in Canada.

5—The French third reading.

6—The argument in the Dominion and Province of Ontario.

At Elkhart, 1