

election and institution of municipal governments.—Death of Archibald Forbes, British war correspondent.

April. Visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland.

1. Death of Professor St. George Mivart, English naturalist and scientific writer.
 4. Death of Ghazi Osman Pasha, Turkish general.
 6. Decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals adverse to the right of William S. Taylor to Governor's office.
 7. The Philippine Islands constituted, by order of the United States Secretary of War, a military division consisting of four departments.—Appointment of the Second Philippine Commission by the President of the United States.—Death of Frederick L. Child, American landscape painter.
 10. Death of Frank H. Cushing, American ethnologist.
 12. Act of Congress of the United States to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico.
 14. Opening of the Paris Exposition, with unfinished preparations.
 17. Cession to the United States by Samoan chiefs of the islands in that group lying east of the 171st degree of west longitude.
 19. Death of Robert Aam Mowbray Stevenson, British artist.
 21. Meeting of the third Ecumenical Conference on Protestant Foreign Missions, at New York.—Death of Alphonse M. Edwards, French naturalist.
 23. Death of George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, Scottish author.
 26. Great fire in the city of Ottawa, Canada, and the town of Hull, on the opposite shore of the river.
 30. Approval of an Act of the Congress of the United States "to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii."
- May 1.** Meeting, at Rock Island, Illinois, of the national convention of the United Christian Party, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.—Institution of civil government in Porto Rico, induction into office of Governor Charles H. Allen.—Death of Mihály (Michael) Munkácsy, Hungarian painter.
10. Meeting of the national conventions of the two wings of the People's Party, at Cincinnati and at Sioux Falls, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.
 16. Dissolution of the Indian Parliament by the King.
 18. Relief of Mafeking, after a siege of seven months by the Boers.
 21. Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that it had no jurisdiction in the matter of the disputed governorship of Kentucky.
 23. Passage of the Meat Inspection Bill in the German Reichstag.—Death of Jonas Gilman Clark, founder of Clark University.
 24. Proclamation by Lord Roberts of the annexation of the Orange Free State to the dominions of the British Queen.
 28. Partial destruction of railway near Peking by "Boxers."—Death of Sir George Grove, English musician.
 30. Congress of Cape Colony Afrikaners to protest against the annexation of the Boer republics.
 31. Occupation of Johannesburg by the British forces.—Arrival at Peking of British, American, French, Italian, Russian and Japanese guards for the legations.
- June 1-3.** Fruitless peace parley between British and Boer military commanders.
2. Meeting of the national convention of the Socialist Labor Party, at New York, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.—Death of Clarence Cook, American art critic and writer.
 3. Election of a new Italian Parliament; resignation of the Pelloux Ministry; formation of a new cabinet under Saracco.
 5. Occupation of Pretoria, the capital of the South African Republic, by the British forces.—Death of Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, American divine.—Death of Stephen Crane, author and journalist.—Death of Miss Mary H. Kingsley, African explorer.
 6. Approval by the President of the United States of an act providing for the civil government of Alaska.
 10. International force of marines from foreign fleets at Taku started for Peking under Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour.
 11. Murder at Peking of Mr. Sugiyama, the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation.—Counter proclamation of President Steyn, declaring the annexation of the Orange Free State to be null and void.
 12. Death of Lucretia Peabody Hale, American author.
 - 12-15. Second fruitless discussion of terms of peace between the British and Boer military leaders.
 13. Massacre of native Christians and burning of foreign buildings by "Boxers" in Peking.
 16. Opening of the Elbe and Trave Canal.—Election of municipal officers throughout the island of Cuba, under an election law promulgated by the military governor in the previous April.—Death of the Prince de Joinville, son of King Louis Philippe of France.
 17. Bombardment and capture of Taku forts by the allied fleets.
 19. Meeting, at Philadelphia, of the national convention of the Republican Party, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.