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ALDEN'S  
LIVING TOPICS  
CYCLOPEDIA

A RECORD OF  
RECENT EVENTS AND OF THE WORLD'S PROGRESS IN  
ALL DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE.



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## ALDEN'S LIVING TOPICS MAGAZINE.

ALDEN'S LIVING TOPICS MAGAZINE will record such items concerning current events and the progress of knowledge as one would naturally look for in a first-class cyclopedia were it up-to-date—which no cyclopedia is or possibly can be, because of its magnitude and cost; and yet the average reader inquires more concerning things of the past three years than concerning things of the preceding three centuries.

The special mission of LIVING TOPICS will be to supplement all high-class cyclopedias, by the adequate treatment of new topics, and by bringing the treatment of older topics up to the latest possible date, and so make itself indispensable to every owner of any cyclopedia.

Topics will be treated in alphabetical order, and as often as the alphabet is covered, a new series will begin and the same course be resumed.

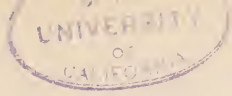
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## ALDEN'S LIVING TOPICS CYCLOPEDIA.

The bound volumes of ALDEN'S LIVING TOPICS MAGAZINE will be known as ALDEN'S LIVING TOPICS CYCLOPEDIA, an appendix at the end of each volume bringing important items preceding close to the date of issue.

Volume one is now ready in cloth binding; price (ajan) 50 cents.

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## ALDEN'S LIVING TOPICS CYCLOPEDIA.

ABBAS II. (PASHA), khedive of Egypt: b. July 14, 1874; confirmed in the succession Jan. 12, 1892, and formally invested April 14. After an inspection of the troops in Jan., 1894, he made disparaging remarks about the army; and the annual budget, published the same month, bewailed the debt and heavy taxes, and proposed a decrease in the army of occupation and the dismissal of foreign officers. Under British remonstrance, however, he retracted, and Jan. 26, issued an order praising the native and British officers. April 14, 1894, Riaz Pasha resigned the prime ministry, his associates retiring with him, and Nubar Pasha succeeded. In June the khedive went to Constantinople, visiting the sultan June 25, and subsequently visited several European countries. Dec. 2 he officially opened a steam tramway, constructed by the Suez Canal Company, between Ismaila and Port Said. Nubar Pasha resigned the premiership Nov. 11, 1895, on account of age, and Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, minister of war and marine, was expected to succeed him.

ABBEY, EDWIN AUSTIN, artist: b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1853. Perhaps his most important painting is the Search for the Holy Grail, a decorative treatment of the frieze of the large delivery-room in the new Boston Public Library, opened in 1895. In the same year he published The Comedies of William Shakespeare, with 131 drawings, 4 vols., large 8vo.

ABBOTT, AUSTIN, lawyer: b. in Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1831. In 1894 he completed A Digest of New York Statutes and Reports, of which he had been joint editor with his brother Benj. Vaughan Abbott, till 1884, and editor by himself subsequently. He also published New Cases selected chiefly from decisions of the courts of the state of New York (1894).

ABBOTT, CHARLES CONRAD, M.D., naturalist: b. in Trenton, N. J., June 4, 1843. Among his latest works are Travels in a Tree-Top (1894); and The Birds About Us (1895).

ABBOTT, EDWARD, clergyman and author: b. in Farmington, Me., July 15, 1841. In 1895 he again became editor of the *Literary World*, Boston, which office he had filled years ago.

ABBOTT, LYMAN, D.D., editor of the *Outlook*, New York; and pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He has published *New Streams in Old Channels* (selections from his writings, 1894); and, with C. H. Morse and Herbert Vaughan Abbott, has edited *The Plymouth Hymnal for the Church, the Social Meeting, and the Home*.

ABBOTT, W. L., M.D., naturalist and explorer: b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1861. He has recently presented to the National Museum at Washington, D. C., a large collection of prepared skins, skeletons, and skulls of animals and birds from different regions of Africa and Asia. In June, 1895, he sent a large number from the Pamirs, including the skins of 228 birds and over 100 mammals, of which more than half have been hitherto unknown to science. With these were a number of stones on which are engraved prayers and charms.

ABD-UL-HAMID, sultan of Turkey: b. Sept. 22, 1842; proclaimed sultan, in succession to his brother Murad V., Aug. 31, 1876. He is said to give industrious attention to the administration of the government. Outrages upon Armenians in 1894 and 1895 brought earnest remonstrance from England and the other Powers to which reform had been promised in the treaty of Berlin. After many denials and evasions the Porte ordered a commission of inquiry in Nov., 1894; and in May, 1895, the Powers united in recommending a plan of reform. (See ARMENIANS.) The Porte rejected their recommendations; but, under pressure, in June a change was made in the ministry, and the reforms approved. New outrages led to an imperative note from the Powers to the Porte in Aug., 1895. Events were hastened by riots among the Armenians in Constantinople and elsewhere in Sept. and Oct., when many Armenians were massacred by Turkish mobs, the police not resisting but even joining in the outrages. In Oct., 1895, a Russian war-ship arrived at Constantinople from the Black Sea squadron, the other ships remaining near the mouth of the Bosphorus. The British Mediterranean squadron was held within easy reach of the Dardanelles.

The sultan was slow to assent to the demand of the Powers, being said to fear assassination or overthrow by the young Turkish party, which demands reforms for Turkish communities as full as are granted to Armenians. Some outbreaks of Turks in Constantinople were bloodily suppressed in Oct., 1895. At length an irade was issued approving the plan of reform, with some modifications. (See *TURKEY*.) Early in Nov. the sultan requested of the British authorities protection against threatened local attacks. A great Moslem demonstration had been arranged for Nov. 1, but was countermanded in fear of the consequences, the sultan declaring that he intended to proclaim a constitution, but later cancelling this notice. Revolutionary placards were posted even at the Porte, and massacres are reported in many places. Kiamil Pasha, the grand-vizier, was dismissed Nov. 5. and Nov. 7 a new ministry was announced with Rifat Pasha as grand-vizier. At the same time the Porte relieved the Ottoman Bank, in Constantinople, of its obligation to pay gold for notes, so relieving the financial stringency. At a banquet in Guildhall, London, Nov. 9. Lord Salisbury delivered a speech which was understood as a distinct warning to the sultan that the disorders of Turkey must be reformed, and an assurance that the European Powers would be united in enforcing this demand. (See *TURKEY*.)

ABDURRAHMAN KHAN, ameer of Afghanistan: acknowledged ameer by the British government in 1880. In Jan., 1894, he was appointed K.G.C.S.I. by Queen Victoria, and in July was invited to visit England. His subsidy of £120,000, received from England, was increased in 1894 to £180,000. Though sometimes thought in sympathy with Russia, his severe illness in Oct., 1894, caused great uneasiness in England. Under agreement with the Indian government, a commission was sent in 1894 to define the boundaries on the frontiers of Klyber, Kurram, and Beluchistan. Some of these under Col. Turner had an encounter Nov. 3, with a large body of Waziri tribesmen, and lost 20 soldiers and 23 followers, the Waziri loss being about 250.

ABELL, GEORGE WILLIAM, publisher: b. Dec. 21, 1842; d. in Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1894. At the time of his death he had been many years connected with the management of the Baltimore Sun.

ABERDEEN, JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF, sits in the House of Lords as Viscount Gordon; the governor-general of Canada: b. Aug. 3, 1847. The popularity of his administration was acknowledged by a welcome and reception given him and his countess by the mayor and corporation of Halifax, Aug. 1, 1894, when the city-hall was crowded with a brilliant assembly, and Lord Aberdeen made a felicitous address. In the summer of 1895 he went to Manitoba, and conferred with the governor of the province as to the public-school question. The conference somewhat relieved the strain of the crisis. The difficulty however was rather alleviated than removed, and in Nov., members of the cabinet were threatening resignation if the legislature of the Dominion should interfere with the Manitoba schools. (See CANADA and MANITOBA.)

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY, Aberdeen, Scotland: chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; lord rector, the Marquis of Huntley; principal, Sir William Dugdale Geddes, LL.D. In conjunction with Glasgow University it sends J. A. Campbell, LL.D., as its representative to parliament. In the last term of 1894 there were 23 professors, and 695 students. The library contained more than 80,000 volumes.

ABYSSINIA: a county of North Africa, a protectorate of Italy. In 1894, Menelek, king of Shoa and acknowledged practically as negus or emperor of Abyssinia since the death of John, formally repudiated the treaty with Italy made in 1889, on the ground that his consent had been obtained by fraud, and a control obtained over the country which he never intended to give. The Italians maintained control however in the city and district of Massowah, and held by force the protectorate, Menelek becoming simply a rebel leader in the more remote regions. Gen. Baratieri conducted a long, but on the whole victorious campaign against him till Oct., 1895, when Menelek was killed by lightning, and his death apparently brought the organized resistance to an end. It is said that the Abyssinian force numbers some 200,000, of which one-third are armed with rifles, many of them breech-loaders, but it is not believed that they will effectually resist the Italians.

ACADEMIE FRANÇAISE, the French Academy, founded in 1635. In 1894 four members were elected to



fill vacancies in the forty memberships, viz: Jose Maria de Hérédia, Feb. 22; Albert Sorel, May 31; Paul Charles Joseph Bourget, May 31; and Henri Houssaye, Dec. 6; and Jules Lemaitre was elected in March, 1895.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, NATIONAL: a society of artists, founded in New York in 1826. The new academicians elected May 9, 1894, were Francis C. Jones, J. Carroll Beckwith, and Alfred Kappes; associates: Harry W. Watrous, William H. Howe, Cecilia Beaux, B. West Clinedinst, Edmund C. Tarbell, and Henry O. Walker. The council for 1894-95 consisted of President Thomas Waterman Wood, Vice-President Horace W. Robbins, Corresponding Secretary J. C. Nicoll, Recording Secretary George H. Smillie, Treasurer J. D. Smillie, Edwin H. Blashfield, H. Bolton Jones, Thomas Moran, James M. Hart, Olin L. Warner, and Walter Shirlaw. The Thomas B. Clarke prize of \$300 was awarded at the annual exhibition of 1894 to Harry W. Watrous, and at the exhibition of 1895 to Henry O. Walker. The Julius Hallgarten prizes of \$300, \$200, and \$100 were awarded in 1894 to Edmund C. Tarbell, Edith Mitchell, and Mrs. J. F. Murphy; and in 1895 to George R. Basse, Jr., Charles C. Curran, and Francis Day. The Norman W. Dodge prize of \$300 was awarded in 1894 to Clara T. McChesney, and in 1895 to Edith Mitchell Prellwitz. These prizes are not open to the academicians.

The academy school for 1894-95 opened Oct. 1, 1894. The instructors were Edgar M. Ward, Charles Y. Turner, Francis C. Jones, J. D. Smillie, Olin L. Warner, Frederick Dielman, and Professor Thomas Eakins. There were between 200 and 300 students.

The annual distribution of prizes was made May 11, 1894, the most important being the Havemeyer Travelling scholarship of \$750 for study abroad under supervision of the academy, which was given to Harry M. Walcott, of Rutherford, N. J., who also received \$100 from the Hallgarten school prize fund and the Suydam silver medal. In Sept., 1894, the academy building at the corner of 23d Street and 3d Avenue was bought by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the academy having however the use of the building for more than a year. The sale is said to have given the academy \$610,000 for re-investment.

ACTORS' FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a beneficiary society of actors, incorporated in New York in 1882: President, A. M. Palmer; secretary, David Frohman; headquarters, 12 West 28th Street, New York. The annual report, June 5, 1894, showed the assets to be \$224,546.82, against \$230,325.17 the year before. The total receipts for the year were \$38,923.63; expenditures, \$43,201.18, of which \$31,926.51 was paid for relief, funeral, physicians' expenses, medicines, etc., in different cities. The persons relieved from the beginning numbered 4,669, and the burials 736; money spent for such assistance \$266,701.01. The 14th annual meeting was held in New York June 4, 1895. The treasurer's report showed a cash balance from the year before, \$29,034.64; receipts for the year, \$37,647.30; disbursements, \$37,956.78; of which \$29,079.54 were for relief, etc.; cash invested in bonds and mortgages, \$180,000; total assets June 4, 1895, \$224,162.44. The number of persons relieved during the year was 524. The fund receives from the city of New York of one-half the theatrical license moneys, amounting during the year to \$11,650.

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, lawyer and railroad manager: b. in Boston, May 27, 1835. In 1894 he published *Antinomianism in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1636-38*; and in 1895 *Charles Francis Adams*, in the *American Statesmen Series*.

ADAMS, CHARLES KENDALL, LL.D.; president of the University of Wisconsin: b. at Derby, Vt., Jan. 24, 1835. He was editor-in-chief of the revised *Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia*, published in New York in 1893-95. He published in 1895 *Democracy and Monarchy in France*.

ADAMS, HERBERT BAXTER, associate professor of history in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: b. in Amherst, Mass., April 16, 1850. He has published the *Life and Writings of Jared Sparks*, comprising *Selections from his Journals and Correspondence* (2 vols., Boston, 1894). He continues in 1895 to edit the series of contributions to *American Educational History*, published by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

ADELBERT COLLEGE. See WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

ADIRONDACKS, a forest region of northern New



York. The report of the state engineer in 1894 showed that there are included in the state park owned by the state 550,000 acres, mostly in virgin forest. Common complaint declaring that the law of 1893, which allowed the cutting of evergreen trees not less than 12 inches in diameter, was greatly abused, a mass-meeting was held in Utica, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1894, which urged the repeal of that law, protested against the sale of any of these lands, and urged further legislation in protection of the forest and the water supply dependent on it.

ADRIAN COLLEGE, at Adrian, Mich.: Instructors at the close of 1894, 15; students, 250; number of graduates since organization, 350; vols. in library, 6,000; value of property, \$150,000. President, D. C. Thomas, A.M., B. PH.

AËRIAL NAVIGATION. July 31, 1894, Mr. Hiram S. Maxim experimented with a flying-machine, the lifting power of which was an aëroplane driven forward by a steam propellor. The machine with its engine weighed 8,000 pounds. It was lifted from the rails on which it ran, and so strongly as to break away from the upper rails meant to hold it down. It was brought to a stop by shutting off the steam, but not before it was broken and disabled. The power of the machine to rise in the air was however demonstrated. Aug. 10, Mr. Maxim read a paper describing this experiment before the mechanical section of the British Association at Oxford. He claimed that he had made the first machine that would lift itself, its motive power, its fuel and water, and its engineer. He believed that flying-machines, however perfected, could not be profitably used for transportation of passengers or freight because of the expense and inevitable danger; but that, like torpedoes, they would prove of most formidable use in war. Professor Samuel P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, was present, and substantially confirmed the claims and views of Mr. Maxim from his experiences in the same department of investigation.

Col. George E. Waring published in 1894 *Aërial Navigation*, translated from an essay in Dutch by J. G. W. Fijrije Van Salverda, formerly administrator of public works in the Netherlands, which expressed sanguine hopes of practical results from Prof. Langley's experiments.

AFGHANISTAN. See ABDURRAHMAN KHAN.

AFRICA. See ABYSSINIA, EGYPT, CAPE COLONY, etc.

## AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE. The condition of the agricultural industry in the United States in the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, is set forth in the following tables. The productive areas were as follows: Corn, 62,582,269 acres, decrease from that of the previous year, 9,454,196 acres; wheat, 34,882,436 acres, increase, 253,018 acres; oats, 27,023,553 acres, decrease, 249,480 acres; rye, 1,944,780 acres, decrease, 93,705 acres; barley, 3,170,602 acres, decrease, 49,769 acres; buckwheat, 789,232 acres, decrease, 26,382 acres; tobacco, 523,103 acres, decrease, 179,849 acres; potatoes, 2,737,973 acres, increase, 132,787 acres; and hay, 48,321,272 acres, decrease, 1,292,197.

The cotton crop of 1895, as reported by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, was as follows in round numbers: North Carolina, 465,000 bales; South Carolina, 800,000; Georgia, 1,300,000; Alabama, 1,000,000; Florida, 60,000; Mississippi, 1,200,000; Louisiana, 600,000; Arkansas, 850,000; Tennessee, 350,000; Texas, 3,155,000; and Indian Territory, 121,000—total crop, 9,901,000 bales.

The sugar crop of Louisiana for the season of 1894-5, was 355,384 short tons, the largest production for a single year in the history of the State. The crop was manufactured in 449 sugar-houses. Licenses were applied for by 534 producers, of whom 471 filed claims for bounty, representing 698,671,135 lbs. of sugar above 80 test, and 2,448,802 lbs. testing less than 80. The bounty on the sugar above 80 test aggregated \$5,553,388.

The rice crop of 1894, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was as follows: North Carolina, 3,937,500 lbs.; South Carolina, 11,372,445; Georgia, 8,688,015; and Louisiana, 98,867,200—total, 122,865,160. The U. S. production is rapidly decreasing. This total was but a little more than half that of the preceding year, the decrease being due to harvest storms in the Carolinas and to a drought during the growing season in Louisiana. Planters are finding it more profitable to work in other crops.

The subjoined tables show the production and value of the other principal crops in 1894:

AGRICULTURE—2.

Quantity and value of the corn and wheat crops in the various states for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894:

States, Etc.	Corn.		Wheat.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Maine.....	520,952	\$381,565	94,950	\$75,011
New Hampshire.....	877,223	666,689	46,540	37,232
Vermont.....	1,835,021	1,266,164	164,984	110,539
Massachusetts.....	1,395,870	851,481	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	280,990	210,749	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	1,404,269	954,903	.....	.....
New York.....	13,854,040	8,450,964	6,297,400	3,904,388
New Jersey.....	8,991,251	4,855,376	1,779,069	1,085,232
Pennsylvania.....	40,749,376	22,412,157	18,848,700	10,555,272
Delaware.....	4,307,228	1,978,753	1,331,499	732,324
Maryland.....	14,268,234	7,134,117	7,313,201	3,949,129
Virginia.....	32,195,858	15,132,053	6,995,249	3,917,339
North Carolina.....	32,959,484	15,490,957	3,475,735	2,250,228
South Carolina.....	18,728,819	12,173,732	807,845	702,825
Georgia.....	35,143,735	20,383,366	1,627,413	1,236,834
Florida.....	5,214,044	3,701,971	.....	.....
Alabama.....	34,760,311	18,422,965	417,274	325,474
Mississippi.....	35,931,213	17,606,294	40,670	30,503
Louisiana.....	17,880,183	11,085,713	.....	.....
Texas.....	69,338,676	38,829,659	6,893,150	3,722,301
Arkansas.....	38,437,824	18,065,777	1,416,254	778,940
Tennessee.....	68,060,316	26,543,523	5,897,788	3,007,872
West Virginia.....	12,611,968	7,188,822	4,816,478	2,889,887
Kentucky.....	67,892,297	29,872,611	11,005,963	5,502,982
Ohio.....	71,973,737	30,948,707	48,444,471	23,737,791
Michigan.....	21,757,447	10,878,724	20,232,058	10,520,670
Indiana.....	96,888,377	35,848,699	43,644,064	20,076,269
Illinois.....	169,121,491	65,957,381	33,312,370	14,990,567
Wisconsin.....	16,292,266	7,331,520	9,366,176	4,776,750
Minnesota.....	18,933,232	8,141,290	37,752,453	18,498,702
Iowa.....	81,344,010	36,604,805	10,737,400	5,368,700
Missouri.....	116,011,654	46,404,662	23,353,920	10,042,186
Kansas.....	41,797,728	17,973,023	35,315,253	15,538,714
Nebraska.....	13,855,524	6,927,763	8,754,900	4,289,901
South Dakota.....	1,490,345	685,559	15,934,255	7,329,757
North Dakota.....	464,664	204,188	33,635,900	14,463,437
Montana.....	37,834	31,024	1,111,735	600,337
Wyoming.....	67,710	44,012	99,607	62,752
Colorado.....	2,473,709	1,508,962	2,144,009	1,393,606
New Mexico.....	451,639	338,729	691,668	608,668
Arizona.....	84,779	84,779	187,000	187,000
Utah.....	209,290	121,353	2,359,544	1,250,558
Nevada.....	.....	.....	112,260	84,195
Idaho.....	45,102	26,610	1,566,775	720,717
Washington.....	110,136	75,994	9,108,420	3,552,284
Oregon.....	333,553	186,790	10,441,071	4,489,661
California.....	1,288,294	734,328	30,376,705	17,314,722
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	2,315,234	1,180,769
Total.....	1,212,770,052	\$554,719,162	460,267,416	\$225,902,025

AGRICULTURE—3.

Quantity and value of the oats and rye crops in the various states for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894:

States, Etc.	Oats.		Rye.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Maine.....	4,294,231	\$1,889,462	17,243	\$13,967
New Hampshire.....	895,276	453,685	15,446	11,430
Vermont.....	3,719,674	1,897,634	41,186	30,066
Massachusetts.....	497,193	213,793	194,688	142,122
Rhode Island.....	112,950	53,087	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	606,352	260,731	207,664	134,982
New York.....	30,320,758	11,325,096	3,610,299	1,949,561
New Jersey.....	3,085,575	1,172,519	1,120,478	616,262
Pennsylvania.....	26,226,740	9,966,161	4,262,616	2,387,065
Delaware.....	427,823	149,738	.....	.....
Maryland.....	2,015,925	786,210	401,382	188,650
Virginia.....	5,400,504	1,998,186	353,307	212,386
North Carolina.....	3,754,034	2,531,775	478,917	334,612
South Carolina.....	4,977,606	2,161,179	19,754	18,964
Georgia.....	7,537,276	3,838,911	131,911	127,954
Florida.....	643,926	392,795	.....	.....
Alabama.....	4,510,347	2,504,277	28,529	27,103
Mississippi.....	1,849,694	869,074	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	785,272	369,078	.....	.....
Texas.....	20,013,119	7,805,116	59,020	44,265
Arkansas.....	5,990,067	2,396,039	21,069	16,012
Tennessee.....	6,511,133	2,278,697	153,383	90,496
West Virginia.....	2,884,724	1,125,642	118,448	67,515
Kentucky.....	10,312,806	3,712,616	457,341	269,831
Ohio.....	29,143,237	9,034,403	1,098,549	494,347
Michigan.....	24,429,574	8,506,055	1,492,154	686,391
Indiana.....	35,809,040	10,742,712	1,013,012	425,498
Illinois.....	109,050,302	31,624,588	2,213,419	951,770
Wisconsin.....	57,870,014	17,361,004	4,311,615	1,833,995
Minnesota.....	50,860,073	15,258,022	1,232,123	529,873
Iowa.....	96,556,672	27,035,868	1,301,706	598,786
Missouri.....	25,440,944	7,377,874	272,642	128,142
Kansas.....	25,705,975	7,968,552	866,731	398,719
Nebraska.....	19,747,400	7,109,034	479,131	229,983
South Dakota.....	5,992,972	2,097,540	29,475	13,559
North Dakota.....	14,114,697	4,093,262	31,395	11,616
Montana.....	2,686,139	832,703	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	506,981	243,351	.....	.....
Colorado.....	1,258,457	578,800	62,946	41,544
New Mexico.....	345,415	172,708	.....	.....
Utah.....	878,097	298,553	66,286	38,923
Idaho.....	1,066,989	341,436	.....	.....
Washington.....	3,197,838	991,330	33,437	18,725
Oregon.....	6,454,805	1,807,345	101,393	57,794
California.....	2,058,784	905,865	387,763	232,658
Total.....	662,036,928	\$214,816,920	26,727,615	\$13,395,476

AGRICULTURE—4.

Quantity and value of the barley and buckwheat crops in the various states for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894:

States, Etc.	Barley.		Buckwheat.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Maine.....	373,909	\$246,780	881,269	\$511,136
New Hampshire.....	123,976	78,105	61,100	37,271
Vermont.....	505,660	303,396	274,109	156,242
Massachusetts.....	39,516	24,895	46,740	31,783
Rhode Island.....	11,100	7,992	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	64,878	43,468
New York.....	4,546,290	2,545,922	4,513,569	2,437,327
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	196,517	127,736
Pennsylvania.....	279,893	134,349	4,091,814	2,168,661
Delaware.....	.....	.....	6,500	3,250
Maryland.....	.....	.....	170,380	95,413
Virginia.....	.....	.....	71,383	38,547
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	31,547	14,827
Texas.....	38,388	21,113	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	36,184	20,263	17,677	10,076
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	315,632	195,692
Kentucky.....	107,998	50,759	.....	.....
Ohio.....	936,453	449,497	189,737	125,226
Michigan.....	1,552,972	776,486	627,216	344,969
Indiana.....	156,658	70,496	92,441	51,767
Illinois.....	647,895	310,990	69,030	53,153
Wisconsin.....	12,480,983	5,616,442	421,022	235,772
Minnesota.....	10,840,644	4,444,664	175,067	103,290
Iowa.....	7,716,458	3,240,912	221,136	165,852
Missouri.....	11,438	5,833	24,739	14,843
Kansas.....	142,243	69,699	32,340	29,106
Nebraska.....	340,963	146,614	38,991	26,514
South Dakota.....	721,286	252,450	9,490	6,169
North Dakota.....	4,058,612	1,461,100	1,444	1,054
Montana.....	116,618	46,647	.....	.....
Colorado.....	345,443	200,357	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	41,661	29,163	.....	.....
Arizona.....	249,150	186,863	.....	.....
Utah.....	207,999	95,680	.....	.....
Nevada.....	253,175	129,119	.....	.....
Idaho.....	335,682	157,771	.....	.....
Washington.....	1,595,223	510,471	.....	.....
Oregon.....	1,369,991	452,097	9,994	5,497
California.....	11,216,004	5,047,202	12,438	5,597
Total.....	61,400,465	\$27,134,127	12,668,300	\$7,040,238

AGRICULTURE—5.

Quantity and value of the potato and hay crops in the various states for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894:

States, Etc.	Potatoes.		Hay.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Maine.....	8,545,698	\$3,760,107	1,166,317	\$11,196,643
New Hampshire.....	2,699,400	1,268,718	608,790	6,392,295
Vermont.....	3,690,984	1,624,033	1,089,751	10,832,125
Massachusetts.....	3,266,550	2,123,258	801,798	12,427,860
Rhode Island.....	861,973	620,621	64,907	1,059,931
Connecticut.....	2,054,948	1,397,365	450,398	7,008,193
New York.....	29,162,056	13,937,787	6,197,592	59,818,739
New Jersey.....	2,796,060	1,733,929	586,443	8,202,982
Pennsylvania.....	13,240,256	7,546,946	3,532,065	39,94,655
Delaware.....	226,050	113,025	79,981	1,199,715
Maryland.....	1,321,892	700,603	355,949	3,961,712
Virginia.....	2,355,752	1,319,221	498,537	5,927,605
North Carolina.....	1,113,210	667,926	238,561	2,607,472
South Carolina.....	248,272	191,169	241,119	2,592,029
Georgia.....	340,028	275,423	174,992	2,166,401
Florida.....	127,980	95,985	8,264	134,290
Alabama.....	254,259	223,748	195,112	1,855,515
Mississippi.....	421,344	345,502	135,980	1,314,927
Louisiana.....	431,505	358,149	71,603	761,856
Texas.....	1,124,560	1,113,314	608,095	4,633,684
Arkansas.....	1,372,516	727,433	248,247	2,192,021
Tennessee.....	2,142,580	1,049,864	513,902	5,791,676
West Virginia.....	1,664,936	949,014	557,185	5,939,592
Kentucky.....	2,478,762	1,888,107	735,762	7,703,428
Ohio.....	12,977,244	6,748,167	2,936,563	24,843,323
Michigan.....	13,346,740	5,739,098	2,043,367	18,472,038
Indiana.....	6,467,639	3,492,525	2,551,012	19,336,671
Illinois.....	8,343,950	5,340,123	2,745,184	22,867,383
Wisconsin.....	7,488,315	3,968,807	2,487,340	19,799,226
Minnesota.....	4,452,513	2,270,782	1,634,697	8,663,894
Iowa.....	7,594,015	5,239,870	3,426,115	25,318,990
Missouri.....	6,490,209	3,374,909	2,152,469	16,832,308
Kansas.....	4,436,733	3,016,978	2,545,535	13,364,059
Nebraska.....	2,408,274	1,854,371	1,124,535	8,006,689
South Dakota.....	1,134,590	839,597	1,918,383	8,210,679
North Dakota.....	2,726,052	1,253,984	505,735	1,957,194
Montana.....	575,313	276,150	444,767	3,188,979
Wyoming.....	383,100	229,860	361,872	3,618,720
Colorado.....	2,892,805	1,591,043	1,786,045	13,466,779
New Mexico.....	46,350	37,080	74,910	861,465
Arizona.....	24,240	30,303	65,919	791,025
Utah.....	811,485	243,446	452,529	2,516,062
Nevada.....	217,672	76,185	620,552	4,499,001
Idaho.....	678,538	359,624	572,716	2,485,587
Washington.....	1,927,750	539,770	764,560	5,642,453
Oregon.....	2,028,768	730,356	1,284,606	7,527,791
California.....	1,392,872	682,507	3,213,647	30,529,647
Total.....	170,787,338	\$91,526,787	54,874,408	\$468,578,321



AGRICULTURE—6.

The following shows the tobacco-growing States with the production and value:

States.	Pounds.	Value.
Massachusetts.....	3,449,655	\$344,966
Connecticut.....	10,176,908	1,628,305
New York.....	6,934,620	554,770
Pennsylvania.....	26,228,089	2,360,528
Maryland.....	7,010,380	420,623
Virginia.....	35,593,984	2,185,639
North Carolina.....	42,043,630	3,783,926
Arkansas.....	1,195,908	131,550
Tennessee.....	26,724,000	2,405,160
West Virginia.....	2,634,585	263,459
Kentucky.....	183,618,425	10,099,013
Ohio.....	32,468,938	1,753,323
Indiana.....	3,841,952	199,782
Illinois.....	1,790,980	132,533
Wisconsin.....	14,669,592	792,158
Missouri.....	8,296,749	755,004
Total.....	406,678,385	\$27,760,739

AGRICULTURE, COLLEGES OF. In 1895 there were in the U. S. 64 colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts endowed by act of Congress 1862 (national land-grant act). The recent additions are in Ida., Mont., S. C., and Wash. (State). Of the total, 15 were for colored students.

AKRON, a city, cap. of Summit co., O.; on the Ohio and Erie canal and the Balt. & O., the Cleve., Ak. & Col., the Erie, the Pitts. Ak. & West., the Pitts. & West., and the Valley railways; 40 m. s. of Cleveland; pop. (1890) 27,601; (1895) est. 36,000. It is a manufacturing city, having (1890) over \$14,000,000 in industrial investment and an output valued at nearly \$13,000,000. The assessed valuations, 1894, were: Real estate \$11,025,360, personal \$5,427,060—total, \$16,452,420; tax rate \$24.40 per \$1,000. The total debt Feb. 1, 1895, was \$440,400; sinking fund \$20,000. Local transit 1895 was controlled by the Akron street railway, incorporated 1894, extending to Cuyahoga and Silver Lake, and operating 20 m. of track, and the Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Tran. road, chartered 1894, extending to Cuyahoga Falls and Barberton, O., and operating May 1, 1895, 16 m. of track; both trolley roads. In 1895 there were 9 publications of all kinds.

ALABAMA, one of the United States of North America; admitted to the Union Dec. 14, 1819; seceded Jan. 11, 1861; readmitted June 25, 1868; counties, 66; capital, Montgomery.

*State Officers*, 1895.—Gov. (elected for 2 years, salary \$3,000 per annum), William C. Oates; sec. of state, James K. Jackson; treas., J. Craig Smith; auditor, John Purifoy; atty.-gen., William C. Fitts; com. of agriculture, H. D. Lane; supt. of public instruction, John O. Turner; adj.-gen., Charles P. Jones; chief justice supreme court, Robert C. Brickell; assoc. justices, Thomas N. McClellan, Thomas W. Coleman, James B. Head, and Jonathan Haralson; clerk of court, Sterling A. Wood—all Democrats.

*Legislature*, 1894-5.—Senate 33 members; house, 100; Dem. in senate 24, house 65, joint ballot 89; Pop. in senate 8, house 34, joint ballot 42; Rep. in senate 1, house 1, joint ballot 2; Dem. majority, senate 15, house 30, joint ballot 45.

*Elections*.—In the state elections in Aug., 1894, there was a total of 194,148 votes cast, of which the Dem. candidate for gov. received 110,865 votes, and the Pop. candidate, 83,283; Dem. majority 27,582. The other Dem. candidates were elected by majorities ranging from 32,419 to 34,618.

*Farm Products*.—Reported Dec. 31, 1894: Corn, 34,-760,311 bush., from 2,537,249 acres, value \$18,422,965; wheat, 417,274 bush., from 50,274 acres, value \$325,474; oats, 4,910,347 bush., from 371,996 acres, value \$2,504,277; rye, 28,529 bush., from 2,145 acres, value \$27,103; potatoes, 255,259 bush., from 5,913 acres, value \$223,748; and hay, 195,112 tons, from 72,803 acres, value \$1,855,515.

*Farm Animals*.—Reported Jan. 1, 1895: Horses, 123,-400, value \$5,769,369; mules, 125,936, value \$7,265,473; cows, 317,978, value \$3,434,162; cattle, 545,134, value \$3,738,913; sheep, 326,640, value \$474,804; and hogs, 1,680,816, value \$5,385,336.

*Cotton Crop*.—The railway and water movement from Sept. 1, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1895, was 530,571 bales; amount remaining on plantations and in interior towns Jan. 1, 1895, 268,158 bales; bought by mills from Sept. 1, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1895, 27,017—total crop 1894, 825,746 bales; estimated crop 1895, 1,000,000 bales.



*Mineral Output.*—The total production of iron ore 1894 was 1,182,362 long tons of red hematite and 310,724 of brown, total 1,493,086 long tons, value \$1,340,895. The state ranked third in this product, having dropped one point in the year. In Oct., 1895, the indications were that the output of the year would far exceed that of 1894. At that time the returns from the coal mines showed that the product of coal for the year would be about 6,000,000 tons, or almost 2,000,000 tons more than 1894, and 750,000 tons more than the phenomenal year 1893.

*Finances.*—The balance on hand in the state treasury April 13, 1894, was \$43,669.35. The outstanding debt Oct. 1, 1894, comprised \$6,804,400 in bonds due 1906 (class A.); \$578,000, due the same year (class B.); \$963,000, due same year (class C.); and \$954,000, due 1920—total, \$9,299,400. Authority exists for the issue of \$249,600 additional bonds for exchange with outstanding ones. The total assessed valuation of taxable property 1894 was \$243,171,677; the state tax rate was 5 mills; and the amount of taxes levied \$1,217,281.

*Banks.*—On Oct. 2, 1894, there were 27 national banks, with a combined capital of \$3,694,000, which held \$1,108,500 in U. S. bonds, an excess of \$378,750 over the required amount. These banks had outstanding on loans and discounts an aggregate of \$6,388,466, represented by demand paper with individual or firm names \$390,314; the same, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities \$448,723; time paper with two or more individual or firm names \$2,367,964; time paper with single individual or firm name \$1,211,306; and the same, secured by stocks, bonds, or other personal securities \$1,970,159. The state banks June 30, 1894, numbered 11, and had capital \$592,400, deposits \$340,889, and total liabilities \$1,213,108. The same date there were 4 stock savings banks, with capital \$380,000, savings deposits \$102,347, and total resources \$855,420.

*Commerce.*—There is one port of entry, Mobile. The imports of foreign merchandise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, amounted in value to \$1,009,281, and the exports of domestic merchandise to \$5,173,303.

*Internal Revenue.*—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the collections of internal revenue aggregated \$112,582.45, from the following sources: Distilled spirits,

\$51,490.85; tobacco, \$15,458.31, fermented liquors, \$38,451.49; oleomargarine, \$5,609.60; and penalties, \$1,572.20. The collections from the same sources in the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$88,719.83.

*Railroads.*—The single-track railroad mileage Dec. 31, 1893, was 3,627.89, which was increased during 1894 to 3,642.39. This mileage is independent of second, third, siding, and other tracks.

*Post-offices.*—Reported Dec. 31, 1894: First-class 3; second-class 3; third-class 31 (presidential 37); fourth-class 2,175; money-order offices 309; limited money-order offices 13.

*Publications.*—Reported May, 1895: Daily, 21; semi-weekly, 5; weekly, 153; bi-weekly, 1; semi-monthly, 4; monthly, 16.

*Churches.*—The Baptist is the strongest denomination in the state, and is followed by the Methodist Episcopal, South, the Roman Catholic, the Methodist Episcopal, and the Protestant Episcopal.

*Schools.*—The last biennial report at hand shows: Children of school-age, 550,522 (white 309,628, colored 240,894); appropriations from state taxes, interest on the 16 section fund, U. S. surplus revenue fund, and poll tax, \$627,911.66. There are 7 universities and colleges of liberal arts, with 69 instructors and 1,283 students (male 957, female 326) in all departments; income 1892-3, \$102,114; volumes in libraries, 27,600; value of scientific apparatus and libraries, \$98,360; value of grounds and buildings, \$704,500; and aggregate of productive funds, \$353,000. In the school-year 1893-4, the total enrolment was 306,014; average daily attendance, 185,100; number of teachers, 6,608; and total expenditure, \$663,359.

*Libraries.*—In 1893 there were reported 27 public libraries of 1,000 volumes each and upward, with a total of 100,216 bound volumes and 22,121 pamphlets.

*Population.*—In 1890, 1,513,017, of whom 757,456 were males; 755,561 females; 1,498,240 natives; 14,777 foreign-born; 833,718 whites; and 679,299 colored of all races. On June 1, 1894, the U. S. government actuary estimated the population at 1,603,000.

## ALASKA.

ALASKA, an unorganized territory of the United States of North America; purchased from Russia and formally transferred Oct. 18, 1867; districts 7; seat of administration, Sitka.

*Executive Officers, 1895.*—Gov. (appointed for 4 years, salary \$3,000 per annum) James Sheakley, Dem.; judge of U. S. circuit court, Arthur K. Delaney; U. S. dist.-atty., Lytton Taylor; U. S. marshal, Louis L. Williams; U. S. collector of customs, Benjamin P. Moore; gen. agent of education, Sheldon Jackson; asst. agent, William Hamilton.

*Government.*—It was under military government till 1884, when a district government was established and a land office opened. There is no local governing body, such as legislature or council; all executive officers are appointed by the President or under his authority; and the laws are mainly regulations of the U. S. treasury department and the general enactments of Congress. The necessity and advantage of applying to Alaska the form of government provided for the territories grow more evident daily, because of the vast area and the difficulties of internal communication. Several bills for this purpose have been introduced in Congress, but nothing has been done beyond gradually increasing the number of executive officers. The territory constitutes a U. S. customs district, and is a part of the U. S. internal revenue collection district of Oregon. The principal settlements are Juneau, a mining centre on Douglas Island; Sitka, on Baranof Island; Wrangell, a gold transit port near the mouth of the Stikine river; St. Paul, a fur-trading centre, on Kadiak Island; Unalaska, a base of supplies for whalers; St. Michael, the trading port of the Yukon valley, on Norton Sound; and New Metlakahtla, a thrifty industrial colony on Annette Island.

*Mineral Resources.*—Up to the present year there had been no attempt to make a thorough geological survey of the territory, and though various precious metals were known to exist in large quantities, mining operations were carried on in few places and without improved methods. In the spring of 1895 several hundred miners went to the interior to work the rich placers that had been discovered along the Yukon river, and the Federal Government organized an expedition under Drs. Becker and Dall, of

the Geological Survey, to investigate the mineral properties. So far the most successful mines found are in the mainland belt or zone, which extends in a n.e. by s.e. direction, almost in a straight line from the Arctic Ocean into Mexico. It varies in width from 2 to 20 miles, and contains some of the best mines in Mexico, the Western States, and Douglas Island, Gold Creek, Berners Bay, and the placer mines of the Yukon valley, in Alaska. The most productive placers on Forty Mile and Miller creeks lie directly in its path. Gold mining is now carried on in the districts of Sumbum, Snettisham, Grindstone Creek, Sheep Creek, Gold Creek, Lemon Creek, Montana Creek, Douglas Island, Sitka, Unga, and Kadiak. One company at Juneau, the Alaska Treadwell, has one of the largest quartz mills in America, operating 240 stamps. In 1894 it treated 240,000 tons of ore, which yielded \$768,000 gross, and \$444,000 net profit. An adjoining mill, owned by the same company, operated 60 stamps with proportionate results. In this district the ore is of low grade, is cheaply worked, is in a ledge 400 ft. thick, and is worked as an open quarry. The Treadwell property is on a metal-bearing belt that extends more than 100 miles, and is an immense system of lodes containing gold, silver, copper, zinc, and iron. At Silver Bow Basin, on Gold Creek, large quantities of gold have been taken from the hillsides by hydraulic operations. Placer mining is being carried on at Cook's Inlet and elsewhere along the coast, the stretch from Lynn canal to the Straits of Fuca showing geological conditions similar to those at Juneau. Silver is being taken out on Douglas Island and along Sumbum Bay; lead, in the short summer season, at Golevin Bay, just beneath the Arctic circle and the most northern site of any known metallic mining; lead ores rich in silver are abundant at Glacier Bay; large, dark red, non-transparent garnets have been found in black schist near the mouth of the Stikine river; and the rare mineral, jade, found in no other part of the U. S., can be obtained in many places north of the Kowak river, 150 miles from its mouth. Marble also promises well on development. Reports received in Nov., 1895, represented that the largest strike of gold on Cook's Inlet was made in July at Cañon creek, 35 m. from tidewater, where dirt was found that yielded \$50 in gold to the pan. The field was amicably divided

between the prospectors, who worked day and night till Sept., when the season closed. It was expected that fully 1,000 miners would winter in the Yukon basin, and that 2,000 would be working the Cook Inlet field in the summer of 1896. The deputy collector of customs estimated that \$400,000 in gold was taken out of the Birch creek field during the summer of 1895. Circle City, the centre of present operations on the Yukon river, had 150 dwellings, 15 saloons (one fitted up at an expense of \$10,000) 3 stores, an opera house that cost \$6,000, a bakery, and a pop. of 500.

*Seal Industry.*—The fur-seal rookeries are on the Pribilof group of islands near the centre of that part of Bering Sea lying within the boundary of the territory ceded to the U. S., and about 1,500 m. due w. of Sitka. The islands are St. Paul, area 33 sq. m.; and St. George, area 27 sq. m. The islands are destitute of vegetation excepting grass, moss and wild flowers. The seals occupy the islands from the middle of May to Dec. Owing to the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals in the last few years, the only existing rookeries are those of Alaska, one in the Russian part of Bering Sea, and a third on Lobos Island, South America. The law prohibits the killing of fur-seals in Alaska or the waters thereof, excepting by the lessees of the seal islands, and by them only of male seals over one year old, and in June, July, Sept. and Oct. In spite the watchfulness of the authorities, the law is so grossly violated that Gov. Sheakley fears that the business of fur-sealing will have passed into history within a few years if the violations are not checked.

*Fisheries.*—While the fur-seal, sea otter, and other valuable sea animals are annually decreasing, the supply of food fishes seems inexhaustible. Besides cod, halibut, and salmon, the waters of Alaska contain over 100 species of food fishes. The catching and canning of salmon has become a leading industry. The average annual pack, since the over-production of 1891, has been 650,000 cases. There are 24 salting establishments which ship annually about 1,000 bbl. of salmon. A single establishment turns out an average of 1,000 bbl. of salted herring, 400,000 gal. of herring oil, and 1,000 tons of fish fertilizer per annum.

*Commerce.*—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the imports of foreign merchandise had a value of



\$80,490, and exports, \$2,663; and in that ending June 30, 1895, the imports aggregated \$45,224, and exports, \$9,852. In the latter year the entrances at the custom-house were 28 sailing vessels of 6,171 tons and 53 steam vessels of 32,038 tons; and the clearances were 24 sailing vessels of 4,463 tons and 39 steam vessels of 24,645 tons.

*Education.*—Gov. Sheapley reports that the natives of Alaska, unlike the North American Indians, do not recede before the march of civilization, but rather follow in the wake of the white man. In 1895 the U. S. Department of Education maintained in Alaska 16 day schools, with 24 teachers, and 7 contract schools, with 49 teachers and employes. The Russian Greek Church has an orphanage and 6 day schools in which English is taught. There were also 15 mission schools, with 61 teachers and missionaries, maintained by various religious denominations. Eight contract schools were cut off in 1895, and the remainder will be closed in 1896, owing to the opposition to such schools. As the Mission Society and other organizations conducting schools are under all the expense they can bear, the former contract schools must be absorbed by the regular schools of the government. The Congressional appropriation for educational work in Alaska has been reduced from \$50,000 to \$30,000 for 1895-6, and for 1896-7 the commissioner urges the need of \$50,000. Besides the government and mission schools, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has a successful training and industrial school for natives at Sitka.

*Reindeer Preserve.*—A unique feature of government work is the introduction of domestic reindeer from Siberia to furnish a source of food supply for the Eskimos. When the project was first broached it received ridicule instead of an appropriation in Congress. Private parties, however, supplied means, and 16 deer were bought in 1891 and 171 in 1892. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, Congress appropriated for this purpose \$6,000, and for the fiscal years 1895 and 1896, each, \$7,500. Altogether 387 head of deer have been purchased; and from these 548 fawns have been born. The deer are in charge of six experienced Lapp herders.

*Boundary Question.*—The boundary line is fixed by treaties between the U. S. and Great Britain and between Russia and Great Britain, and since 1892 the U. S. and

Great Britain have had surveying parties in the field to definitely mark the lines laid down in those treaties. In June, 1895, sensational rumors began to appear to the effect that Great Britain laid a claim to nearly 30,000 sq. m. of Alaskan territory, under a recent definition of the boundary between Alaska and British America. These rumors soon had it that Great Britain had had an independent survey made quietly, and had practically taken possession of the tract claimed. Judge Delaney, the new U. S. circuit court judge of Alaska, in Nov., believed that it was the intention of the British to move the s.e. boundary to the w., locating it in Behm canal, a channel w. of Portland canal, which is the line recognized by the U. S. under the treaties. By thus moving the line the British would acquire the large tract mentioned, secure a port at Pyramid harbor, and control the growing interests of the Yukon river and valley. Prof. Duffield, supt. of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, said that practically all the gold in Alaska lies in U. S. territory, as determined by the recent survey; that all the essential points for a delimitation of the boundary have been marked; and that all that remained to be done was for the U. S. and Great Britain to determine how the line mentioned in the treaty as being "ten marine leagues from the shore" should be run. It is believed that much of existing confusion arises from gross errors in old maps of the region, and the jealousies of U. S. and British mining parties who have flocked thither within two years.

*Post-offices and Periodicals.* In 1895 there were 26 post-offices of the fourth-class, of which 4 were money-order offices; and a monthly and three weekly periodicals.

*Population.*—According to the revised census report, Alaska had in 1890 a total population of 32,052, viz.: males 19,248; females 12,804; natives 15,381; foreign-born 16,671; whites 4,298; colored, Indian 23,531, mixed 1,823, Mongolian 2,288, all others 112. The Indian population by tribes was: Eskimo, including Aleut, 14,012; Athapascan, 3,439; Koluschan (Thlingit), 4,737; Chimmesyan (Tsimpsean), 952; and Skittagetan (Haida), 391.

ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL INSTITUTE. Auburn, Ala.: Instructors at the close of 1894, 15; students, 250; graduates since organization 362; vols. in library, 10,000; value of property, \$150,000. President, W. LeRoy Brown, M.A., LL.D.

ALAMEDA, city, Alameda co., Cal.; pop. (1890) 11,165; (1894) est. 14,500. The assessed valuation 1893 was \$12,019,795, net debt Jan. 1, 1894, \$171,750; city tax rate \$9.50 per \$1,000; state and co. tax rate \$10 per \$1,000. Local transit is controlled by the Alameda, Oakland & Piedmont electric railroad, on a capital [of] \$500,000. In 1895 there were a monthly and 3 weekly periodicals.

ALBANY, city, cap. of Albany co. and of the State of N. Y.; 1890 had \$17,270,705 invested in manufacturing and an output valued at \$25,531,486. The debt Jan. 1, 1895, was: General bonds \$2,582,000, water bonds \$1,584,000—total, \$4,166,000; sinking funds, \$907,570; net debt, \$3,258,430. Excluded from the debt statement were outstanding street improvement bonds, \$343,265, of which the sinking fund held \$301,295, and a railroad loan of \$1,000,000, less cash and sinking fund holdings \$572,070; both debts are payable from receipts other than taxation. The assessed valuations of taxable property 1894 were: Real estate, \$58,475,750; personal, \$6,419,885—total, \$64,895,635; tax rate \$20.06 per \$1,000. Local transit was controlled 1895 by the Albany Railway Co., which operated five lines of trolley in the city and suburbs, connecting with Troy, and also operated the Watervliet turnpike and railroad. The total trackage June 30, 1895, was 35 m.; capital stock \$1,250,000; funded debt, \$780,000; cost of roads and equipment, \$2,054,324; assets and liabilities \$2,127,220. In 1895 there were 27 publications, of which 8 were daily, 11 weekly, 5 monthly. (Pop. (1895) est. 97,200.)

ALBANY FEMALE COLLEGE, Albany, N. Y.: Instructors at the close of 1894, 15; students, 120; graduates since organization, 100; value of property, \$60,000. President, Lucy A. Plympton.

ALBION COLLEGE, Albion, Mich.: Instructors at the close of 1894, 26; students, 630; graduates since organization, 715; vols. in library, 12,000; value of property, \$425,000. President, L. R. Fiske, D.D., LL.D.

ALBONI, MARIETTA, one of the most distinguished



contralto singers of the century: b. in Cesena, Italy, in 1824; d. in Paris, June 23, 1894. Though long retired from the stage she continued to sing in private; and her voice preserved its full beauty almost up to the day of her death.

ALDEN, EDMUND KIMBALL, D.D., clergyman: b. in Randolph, Mass., April 11, 1825. In 1894 he retired from the position of secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which he had held since 1876, and in which latterly he had been recognized as a leading opponent of so-called liberal views.

ALDEN, HENRY MILLS, LL.D., editor and author: b. at Mt. Tabor, Vt., Nov. 11, 1836. He has been editor of Harper's Magazine since 1868. In 1895 he published a volume entitled A Study of Death.

ALDEN, ISABELLA (MCDONALD), author: b. in New York in 1841. She is the editor of Pansy, a juvenile magazine, and writes under the pseudonym Pansy. She published in 1894 the latest of a long series of Pansy Books, under the title Wanted.

ALDRICH, THOMAS BAILEY, author and poet: b. at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 11, 1836. He has published in 1894 Unguarded Gates and Other Poems; and in 1895 a new holiday edition of The Story of a Bad Boy, with illustrations by A. B. Frost.

ALEXANDER I., King of Servia: b. 1876; ascended the throne in 1889, and dismissed his ministry by a *coup d'état* and assumed kingly power April 13, 1893. May 21, 1894, he issued a proclamation, restoring the constitution of 1869, and abrogating all laws contrary to it, thus inaugurating severe repressive measures against the radicals. This act was received with indignation by the Russian government, which however declared it would not interfere.

ALEXANDER III., Czar of Russia: b. March 10, 1845; succeeded to the throne in 1881. In Feb., 1894, his physician advised a southern residence for the sake of his health. In March, 1894, the Marquis of Dufferin declared in a public speech that the influence of the Czar was strong for the maintenance of peace in Europe. May 18 the Czar issued an imperial ukase taking away from all ministers, governors, and other high dignitaries the power they had

before exercised of appointing and dismissing their official subordinates, and establishing under the Czar's direct supervision the special committee of control which existed for a few years under the Czar Nicholas. This change will make all favoritism in regard to promotions impossible, and will prevent the arbitrary discharge of subordinates. June 22 it was reputed that the police had discovered mines under the railway by which the Czar was about to travel; but his journey was postponed. In Sept. alarming rumors were circulated as to the Czar's health. In Oct. these were confirmed and official bulletins from Livadia, where he was staying, were published in St. Petersburg, saying that his condition had grown much worse and general debility and weakness of the heart were increasing. It was understood that he was suffering from cancer of the kidneys, and he died at Livadia, Nov. 1.

ALEXANDER, MRS. ANNIE (pseudonym of Mrs. Annie Hector), novelist: b. in Ireland in 1825. In 1894 she published *A Ward in Chancery*.

ALEXANDRIA, city, cap. of Alexandria co., Va.; pop. (1890) 14,339; (1893) est. 16,500. In 1895 it had a total assessed valuation of \$5,096,000, a total bonded debt of \$798,300, and 4 periodicals, of which two were daily. It has an electric railroad to Mt. Vernon, operating 12 m. of track, and one to Washington was begun Aug., 1895.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY, Alfred, N. Y.: Instructors at the close of 1894, 17; students, 100; graduates since organization, 719; vols. in library, 10,000; value of property, \$285,000. President, Arthur E. Main, A.M., D.D.

ALGER, HORATIO, JR., author: b. at Revere, near Boston, Mass., Jan. 13, 1834. He has published in 1894, *Victor Vane, the Young Secretary*; and *Only an Irish Boy, or Andy Burke's Fortunes and Misfortunes*; and in 1895, *Adrift in the City, or Paul Conrad's Plucky Fight*.

ALLEGHENY, city, Allegheny co., Pa.; pop. (1890) 105,287; (1895) est. 110,000. 1890 had a manufacturing investment of \$22,253,243 and an output valued at \$26,878,979. In 1895 it had a total assessed valuation of \$74,500,000; tax rate \$9.30 per \$1,000; total bonded debt \$2,990,500 (including a water debt of \$1,031,000); sinking fund \$535,584; net debt \$2,454,916. On Feb. 19, 1895, the citizens voted to increase the municipal debt to the

extent of \$1,400,000 in a 4-per cent. loan, from which \$500,000 will be used for street improvements, \$400,000 for extending the water plant, \$300,000 for condemning and acquiring toll roads, and \$200,000 for extending the sewer plant. At the time of the election the city debt was nearly \$5,500,000 below the legal limit. In 1895 there were 7 periodicals, of which 4 were weekly.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, Meadville, Pa.: Instructors at close of 1894, 15; students, 324; graduates since organization, 1,186; value of property, \$350,000. President, W. D. Crawford, D.D.

ALLEN, CHARLES GRANT BLAIREINDIE, known as Grant Allen, author and naturalist: b. in Kingston, Canada, Feb. 24, 1843. He published in 1894 a novel entitled *At Market Value*; and a volume of poems with the title *The Lower Slopes*; *Reminiscences of Excursions round the Base of Helicon*, undertaken for the most part in Early Manhood.

ALLENTOWN, city, cap. of Lehigh co., Pa.; pop. (1890) 25,228; (1895) est. 33,000. 1890 had an industrial investment of \$6,977,081, and an output valued at \$,876,565. In 1895 the assessed valuations were: Real estate \$17,248,375, personal \$122,950—total, \$17,371,325; city tax rate \$3.50 per \$1,000; total tax rate \$16 per \$1,000. The debt March 1, 1895, wholly bonded, was \$357,900 (including water debt \$80,100), sinking fund \$34,041, net debt \$243,759. Local transit is controlled by the Allentown & Lehigh Valley Traction Co., which negotiated Jan. 17, 1895, a consolidated mortgage for \$2,000,000. The company has 53 m. of electric road, connecting the city with Bethlehem, South Bethlehem, Fountain Hill, West Bethlehem, the Catasaugas, Copley, Whitehall, Seigfrieds, Northampton, Aineyville and the more immediate suburbs. In 1895 there were 14 periodicals, 4 of which were daily, 6 weekly, and 3 monthly.

ALLIANCE, CHRISTIAN: a religious society organized in New York in 1887. President, Rev. A. B. Simpson; Secretaries, Rev. Farr and Rev. C. H. H. Pannell; Membership Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Whittemore; Treasurer, W. H. Burnham; principal office, 692 8th Avenue, New York. It carries on in New York *The Door of Hope*, at 102 East 61st Street, an institution for the reform of

fallen girls, founded and superintended by Mrs. E. M. Whittemore; who also opened June 1, 1894, Door of Hope, No. 2, at Tappan, N. Y., for the more delicate class of girls received. Auxiliary to the Christian Alliance is the International Missionary Alliance, with a missionary training college at 690 8th Avenue, New York. This organization has 225 missionaries in India, the Congo States, China, Japan, and Hayti, on which it expends about \$225,000 yearly.

ALMA COLLEGE, Alma, Mich.: Instructors at the close of 1894, 12; students, 148; graduates since organization, 13; value of property, \$160,000. President, August F. Bruske, D.D.

ALMA-TADEMA, LAWRENCE, R.A., artist: b. at Donryp, in the Netherlands, June 8, 1836. He published in 1895 a novel entitled *Love's Martyr*.

ALPENA, city, cap. of Alpena co., Mich.; pop. (1890) 11,284; (1894) State census, 12,139. In 1895 it had a daily and 2 weekly newspapers.

ALSACE-LORRAINE: a reichsland of the German Empire since 1871. The returns have shown a steady emigration from the province into France, and an immigration from Germany. Feb. 13, 1894, the German reichstag repealed the law conferring exceptional powers on the governor of Alsace-Lorraine, though repeal was opposed by the Conservatives, Imperialists, and National Liberals.

ALTGELD, JOHN B., governor of Illinois: b. in Germany in 1847. In July, 1894, the riotous strikers in Chicago and vicinity counted upon the sympathy of Governor Altgeld, especially because of his pardon of the anarchists in 1893; and he protested July 5 and 6, 1894, against the sending of troops to Chicago by the president. But Mr. Cleveland, while answering his communications, was not moved by his protest. In Oct., 1895, he visited, with other state officials, the Southern Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.

ALTON, city, Madison co., Ill.; pop. (1890) 10,294. In 1894 it had a debt of \$60,500 and a total assessed valuation of \$1,707,475; total tax rate \$40.40 per \$1,000. Local transit is controlled by the Alton Railway and Illuminating Co., a corporation resulting from the con-

solidation of several others Aug., 1895, operating 9 m. of electric road, connecting the city with Upper Alton, East Alton, and North Alton, beside an electric light and power plant. In 1895 there were 3 daily and 3 weekly periodicals.

ALTOONA, city, Blair co., Pa.; pop. (1890) 30,337; (1895) est. 35,000. 1890 had an industrial investment of \$7,955,423, and an output valued at \$10,486,019. The bonded debt Jan. 1, 1895 was \$629,000, floating \$10,000, sinking fund \$15,029, net debt \$623,971, and the assessed real estate valuation (personal property not assessed) \$15,300,000; co. tax rate \$4 per \$1,000, city rate \$7, average school rate \$6. The Altoona school district had (1895) a debt of \$256,500, assessed valuation \$14,503,287, and estimated pop. 39,000. Local transit is controlled by the Altoona & Logan Valley Electric Railway Co., which in addition to its own plant owns a majority of the stock of the City Passenger railway. In 1895 it operated 22½ m. of its own track, extending to Bellwood and Hollidaysburg, and 24½ m. of the City Passenger line. There are 4 daily, 5 weekly, and 2 monthly periodicals.

ALUMINUM. In Jan., 1894, the Carnegie works at Homestead, Pa., tried the experiment of rolling 6-inch beams of aluminum for government vessels. The metal was heated enough to char a pine board and then rolled. It broke however, and the experiment was postponed. Early in 1894 Commander Montreuil of the French expedition into Central Africa took with him a flat-bottomed ferry boat, constructed of aluminum. It weighed only 2,000 pounds, but had a capacity of 15 tons. The same year a second-class torpedo boat, built of aluminum with a mixture of 6 per cent copper, was constructed for the French government by Yarrow & Co. of England. The cost of the alloy was from 70 cents to \$1.20 a pound, being about double the cost of steel for the same purpose. Aluminum was largely used in the upper plates of the Yacht Defender, built by the Herreshoff's at Bristol, R. I., much lightening the upper part of the hull. These plates were made in Pittsburgh, Pa., and were from 5-16 to 3-8 of an inch thick, the longest being 18 feet, and the widest 38 1-2 inches. The heaviest plate weighed 200 pounds, while a like plate of Tobin bronze would weigh 600, and



the entire saving in weight on the boat was about 5 tons. In Aug., 1895, the manufacture of aluminum from bauxite by electrolysis was tested at Niagara Falls by the use of the new dynamos there. The electric current was carried through the pulverized oxide for twenty-four hours, and the separated metal accumulated at the carbon-lined bottoms of the pots, and was ladled out like lead heated to a red heat, but was whiter than silver on cooling. The capacity of these works was said to be about 5,000 pounds of pure aluminum a day, worth 50 cents a pound. During 1894-95 the metal has been used for military accoutrements and many kinds of domestic utensils. It has also been substituted for silver, as not tarnishing, in silver-gilding for sign-painting and book-binding. The U. S. Geological Survey reports the production of aluminum in 1894 to have been 550,000 pounds, valued at \$316,255, as compared with 339,629 pounds, valued at \$266,903 in 1893; and 259,885 pounds, valued at \$172,824, in 1892.

AMBROSIUS, JOHANNA, poet: b. in East Prussia. In 1894 Professor Schrattenthal, of Presburg, noticed her contributions to local newspapers, and toward the end of that year collected and published them in book form. Seven editions were sold before the end of Oct., 1895, and the Empress of Germany is said to have presented the author a cottage, and provision for her declining years.

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. The Supreme Council held its annual session at Des Moines, Io., in May, 1894, with 300 delegates representing every state and territory in the Union, besides Canada, England, and Australia. May 5 the following officers were elected: W. J. H. Traynor of Detroit, president; Adam Fawcett of Ohio, vice-president; Charles J. Beatty of Saginaw, Mich., secretary. In Sept., 1894, the headquarters of the society was transferred to Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C. A site was secured early in 1894, and in May \$150,000 was secured for the erection of the first building. The trustees reported that it would cost \$5,000,000 to start the university, and \$10,000,000 for its full equipment, of which \$475,000 were reported as raised, largely by personal solicitation. They hoped to begin instruction in 1897. President of the board of trustees, Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D.

AMES, OLIVER, iron-manufacturer and ex-governor of Massachusetts: b. at North Easton, Mass., Feb. 4, 1831; d. there Oct. 22, 1894.

AMHERST COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass.: Instructors in 1895, 32; students, 435; graduates since organization, 3,552; vols. in library, 60,000; value of property, \$2,500,000. President, Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., L.H.D.

May 24, 1894, Arthur J. Hopkins was appointed assistant professor in chemistry. The department of astronomy received \$25,000 from the estate of Sidney Dillon. The graduates at commencement in 1895 numbered 80. F. W. Crook was appointed professor of political economy, and W. Stuart Symington professor of Romance languages.

AMITY COLLEGE, College Springs, Iowa: Instructors at the close of 1894, 12; students, 241; graduates since organization, 135; vols. in library, 2,500; value of property, \$70,000. President, T. J. Kennedy.

AMSTERDAM, city, Montgomery co., N. Y.; pop. (1890) 17,336. Its annual production of knit goods averages \$15,000,000; linseed oil, \$15,000,000; carpets, \$6,000,000; brooms, 5,000,000; paper boxes, 3,000,000; paper, 2,000 tons; and steel springs, 2,000. In 1894 it had a bonded debt of \$684,000, and assessed valuations, real \$7,464,211, personal \$1,128,600—total, \$8,592,811. In 1895 it had a trolley road with  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. of track, and 2 daily and 2 weekly periodicals.

ANARCHISTS. In Jan., 1894, the *Matin*, a Paris newspaper, published a list of eighteen more important and bloody outrages which had taken place within ten years, and the most of them within two years. It also published what it considered a complete list of anarchist papers published in Europe and America. Of these one was Dutch, 10 German, 11 French, 8 Italian, 9 Spanish, 2 Spanish and Italian, 2 Portuguese, 2 Tzechish, and 6 English, of which 2 were published in the United States. The same month the police in Rome found, among some papers seized, the rules of the Italian anarchist societies, which required that all new members swear solemnly, in the presence of their colleagues, to labor mentally and physically to effect the triumph of the Social revolution, and meanwhile to obey blindly the orders of their superiors, even at the risk of life and without regard to their dearest

affections, and to recognize in advance the justice of punishing all who break their oath of secrecy.

Vaillant, who threw a bomb with murderous effect upon the floor of the French Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 9, 1893, was convicted in Jan., 1894, and executed in Feb., though great efforts were made by his friends to induce President Carnot to grant a reprieve. Emile Henry was convicted April 29, 1894, of causing the bomb explosions in Paris of Feb. 12, and was guillotined May 21. May 4, 1894, Guiseppe Fornaro and Francesco Polti were convicted of bomb-throwing in London, and were sentenced to imprisonment for twenty and ten years respectively. May 7, 1894, at a socialist meeting in Hyde Park, London, some speakers began violent utterances, but were interrupted and beaten by the crowd. May 21, 1894, six men, convicted of bomb-throwing and attempted assassination were executed at Barcelona, Spain. President Carnot was assassinated, June 24, 1894, at Lyons, by an Italian anarchist, Sante Ironimo Caserio. June 28, an anarchist named Granier, when about to be arrested in his lodging at Montpellier, Paris, for complicity in the murder of the president, committed suicide. The police of Paris and Marseilles believed that the assassination was in revenge for the execution of Vaillant and Henry, and that the conspirators met and assigned the deed by lot to Caserio. August 13, 1894, Enrico Lucchesi, after killing Guiseppi Bandi, an editor at Leghorn, Italy, confessed that he had been designated to it by five comrades. On the same day four Bohemians were sentenced at Jung-Bunzlau, Bohemia, to imprisonment for different terms for circulating an anarchist paper. March 4, 1895, a man named Olivieri was arrested in Rome for threatening King Humbert. He was said to be the same who in 1890 threw into the Emperor William's carriage, during his visit in Rome, a letter denouncing Germany and the house of Hohenzollern.

Exciting debates in the French Chamber of Deputies resulted in the passage, July 26, 1894, of an anti-anarchist bill by a vote of 268 to 163. Aug. 16, 1894, a bill was enacted by the U. S. Congress for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists.

Jan. 7, 1895, Signor Celli, attorney-general of the province of Milan, Italy, who had been energetic in sup-



pressing anarchists, was assassinated by one of them, who was subsequently captured. Feb. 28, Signor Crispi declared to the Italian Chamber of Deputies the government's reasons for proclaiming a state of siege in Sicily, anarchist leaders having resorted there in numbers, anarchistic meetings in Marseilles having incited Sicilian insurrection, and Guiseppe de Felice, a member of the Chamber, having been arrested. He showed documents incriminating de Felice in the encouragement of the revolution, and on the strength of these the Chamber ordered his arraignment.

ANDERSON, city, cap. of Madison co., Ind.; pop. (1890) 10,741; (1894) est. 20,615. The assessed valuation 1894 was \$6,973,575, and total debt, March 1, 1895, \$154,500. In 1895 it had a trolley road with 11 m. of track, and 3 daily and 3 weekly periodicals.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Andover, Mass.: Instructors at the close of 1894, 9; students, 89; graduates since organization, 2,014; vols. in library, 49,000. In 1895 inquiry was made before the officers of the seminary whether Professor William H. Ryder had not taught contrary to the creed of the seminary, but after careful investigation the charges were dismissed as unfounded.

ANDREWS, E. BENJAMIN, D.D., LL.D., President of Brown University: b. at Hinsdale, N. H., Jan. 10, 1844. He published in 1894 a History of the United States, in 2 vols.; and An Honest Dollar, a Plea for Bimetallism. The same year he declined the office for co-president of Chicago University.

ANGELL, G. T., president of The American Humane Education Society, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In 1894 he published Autobiographical Sketches and Personal Recollections.

ANN ARBOR, city, cap. of Washtenaw co., Mich.; pop. (1890) 9,431; (1894) state census, 11,069. In 1895 it had a trolley road, reorganized 1894, with 7 m. of track, and 17 periodicals, of which 3 were daily, 6 weekly, and 6 monthly.

ANNISTON, city, Calhoun co., Ala.; pop. (1890), 9,998; (1895) est. 11,000. In 1894 it had assessed valua-

tions, real \$4,118,340, personal \$1,162,674—total, \$5,281,014; tax rate \$14 per \$1,000; and 1895 a total debt of \$295,000, 2 large cotton mills, a trolley road with 8 m. of track, and a daily, a weekly, and a monthly periodical.

ANSONIA, co-extensive town and city, New Haven co., Conn.; pop. (1890), 10,342. In 1894 it had a total debt of \$348,451; assessed valuation \$3,155,912; tax rate 22 mills per \$1. The Stokes Memorial Library, presented to the town 1892 at a cost of \$100,000 and with 30,000 volumes, was permanently closed Nov., 1894. In 1895 the town had a national bank (cap. \$200,000, surplus \$100,000), a savings bank (deposits \$1,118,167, surplus \$35,215), and a daily and a weekly newspaper.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. President for 1894-95, Prof. A. Macalister, of Cambridge University; Hon. Secretary, Cuthbert Peck; Offices, 3 Hanover square, W. London. The Institute publishes a quarterly journal.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE, Yellow Springs, O.: Instructors at close of 1894, 12; students, 200; graduates since organization, 200; vols. in library, 7,000; value of property, \$250,000. President, Rev. D. A. Long, D. D., LL. D.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, AMERICAN: President, Stephen Salisbury; Vice-presidents, George F. Hoar and Edward Everett Hale; Council, Samuel A. Green, P. Emery Aldrich, Egbert C. Smyth, Samuel Swett Green, Edward L. Davis, Franklin B. Weeden; Secretary for Domestic Correspondence, Rev. George F. Ellis, Boston; and John D. Washburn, Worcester. The annual meetings are held at Worcester, Mass., in October. The American membership of the society is limited to 140. The semi-annual meeting was held in Boston, April 24, 1895.

ANTWERP UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION: opened May 5, 1894, by the King and Queen of the Belgians, in the presence of 40,000 persons; closed Oct. 2. There were exhibits from the Congo State, and, in the order named, from France, Germany, Great Britain, India, and the United States. The exhibit from Belgium was, of course, much the largest. The French exhibitors received 159 grand prizes, more than any other nation; Great Britain and her colonies received 23 grand prizes and 331 awards of all classes; the United States received 122 awards of

various classes. There was a reproduction of Antwerp in the sixteenth century; streets in Cairo and Constantinople; and Oriental side-shows as in Chicago.

ARBITRATION. What was known as the *Misiones* boundary question arose between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. It concerned the ownership of a strip of land between Iguassa and the Uruguay river, with an area of 11,823 sq. m., and population of about 7,000, forming the judicial division of the Brazilian state of Parana. The question was submitted for arbitration to President Cleveland, Feb. 10, 1894; Dr. Zeballos, Argentine minister at Washington, representing his country, and Baron de Rio-Branco and Gen. de Castro-Cerquina representing Brazil. The president announced his decision in favor of Brazil, Feb. 6, 1895, and the Argentine Government acquiesced.

The Paris house of Dreyfus claimed, in 1894, 20,000,000 francs which had been deposited by Chile in the Bank of England. The money had been realized from the sale of guano, and was deposited to cover money due to the creditors of Peru, among whom was the house of Dreyfus. The claim was submitted in 1894 for arbitration to the Swiss Federal Tribunal.

Among the more important acts recently looking toward more general arbitration of international questions are the following:

The House of Representatives July 27, 1894, ordered a favorable report on the Springer arbitration bill. The British Government during 1894 took decisive measures to prevent the fitting out at Glasgow or Newcastle of vessels of war for either China or Japan, strictly enforcing the foreign enlistment act. The French Chamber of Deputies July 8, 1895, adopted a motion suggesting that the government open negotiations as soon as possible with the United States for the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration. The New York Chamber of Commerce Nov. 7, 1895, called attention to a recent article in *The University Law Review* which describes the growth of international arbitration, and urges the crystallizing into law of the practice of to-day general with the United States and common with other nations, and looking toward the establishment of a great international tribunal of arbitration.

It appeared that since the year 1816 there have been 112 international arbitrations between different European nations, the United States, and the states of Central and South America, nearly all within the last fifty years, and the United States has arbitrated its claims 30 times, 7 times with Great Britain.

ARCHÆOLOGY. It is difficult to select from the great number of interesting archæological discoveries of 1894 and 1895. Early in 1894 eight Roman coins were found by a Mashona native in Matabeleland, in the vicinity of the famous ruins of Zimbaye. Two of these have on the obverse a female head with the words *Helena Augusta*; four have the figure of a man with the words *Constantius Caes*; and the reverse of one is thought to represent Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf.

M. de Morgan in 1894, discovered at Dashur, Egypt, a quantity of jewelry and some tombs adorned with admirable frescoes. The discovery of a stele bearing the cartouche of a high priest of Heliopolis, the oldest son of Suefron, fixes the date of these monuments in the beginning of the fourth, or end of the third dynasty. Early in February he found two undisturbed tombs, one of which contained a sarcophagus with the painted name Ita, the mummy being adorned with necklaces and bracelets, and having near her a bronze poniard with gold jewelled handle. The body was covered with beads of pearl, gold, carnelian, lapis-lazuli, and Egyptian emerald. The name on the sarcophagus in the second tomb is the Princess Khnouniet, and this mummy was more splendidly jewelled, and with it were two gold crowns richly jewelled. The gold in these ornaments weighed 1.782 grms. These princesses were of the twelfth dynasty.

M. Ed. Naville reported in Feb. and March, 1895, from Deir-el-bahari, the excavation of the middle platform near the Hathor shrine. Sculptures of vultures and asps have been erased by enemies of the worship of Amon. One fragment shows Egyptians cutting large branches from a tree shown to be ebony. In a rock-hewn burial chamber three large wooden coffins were found, two having five wooden hawks carved upon them, and each having at the feet a wooden jackal. These bodies were a priest, his mother, and his aunt, of the Saitic epoch.

Dr. Waldstein wrote from Athens, Greece, that the excavation of the Heraion of Argos, has been carried on successfully during the season of 1895, showing a beautiful stoa with walls of most perfect Greek masonry. Within are nine Doric pillars, all the bases *in situ*. There are interesting fragments of statues. The building shows the change from the Mycenæan to the Argive supremacy. The heads are worked in a vigorous manner with execution not inferior to those of the Parthenon. They are most important remains of the fifth century B.C.

At Eretria, Greece, Prof. B. B. Richardson, reported in June, 1895, the laying bare of a large building, in one room of which stood the tubs of the city laundry. Here was found among other fragments a fine archaistic head of Dionysos, bearded.

The most important discovery of 1894 in Italy is that of the temple of Jupiter Anxur, at Terracina. This building is mentioned by Livy, Virgil, and Servius. The arches of the substructure have long been known, but were attributed to the Goths. Accidental discovery of a wall and cornice led Signor Pio Capponi to investigation which seemed to identify it with the historic temple of Jupiter. Remains of mosaic pavement confirmed this judgment; and Signor Capponi was enabled to push the excavations till the entire plan of the temple, 33.50 m. by 19.70 m. was uncovered. A short distance to the east was found the cave of the oracle, and along the east side many votive objects, and an inscription showing that Venus had a sanctuary in the large temple.

The trustees of the British Museum published in the fall of 1895 an Arabic MS., which contains in Coptic a treatise in 25 chapters on Christian Theology, and a special treatise on the cult relating to images of Christ and the saints by Theodorus, Bishop of Harran. Its date is 877, A.D.

ARCHER, WILLIAM, dramatic critic: b. at Perth, Scotland, in 1856. He published in 1894 *Hannele: a Dream Poem* by Gerhart Hauptmann (translated); and edited the same year, with Robert W. Lowe, *Dramatic Essays of Leigh Hunt and William Hazlitt* (2 vols.).

ARCHITECTS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF: organized in 1857. President, Daniel H. Burnham; vice-presidents, George B. Post and William S. Eames; secretary, Alfred



Stone, Providence, R. I.; treasurer, S. A. Treat. The institutes has 23 chapters, 500 fellows, and 81 honorary members. Its object is to unite in fellowship the architects of this continent, and promote the cause of architecture. The 28th annual convention was held in New York in Nov., 1894, and the 29th convention in St. Louis, Mo., in Oct., 1895.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION. Lieut. Robert E. Peary, C. E., U. S. N., sailed on his second Arctic expedition in 1893, taking with him his wife, and a party of scientific helpers, sending home his vessel, the *Falcon*, and going into camp on the west coast of Greenland. Here a daughter was born to him in Sept. Most of the winter of 1893-94 was devoted to preparations for inland sledge exploring. March 6, 1894, with 8 men, 12 sledges, and 92 dogs he set out for Independence Bay. Dr. Vincent was sent back incapacitated by illness. March 19, their camp was pitched 5,500 feet above the sea. In a fierce storm some of the dogs were frozen solid. After covering one-fourth of the distance to Independence Bay, the loss of many dogs, and other hardships, compelled them to return. They had surveyed and mapped out 150 m. of coast-line hitherto unknown. The relief auxiliary expedition sailed from Brooklyn, June 20, 1894, Mr. Henry S. Bryant, leader, and the party including Prof. Wm. Libbey of Princeton as geographer, Prof. T. C. Chamberlain of the University of Chicago as geologist, and Dr. Axel Ohlin of Sweden, zoölogist. They opened communication with Peary Aug. 1, and reached Falcon Bay Aug. 20. Aug. 26 they returned, leaving only Lieut. Peary and two volunteers, Lee and Henson, to complete their explorations next season. A second relief party brought these back in Sept., 1895.

Peary's survey covers 1,000 miles, counting the indentations, of the coast of Greenland. The direction of the coast, the bays indicated, and the islands, make a new map. Gen. A. W. Greely says that this survey carries exploration 200 m. above the German explorers of 1870, and has extended the knowledge of the coast northward two degrees. Eleven islands are accurately marked which are not on previous charts. About 100 glaciers are accurately located where before only 10 were known and these not accurately. The observations in meteorology, geology,



biology, and Eskimo ethnology have greatly advanced the cause of science. They did not get as far north as their predecessors; being within 16 m. of Independence Bay when the dogs utterly broke down, and they barely got back with their lives; but the real success of their expedition in scientific results surpasses all recent attempts, while it has been gained at a minimum expense of money and without loss of life.

F. G. Jackson sailed from England, in the steamer *Windward*, in Sept., 1894. They landed near Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land, Sept. 7, and erected log houses, roofed with canvas, the lodging house lined with felt, and sent back their vessel. March 10, 1895, Jackson and two others went north with 2 ponies and 2 sledges. They found the general elevation of the country 2,500 ft. above the sea, covered with ice, their way interrupted along the coast by high basaltic cliffs. The temperature fell to  $-45^{\circ}$ . They reached  $81^{\circ} 20'$  north latitude, and there left two boats for use later. They made a second journey in April-May, finding the temperature often  $-50^{\circ}$ . Their surveys greatly altered the map of Franz Josef Land. The *Windward* took them supplies in the summer of 1895 and returned with their report in Oct., expecting to go back in 1896. Jackson is assured that Franz Josef Land reaches to within 470 m. of the pole. He intends to explore more fully in 1896, and may probably not be heard from till 1897.

Robert Stein, of the U. S. Geological Survey, under an advisory committee including Gen. A. W. Greely, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, and Commodore G. W. Melville, planned an expedition in 1894 to rescue the Swedish naturalists Bjorling and Kallstenius, and explore Ellsmere Land; but being unable to charter the vessel he needed, he abandoned the expedition in May.

Walter Wellman sailed from Bergen, Norway, April 24, 1894, on the steamer *Ragnvald Jarl*. They reached  $81^{\circ}$  north May 12, when sudden cold storms and ice blocked further progress. They surveyed the coast of Northeast Land, adding four capes and one island to the map. July 1, Wellman and seven others started north over the ice with an aluminum boat. The boat showed great strength, but July 4 they had to turn back. They reached their party July 22, one of them having to be carried with a broken leg. Aug. 4 they sailed for Norway.

Dr. F. A. Cook sailed from New York, June 30, 1894, on the steamer *Miranda*, accompanied by Professors W. H. Brewer of Yale, G. F. Wright of Oberlin, and B. C. Jillson of Pittsburg as geologists; L. L. Dyke of Kansas University as zoölogist; E. P. Lyon of Chicago as biologist; and others. They collided with an iceberg July 17, but July 29 sailed from St. Johns, N. F., for Greenland. Aug. 7 they reached Sukkertoppen, 63° 25' north. Sailing from here Aug. 9 they ran on a hidden rock, but floated off and moored in a harbor. Deeming the vessel unsafe for further exploring, they hired the fishing schooner *Rigel*, and put the passengers on her and towed her back toward St. Johns Aug. 21. But Aug. 23 it was necessary to abandon the *Miranda* with the loss of baggage, instruments, and collections, so that the party came home with small results of their work.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, a federation of 14 states and 9 territories, on the e. coast of South America; pop. (1895) census estimate, 4,750,000; cap., Buenos Ayres. The budget for 1896 showed: Income, paper \$49,560,000, gold \$31,048,000; expenses, paper \$85,500,000, gold \$20,492,000—an increase over 1895 of \$9,750,000 in paper and \$5,468,000 in gold, a large part of which is for the army and navy. In Oct., 1895, the President asked Congress for authority to negotiate the conversion of all bonds of the foreign debt to one 4 per cent. bond, stating that all the national and provincial obligations might be covered with \$370,000,000, leaving a gold reserve of \$30,000,000. The government has negotiated a loan of \$5,000,000 in London with which to establish a State bank, and Congress has passed a bill granting an annual subsidy of \$100,000 to a steamship company, which agrees to make 18 trips annually between Buenos Ayres and New York. A cabinet crisis and a popular demonstration against the government were averted in Aug. by the resignation of the minister of war and navy and the reorganization of those departments. The Southern Railway is to be extended from Bahia Blanca to Neuquen, which will open up some of the richest agricultural and grazing lands in the republic; and in connection with this agreement the government is considering a proposition to grant free lands to all settlers in the Rio Negro valley. The modifications in the treaty made by the U. S. Senate were approved by the Argentine Senate Sept.

24, and certain amendments proposed by the U. S. were postponed for further consideration. The boundary dispute with Chili has been settled amicably. In accordance with the Argentine convention, Chili agreed to the removal of the San Francisco landmark, allowing the boundary line to pass through the highest peaks of the Andes, and giving Argentina an additional 600 leagues of territory. The boundary delimitation in Tierra del Fuego has been approved. As a result of the boundary settlement, an effort has been made in both countries to secure a mutual agreement to cease buying materials of war. There are now 30 different railways in the republic, aggregating 8,556 m., of which 5 belong to the state and 10 are guaranteed by it. A comparatively new development is the trade in live cattle and sheep between the republic and Europe. Between Jan. 1 and Aug. 22, 1895, the exportation of live cattle averaged 7,000 steers and 41,000 head of sheep per month, each month showing an increase over the preceding one. During 1895 the republic was free from serious disturbances, all public and private efforts tending to the development of its vast resources.

ARGON. This probably new element owes its discovery to investigations of Prof. William Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh. They found that nitrogen liberated from chemical compounds was lighter than atmospheric nitrogen. Their work led to the conclusion that there was an undiscovered element in the air. It is separated by acting on air with red-hot copper filings to separate the oxygen. The residual gas is dried and passed over white-hot magnesium filings. The magnesium combines with the nitrogen, producing a solid nitride and leaving argon as a gas. The argon amounts in volume to about 4 per cent. of the nitrogen. The argon is treated repeatedly by a substantial duplication of the above process, some days being required to dispose of all the nitrogen. Another method of preparation is to pass electric sparks, preferably from platinum terminals, through the nitrogen mixed with oxygen. This gradually burns up the nitrogen. Its oxide can be absorbed by caustic alkali, leaving argon as a gas. Argon has a characteristic spectrum. Its specific gravity ( $H=1$ ) is between 19 and 21. It is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as soluble in water as nitrogen. Its critical temperature ( $-121^{\circ}C.$ ) and boiling point ( $-187^{\circ}C.$ ) are lower than those of oxygen. Prof. Olszewski succeeded

in solidifying it to white crystals melting at  $-189.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It seems to be incapable of combining with anything. It has been found in cleveite and in a meteorite. There is still much doubt concerning its true status.

ARGYLL, GEORGE JOHN DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, K.G., K.T., P.C.: 1st duke of, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, 8th duke of, in the peerage of Scotland; b. in Ardincaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 1823. In 1894 he published *The Burdens of Belief*, a volume of poems, and on July 30, 1895, was married, for the third time, to his cousin, Ina Erskine McNeill, at Ripon.

## ARIZONA.

ARIZONA, one of the territories of the United States of North America; organized Feb. 14, 1863; counties, 12; capital, Phenix.

*State Officers*, 1895.—Gov. (appointed for 4 years, salary \$2,600 per annum), Louis C. Hughes; sec., C. M. Bruce; treas., P. J. Cole; auditor, C. P. Leitch; adj.-gen., Edward Schwartz; atty.-gen., F. J. Heney; supt. of instruction, F. J. Netherton; chief justice supreme court, Albert C. Baker; assoc. justices, John J. Hawkins, Owen T. Rouse, and James D. Bethune—all Democrats.

*Legislature*, 1895.—Council 12 members; house 24; Rep. in council 6, house 17, joint ballot 23; Dem. in council 6; house 7, joint ballot 13; Rep. majority, house 10.

*Elections*.—In the territorial elections for Congress, 1894, there was a total of 13,427 votes cast, of which the Rep. candidate received 5,648; the Dem. candidate, 4,473; and the Pop. candidate, 3,006; Rep. plurality, 875.

*Farm Products*.—Reported Dec. 31, 1894: Corn, 84,779 bush., from 4,558 acres, value \$84,779; wheat, 187,000 bush., from 11,000 acres, value \$187,000; barley, 249,150 bush., from 9,966 acres, value \$186,863; potatoes, 24,240 bush., from 391 acres, value \$30,303; and hay, 65,919 tons, from 36,219 acres, value \$791,028.

*Farm Animals*.—Reported Jan. 1, 1895: Horses, 54,278, value \$1,770,815; mules, 1,327, value \$39,940; cows, 14,878, value \$334,755; cattle, 649,502, value \$6,261,204; sheep, 746,546, value \$901,081; and hogs, 20,904, value \$101,696.

*Reclaimed Land*.—According to the report of Gov. Hughes for 1895 there were 579,000 acres of land under cultivation, of which all but 15,000 acres had been made productive by irrigation. There were canals and storage reservoirs under construction which will add 535,000 acres to the arable lands, and others were projected that will reclaim over 750,000 acres more. During 1894-5 the agricultural area was increased by irrigation to the extent of 45,000 acres.

*Mineral Output*.—Since the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman law, the output of silver has steadily decreased and that of gold increased. Mining reports of 1895 show: Output of gold, \$4,260,000, which was nearly double that of 1894, and four times that of 1893; silver, 1,750,000 oz., a decrease in value from that

of 1894 of over \$500,000; copper, 49,661,289 lb., value \$6,207,611; and lead, value \$350,000, making the total value of bullion exports \$11,955,111 for the year and \$113,739,126 for the last 19 years.

*Finances.*—At the end of the fiscal year 1894, the treasury showed a balance for the first time, \$5,832, and by reduction of salaries and other economies, it was able to redeem \$50,485 of the territorial debt during the fiscal year 1895. The aggregate debt July 1, 1894, was \$2,206,523, comprising a bonded debt, \$2,036,000, floating, \$170,523; of the total, \$1,331,899 was the indebtedness of counties and cities, making the net territorial debt \$874,624. The total assessed valuation of taxable property 1894 was \$27,061,974; 1895, \$27,518,332, increase, \$456,358.

*Banks.*—On Oct. 3, 1894, there were 5 national banks, with a combined capital of \$400,000, which held \$100,500 in U. S. bonds, an excess of \$500 over the required amount. These banks had outstanding on loans and discounts an aggregate of \$524,304; held in coin and coin certificates, \$109,453; and had outstanding of their own bills \$97,450 out of an issue of \$244,800. The territorial banks numbered 4, and had capital \$240,200, resources \$1,327,176, deposits \$692,037, and surplus \$142,900.

*Commerce.*—The territory has no port of entry; its foreign trade is entered at Pacific ports, and its domestic comprises chiefly its agricultural and mineral productions. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the imports amounted in value to \$278,396, exports, \$818,278. Among domestic shipments besides the precious metals were, agricultural products, value over \$1,779,000; lumber, 35,000,000 ft.; wool, 2,904,130 lb.; sheep, 48,596; and hides, 72,500.

*Railroads.*—The single track railroad mileage Dec. 31, 1893, was 1,161.97, which was increased during 1894 to 1,355.46. The new trackage included the completion of the Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix railroad to the latter city.

*Post-offices.*—Reported Dec. 31, 1894: Second-class 2; third-class 7 (presidential 9); fourth-class 179; money-order offices 48.

*Publications.*—Reported May, 1895: Daily, 10; weekly, 33.

*Churches.*—The Roman Catholic is the strongest denomination, and is followed by the Latter-day Saints, the



Methodist Episcopal, South, the Methodist Episcopal, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Protestant Episcopal, and the Congregational.

*Schools.*—In 1895 the public schools had 11,450 enrolled pupils; 314 teachers, to whom \$137,291 was paid in salaries; and property valued at \$415,132; and cost for maintenance \$201,357. The Univ. of Arizona, at Tucson, had 10 instructors, 38 students, \$30,190 income. \$26,475 invested in scientific apparatus and library, and \$66,700 in grounds and buildings. A new building is being erected for the normal school, a reform school is about to be opened at Flagstaff, and a number of high schools will be established in 1896 under an act of the legislature of 1894. There are also about 700 children enrolled in private and denominational schools, which cost about \$10,000 per annum.

*Libraries.*—In 1893 there were reported 3 public libraries of 1,000 volumes each and upward, with a total of 15,000 bound volumes and 3,000 pamphlets.

*Statehood.*—On July 25th, 1894, the U. S. Senate committee on territories ordered a favorable report on a bill providing for the admission into the Union of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, on the same general line as the one for the admission of Utah; but Congress adjourned without further action.

*Population.*—In 1890, 59,620, of whom 36,571 were males; 23,049 females; 40,825 natives; 18,795 foreign-born; 55,580 whites; and 4,040 colored, including 1,170 Chinese and 1,512 civilized Indians. The total Indian population in 1895 was about 37,000. Gov. Hughes estimates the whole legal population at 77,000, a gain of 7,000 in a year.

ARKANSAS, one of the United States of North America; admitted to the Union June 15, 1836; seceded March 4, 1861; readmitted June 22, 1868; counties, 75; capital, Little Rock.

*State Officers*, 1895-97.—Gov. (elected for 2 years, salary \$3,000 per annum), James P. Clarke; sec. of state, H. B. Armistead; treas., Ransom Gulley; auditor, C. B. Mills; atty.-gen., E. B. Kinsworth; adj.-gen. (acting), Marcellus Davis; com. of mines, manufactures, and agriculture, W. G. Vincenheller; land com., J. F. Richie; supt. of instruction, Junius Jordau; chief justice of the supreme court, Henry G. Bunn; assoc. justices, Simon P. Hughes, C. D. Wood, Burrill B. Battle, James E. Riddick; clerk, W. P. Campbell—all Dem.

*Legislature*, 1895-97.—Dem., senate 31, house 88, joint ballot 119; Rep., senate 1, house 3, joint ballot 4; Pop., house 9; Dem. majority, senate 30, house 76, joint ballot 106.

*Elections*.—In the state elections 1894 there was a total of 126,956 votes cast, of which the Dem. candidate for gov. received 74,809; Rep. candidate 26,055; Pop. candidate 24,541; and Pro. candidate 1,551; Dem. plurality, 48,724.

*Farm Products*.—Reported Dec. 31, 1894: Corn, 38-, 437,824 bush., from 2,001,970 acres, value \$18,065,777; wheat, 1,416,254 bush., from 160,938 acres, value \$778,940; oats, 5,990,097 bush., from 323,789 acres, value \$2,396,039; rye, 21,069 bush., from 2,341 acres, value \$16,012; tobacco, 1,195,908 lbs., from 1,932 acres, value \$131,550; potatoes, 1,372,516 bush., from 16,738 acres, value \$727,433; and hay, 248,247 tons, from 188,066 acres, value \$2,192,021.

*Farm Animals*.—Reported Jan. 1, 1895: Horses, 218,165, value \$7,156,836; mules, 141,281, value \$6,248,502; cows, 328,697, value \$3,316,553; cattle, 615,113, value \$4,406,364; sheep, 212,328, value \$288,278; and hogs, 1,547,689, value \$3,401,822.

*Cotton Crop*.—The railway and water movement from Sept. 1, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1895, was 468,332 bales; amount remaining on plantations and in interior towns Jan. 1, 1895, 196,249 bales; bought by mills from Sept. 1, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1895, 636 bales—total crop 1894, 665,217 bales, estimated crop, 1895, 850,000 bales.

*Crop Averages.*—Reported Nov. 1, 1895: Corn, bush. per acre, shelled, 21.5, quality 95; Irish potatoes, bush. per acre, 70, quality 95; tobacco, lbs. per acre, 698, quality 95; hay, tons per acre, 1.20, quality 95; cotton, lbs. per acre, 183; sorghum, gals. per acre, 93; sugar cane product compared with that of previous year, 105; grape product compared with a full crop, 77; apples, the same, 91; and pears, the same, 93.

*Manganese.*—One of the three largest manganese ore regions in the United States is in Arkansas. There are two districts, one in Independence and Izard counties, the other extending from Pulaski co. to Ind. Terr. The production 1894 was 1,934 lbs., and the shipments, including most of the ore mined 1893, were nearly 4,000 lbs.

*Finances.*—The recognized bonded debt on Oct. 1, 1894, was \$1,805,000, overdue interest \$3,018,022—total \$4,823,022, about one-half of which is due to the Federal Government as representative of the Smithsonian Institution, the State claiming as an offset unsettled accounts against the government. The unrecognized debt, due 1900, aggregates \$8,706,773. The total receipts in the biennial period ending Oct. 1, 1894, were \$1,947,083; expenditures, \$916,369. In 1893 the assessed valuations were: Real property, \$100,809,742; personal, \$72,716,742—total, \$173,526,484; tax rate, \$5 per \$1,000; in 1894 the valuations aggregated \$175,708,834.

*Banks.*—On Oct. 2, 1894, there were 8 national banks in operation, with a combined capital of \$1,050,000, which held \$238,500 in U. S. bonds, an excess of \$1,000 over the required amount. These banks had outstanding on loans and discounts an aggregate of \$2,242,235, represented by demand paper with individual or firm names \$109,229; the same secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities \$149,415; time paper with two or more individual or firm names \$1,073,241; time paper with single individual or firm name \$344,528; and the same secured by stocks, bonds, or other personal securities \$565,822. The combined outstanding circulation was \$261,680. The State banks, June 30, 1894, numbered 33, and had capital \$1,630,232, deposits \$2,375,607, resources \$4,744,917, and surplus and profits \$525,329.

*Internal Revenue.*—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the collections of internal revenue aggregated

\$103,336.03, from the following sources: Distilled spirits, \$93,307.44; tobacco, \$5,098.88; fermented liquors, \$1,860.83; oleomargarine, \$2,810; and penalties, \$258.88. The collections from the same sources in the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$84,952.64.

*Railroads.*—The single-track mileage Dec. 31, 1893, was 2,369.91, which was increased during 1894 to 2,404.66. The railroad assessment 1893 was \$19,305,467, and 1894, \$19,923,353, of which \$8,966,209 was against the Iron Mountain road.

*Post-offices.*—Reported Dec. 31, 1894: First-class 1; second-class 4; third-class 27 (presidential 32); fourth-class 1,641; money-order offices 262.

*Publications.*—Reported May, 1895: Daily 20; weekly 223; semi-monthly 4; monthly 18; and quarterly 1.

*Churches.*—The Methodist Episcopal South is the strongest denomination in the State, and is followed by the Regular Baptist Colored, the Regular Baptist South, the African Methodist Episcopal, the Disciples, and the Methodist Episcopal.

*Schools.*—In 1894 there were 425,349 children of school-age, of whom 285,159 were enrolled in the public schools. The total revenue for school purposes 1893, was \$1,280,041, and 1894, \$1,283,715; expenditures 1893, \$1,532,186, 1894, \$1,444,301. The common-school fund apportionment 1894 was \$310,504. There are 5 universities and colleges of liberal arts, with 46 instructors and 1,111 students (male 658, female 453) in all departments; income 1892-3, \$27,530; volumes in libraries, 9,200; value of scientific apparatus and libraries, \$12,500; value of grounds and buildings, \$255,000; and aggregate of productive funds, \$15,500.

*Libraries.*—In 1893 there were reported 12 public libraries of 1,000 volumes each and upward, with a total of 93,660 bound volumes and 8,500 pamphlets.

*Population.*—In 1890, 1,128,179, of whom 585,755 were males; 542,424 females; 1,113,915 natives; 14,264 foreign-born; 818,752 whites; and 309,427 colored of all races. On June 1, 1894, the U. S. government actuary estimated the population at 1,251,000.

ARKANSAS COLLEGE, Batesville, Arkansas: Instructors at the close of 1894, 6; students, 120; graduates since organization, 99; vols. in library, 3,000; value of property, \$25,000. President, Eugene R. Long, PH.D.

ARMENIANS. A Christian people occupying the high plains and valleys of a country east of Asia Minor and northeast of Syria, 2,500,000 of them living within the borders of Asiatic Turkey, while 1,200,000 are in Russia, and 150,000 in Persia, and many live in the different Turkish cities, being often leading bankers, merchants and skilled artisans, and many are in different parts of Europe and the United States. In 1894 it was estimated that there were 2,000 in the State of Massachusetts.

Important stations of American Congregational and Presbyterian Missions have been maintained in Turkish Armenia, comprising in 1894, 15 stations, 188 out-stations, with 153 American laborers and 791 native helpers, 112 churches, and 11,481 members, and 46,864 Sunday school adherents. This mission has also 4 theological schools, 29 theological students, 31 colleges and schools for boys, with 1,343 pupils, and 20 colleges and schools for girls with 1,121 pupils. There are also 312 common schools, with 16,833 pupils; and the contribution of the natives to the American Board of Missions was \$34,758. In March, 1894, there were reports of special outrages by the mountain Kurds who had been organized recently by the Sultan into the Hamedieh, or irregular cavalry. They have always been predatory tribes, dwelling in the mountains, and harrying the civilized people of the valleys. Recently their chiefs had been called to Constantinople, and given military rank. These Kurds, partly uniformed, ignore all civil local authorities, and as organized greatly increased their outrages on the property and persons of the Armenians.

Revolutionary Armenians, called Hunchagists, have formed societies in Turkey, England, and America, and have tried to meet oppression with violence. One attempted, March 25, 1894, to kill the Armenian patriarch in Constantinople, as unfit for his office. The patriarch escaped but soon resigned. Under color of suppressing insurrection, troops were massed in August in the neighborhood of Mush, and presently reports came out from Sassun, southwest of Mush, of terrible outrage and



murder. Later confirmatory reports showed that in Aug. and Sept., not less than 27 villages had been ravaged and destroyed by Kurds, with the help of regular troops, and from 6,000 to 10,000 men, women, and children massacred, hundreds of women being violated before being murdered, and other atrocities of brutal cruelty beyond description being committed. These reports were denied by the Turkish officials in Constantinople and the Turkish legation in Washington, but were so confirmed that earnest remonstrances were laid before the Porte by the representatives of the European powers and the United States; and Nov. 30, 1894, the Sultan sent a commission to investigate them. This commission reported in May, 1895, practically confirming the reports, which by that time were substantiated by multiplied testimony and had been followed by reports of other like outrages. Many Armenians were arrested and tried for insurrection and sedition, the trials, by report of the *London Daily News* in Feb., 1895, being wholly farcical and unjust. Meanwhile, multitudes of Armenians were fleeing over the border into Russia, although not a few of them were attacked and murdered by Kurds on their journey.

In May, 1895, the representatives in Constantinople of the European powers united in pressing upon the Sultan the necessity of reform in Armenia, and their recommendation, though rejected at first, was formally accepted in June, in anticipation of a united naval demonstration. In July, American missionaries at Mush, trying to help the impoverished and ruined people, were greatly retarded by the Turkish officials, while the Kurds continued their depredations. New outrages were continually reported, and a more imperative remonstrance came from the powers in Aug. Oct. 2, 1895, several hundred Armenians in Constantinople attempted to lay the grievances of their countrymen before the Sultan. Their patriarch dissuaded them, but they pressed on to the palace, and in a conflict with the police about 60 Armenians and Turks were killed. There was from this continual rioting and bloodshed in Constantinople, about 500 from the crowd were arrested, and it was said that many were murdered in prison. Mobs looted the Armenian shops, and murdered the people, the police giving no protection. It was reported Oct. 11, that 700 had been killed. These disorders



were no doubt intensified by the violence of the Young Turkish party, which demanded reforms for others besides Armenians, and was understood to threaten even the life of the Sultan. Hundreds of Armenians in Constantinople took refuge in their churches, and could hardly be persuaded that their lives were safe elsewhere. The ambassadors of the powers urged upon the Porte, Nov. 5, that the whole military strength of the empire be applied to put an end to the massacres which still continued. Nov. 9, Babri Pasha, who had been dismissed from his official position on the representations of the British ambassador because of his ill-treatment of Armenians, was decorated by the Sultan as a reward for good services, and many others were so honored who had been infamously prominent in Armenia. Nov. 12, the Turkish garrison at Zeitun, between Erzerum and Trebizond, surrendered to a body of Armenians, who occupied the Zeitun barracks, with their arms, ammunition and supplies. Further reports continued through Nov., 1895, of massacres and outrages, and it was estimated that 20,000 persons were killed in the first three weeks of that month. Nov. 15, news came of the sacking of the Armenian missionary college and headquarters at Harpoot. The property destroyed was valued at \$100,000. About 800 Armenians were killed there, but the American missionaries escaped to a place of security. It was said Nov. 19, 1895, that the representatives of the powers were convinced that the Sultan was unable to control events, whatever his wish might be.

ARMIES OF THE WORLD. The following is a summary of the military strength of the nations, as reported 1895:

*Argentine Republic.*—Regular army, 1,398 officers and 6,498 men; national guard, 480,000 officers and men.

*Austria-Hungary.*—Peace footing, 23,445 officers and 330,807 men; war footing, 45,238 officers and 1,826,940 men; landsturm in war, over 4,000,000.

*Belgium.*—Peace footing, 3,504 officers and 46,262 men; war footing, 154,780 officers and men; Garde Civique, 42,732 officers and men.

*Bolivia.*—Peace footing, 367 superior and 654 subordinate officers and 950 men; war footing, a national guard in which all male citizens are enrolled.

*Brazil*.—Peace footing, 1,600 officers, 30,000 men, and 20,000 gendarmerie; military service obligatory since 1875.

*British Empire*.—Regular army, 7,496 commissioned officers, 1,027 warrant officers, 15,989 sergeants, 3,673 musicians, and 127,162 rank and file; Reserves, regular, first and second classes, 84,450 officers and men, militia, 140,506, yeomanry, 11,790, volunteers, 262,520; total home and colonial forces, 644,575; regular forces on Indian service, 73,125; grand total, 717,700 officers and men, of whom 665,506 were classed as effectives. The net cost of the British army for 1894-5 was £18,080,900 (\$87,873,174).

*Chile*.—Regular army, by law 1892, 526 officers and 6,000 men; national guard, 51,090 officers and men.

*China*.—The Eight Banners, 323,800 officers and men; Ying Ping (national army), 6,459 officers and 650,000 men; active armies of Manchuria, the Centre, and Turkestan, strength unknown; and Territorial (local militia), 200,000 in peace, and probably 600,000 in war.

*Colombia*.—Peace footing, 5,500 officers and men; war footing, annually fixed by Congress; in emergency, the President can raise all troops needed.

*Costa Rica*.—Peace footing, 600 officers and men, and 12,000 militia; war footing, 34,000.

*Denmark*.—Peace footing, 778 officers and 13,152 men; war footing, 1,214 officers and 42,919 men, besides a reserve of 16,500 officers and men, and two citizens' corps aggregating 17,000.

*Ecuador*.—Peace footing, 3,341 officers and men; war footing, national guard, 30,000.

*Egypt*.—Regular, 60 English officers and 13,000 men; British army of occupation, 3,000 officers and men.

*France*.—Peace footing, 28,785 officers and 598,024 men, with 140,912 horses, of whom 26,125 officers and 527,737 men are stationed in France, 2,125 officers and 56,787 men in Algeria, and 535 officers and 13,500 men in Tunis. The 1895 estimate of men liable to military service was: Active army and its reserve, 2,350,000; territorial army, 900,000, territorial reserve, 1,100,000—total, 4,350,000, of whom about 2,000,000 would be available for war. The budget estimates for war purposes, excluding cost of the navy, for 1895, were, ordinary, 607,261,898 fr. (\$121,452,379), extraordinary, 40,823,907 fr. (\$8,164,780).

*German Empire.*—Peace footing, 22,534 officers and 562,014 men, with 96,844 horses; war footing, strength not officially published, but believed to aggregate over 3,000,000 trained officers and men. There are 434 field batteries, 17 fortified places of the first class, 19 other fortresses, 21 army corps districts, and one divisional district. The budget estimate for cost of the imperial army 1895 was 480,021,900 marks (\$114,245,212).

*Greece.*—Peace footing, 24,076 officers and men; war footing, mobilized force 100,000, reserves 104,500, territorial army 146,000.

*Guatemala.*—Peace footing, 3,718 officers and men; war footing, in addition, reserve militia, 67,300.

*Haiti.*—Peace footing, 6,828 officers and men, and special guard of 10 officers and 650 men.

*Hawaii.*—Peace footing, household guards, 65 officers and men; war footing, all natives on call.

*Honduras.*—Peace footing, 500 officers and men, and 20,000 militia.

*Italy.*—Permanent army, under arms, 14,705 officers and 252,117 men; on unlimited leave, 5,942 officers and 566,138 men; mobile militia, 5,606 officers and 521,452 men; territorial militia, 11,634 officers and 1,815,329 men—total officers and men, 3,192,923.

*Japan.*—Imperial guard, 282 superior officers and 6,660 non-commissioned officers and men; six divisions, 2,434 superior officers and 46,958 non-commissioned officers and men; reserves, 91,190 officers and men; landwehr, 106,088; and the Jesso militia—total peace footing, 4,358 officers and 265,390 men. The army in the war with China used a rifle of native invention and make.

*Kongo Free State.*—Peace footing, 143 European officers, 146 sergeants, and 9,000 native troops.

*Korea.*—Peace footing, 5,000 officers and men stationed at Seoul; war footing, 10,000 and upward indefinitely.

*Madagascar.*—Regular army, 8,000 officers and men, standing army 20,000, available mobile force, over 50,000.

*Mexico.*—Peace footing, 2,270 officers and 37,103 men; war footing, including reserves, 165,000; every male capable of carrying arms is liable for military service from his 20th to his 50th year.

*Monaco.*—Regular army, 5 officers and 70 men, and a guard of honor.

*Montenegro*.—No standing army; all males physically able are trained as soldiers and liable for service; number of such, 36,726, for whom there are 40,000 rifles.

*Morocco*.—Peace footing, 16,000 officers and men, and 18,000 militia; war footing, in addition, about 40,000.

*Nepal*.—Standing army 25,000 officers and men, and 17,000 regulars in and about the capital.

*Netherlands*.—Peace footing, 1,821 officers and 19,750 men; war footing, 69,000 men, officers not reported, besides the landsturm—all capable of bearing arms—and a corps of sharpshooters; *Dutch East Indies*, purely colonial force, 1,384 officers and 33,339 subordinate officers and men; *Dutch West Indies*, militia of 27 officers and 373 men, civic guard of 57 officers and 1,163 men, and garrison of 20 officers and 386 men; *Curacao*, 35 officers and 614 men.

*Nicaragua*.—Peace footing, 2,000 officers and men; war footing, the same with reserve of 10,000 and national guard 5,000.

*Norway*.—Troops of the line and reserves, 900 officers and 30,000 men; not over 18,000 troops can be put under arms, even in war, without consent of the Storting.

*Orange Free State*.—Standing army, at capital, 52 officers and men, and 350 artillerymen as a reserve; available war strength, 17,381.

*Paraguay*.—Standing army, 82 officers and 1,345 men; every citizen 20–35 years old liable to war service.

*Persia*.—Standing army, 24,500 officers and men; nominal, 105,500; liable to be called for service, 53,520.

*Peru*.—Peace footing, 5,900 officers and men.

*Portugal*.—Peace footing, 34,172 officers and men; war footing, 150,000; colonial forces, 8,880 officers and men, besides native troops.

*Roumania*.—Peace footing, 2,936 officers, 335 employés, and 48,500 men; territorial army, 81,843 officers and men; war footing, not definitely fixed; every male liable to service between his 21st and 46th year.

*Russia*.—Peace footing, European army, 30,574 officers, 750,944 men, and 139,966 horses; Asiatic army, East Siberia, 773 officers and 24,993 men; West Siberia, 557 officers and 10,799 men; Turkestan, 1,280 officers and 38,468 men; Finland army, 345 officers and 9,939 men—total, 33,529 officers, 835,143 men, and 155,478 horses; local and auxil-

itary troops, 105,000 officers and men; war footing, field troops, Cossacks, and reserves, 54,957 officers, 2,512,143 men, and 497,415 horses.

*Salvador*.—Standing army, 4,000 officers and men; militia, 18,000.

*Santo Domingo*.—Small army and reserve at the capital of each province; universal liability for war.

*Servia*.—Standing army, 18,000 officers and men; war footing, 210,000.

*Siam*.—Standing army, 12,000; no armed militia; all males liable for war service.

*South African Republic*.—No standing army; males liable for war service, 23,923.

*Spain*.—Peace footing, 115,735 officers and men; war footing, 1,083,595; annual contingent of recruits, 80,000; troops in the Philippines, 9,870; in Cuba (ordinarily), 21,000; in Porto Rico, 3,400. Several large detachments were sent to Cuba in 1895.

*Sweden*.—Peace footing, 1,953 officers, 1,781 non-commissioned officers, 1,644 musicians, 634 civil and civil military persons, and 32,842 men.

*Switzerland*.—No standing army; war effective, auszug, 134,932 officers and men; landwehr, 80,298; landsturm, 273,296.

*Turkish Empire*.—The army comprises the Nizam (regular force and reserves), Redif (landwehr), and Mustahfuz (landsturm), and has a war strength of 700,620 officers and men. The great difference between the number of males reported liable for military service and those whom the government can place under arms in an emergency was painfully shown during the atrocities in Armenia and elsewhere in 1895.

*United States*.—Standing army, 2,145 officers and 25,706 enlisted men; enlisted combatants limited by act of Congress to 25,000; Gen. Miles, new general-commanding, recommended increasing limit to 35,000; aggregate militia of the states and territories, 8,198 commissioned officers and 102,598 men; males available for military service, 9,144,500. Nearly every maritime State in the Union has one or more battalions of naval militia, which, though organized for sea-coast duty, have been mustered as part of the militia force.



*Uruguay.*—Permanent army, 223 officers and 3,221 men; armed police, 3,200 officers and men; civilian force, 3,264.

*Venezuela.*—Standing army, 7,280 officers and men; national militia (males 18 to 45 years old) subject to call, 60,000; total available for war service, 250,000.

See also the respective titles of countries.

ARMOR AND ARMOR PLATES. During 1894 a series of trials was made at the government proving-grounds at Indian Head, Md., of armor plates furnished by the Carnegie Company, Homestead, Pa., and the Bethlehem Company, Bethlehem, Pa. The plates were representative of those furnished for the U. S. vessels *Puritan*, *Katahdin*, *Monadnock*, *Indiana*, and *Oregon*. These were curved, 4, 11½, 12, 17, and 18 inches thick, of nickel-steel, hardened by the Harvey process, and with an oak backing of 36 inches. They were subjected to shot and shell of the newest pattern, weighing 250, 800, and 850 pounds. The thickest plates were in some instances pierced, and some were cracked and broken and the backing exposed; but in other cases the heaviest pointed projectiles only dented the plate, and were broken or the points fused by the heat of the impact with the plate in which they were imbedded. The tests were thought by some of the officers to show that the Harveyizing process was without value in the thickest plates, however valuable it has been proved to be in plates 6, 8, 10, or even 12 inches thick. On the whole the trials exhibited a duel between the heaviest and most perfect projectiles thrown from the most powerful guns on the one side, and the most perfect armor plates on the other side; with success now of the guns and now of the armor; but the Official Annual of the Intelligence Office of the U. S. Navy Department, issued in Oct., 1894, declared that the superiority of the Harvey process of hardening armor has been invariably recognized, and adopted by all the leading manufacturers and nations. In Nov., 1895, it was reported that the Russian government had accepted the tenders of the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies to furnish three-quarters of all the armor plates for the two new war ships then building, their competitors having been four French firms, three British, two German, and one Russian. It was also said that the Bethlehem Company proposed, at the invitation of the Mikado,

to establish in Japan a mill for armor-plate and other large iron work.

During 1894 it was reported that the armor plates of the Monterey were defective. These had been made by the Carnegie Company, and it was said that plates had been doctored, blow-holes being plugged, so that they passed inspection though known to be defective by the makers; but it was maintained for the company that slight and unimportant defects were magnified by the testimony of workmen who had had trouble with the company; and that whenever real faults appeared, the company had honestly acknowledged them, and borne the proper penalty and forfeit.

A temporary interest was excited in 1894 by the exhibition, by different inventors, of what was called a bullet-proof coat or cuirass. The first of these inventors was a tailor of Mannheim, Germany, named Dowe, who allowed himself, when clothed in his coat, to be shot at with the war rifle used in the German army. Shots which would pierce a block of oak were held imbedded in the coat. A horse was covered with a coat, and was unhurt though bullets were imbedded in the material. Dowe exhibited his coat successfully in London, May 23, 1894, before the Duke of Cambridge and other military officers. He said that it contained no iron or steel. June 1, 1894, Hiram Maxim exhibited a cuirass of his invention, made of a thin plate of steel incased in felt, and only half as thick as Dowe's coat. It was tested at the Erith and the Firth gun-works, England, and showed power to resist bullets which would pierce a steel target half an inch thick. July 12, 1894, a bullet-proof shield was exhibited in Brooklyn, N. Y., by W. J. Lennard, and July 21, before army officers at Governor's Island, New York. Lennard wore his shield in Brooklyn, standing 35 feet from the marksman. This was forbidden by the army officers for fear of accident. The shield was 21-4 inches thick, 17 inches long, and 13 wide, covered with what looked like blue cloth, and fastened on by straps. It was fired at with Winchester and Springfield rifles, and the bullets were imbedded in it, but did not pierce through. Lennard said that it was made of cotton, felt, wool, and a chemical compound of mineral and vegetable parts. It weighed 11 pounds, while a steel plate of like resistance would weigh 25 or 30. July 17,

1894, a bullet-proof coat was exhibited at Passaic, N. J., by Ignatius Lucas, a German machinist before members of a shooting club, who used their own ammunition and Winchester rifles and the Mannlicher rifle used in the German army. No bullet penetrated more than half an inch.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE, Chicago, Ill.; founded in 1892. It included in 1895 (1) a scientific academy; (2) a technical college, with departments of mechanical engineering, electricity and electrical engineering, chemistry and chemical engineering, architecture, and library science; and departments of (3) domestic arts; (4) commerce; (5) music; and (6) kindergartens. There were in 1895 61 instructors; 11 lecturers; and about 900 students; graduates since organization 50. The several scientific departments are completely equipped, and there is a gymnasium, technical museum, and a valuable library of 15,000 volumes. The course of instruction occupies four years, and the degrees of B. S. and M. E. are conferred. The property is valued at \$50,000. President, Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. The army at the close of 1895 consists of 10 regiments of cavalry, 5 artillery and 25 infantry, and the Engineer Battalion, recruiting parties, ordnance department, hospital service, Indian scouts, those engaged in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and the signal and general service; in all 2,145 officers and 25,706 enlisted men. During 1894-95 the number of officers on detached duty has been reduced, by assignment to their commands as far as possible, the Secretary of War reporting in Nov., 1895, 35 officers now at Department Headquarters and 33 on recruiting service. Those assigned as military instructors of the National Guard of the States, however, have been increased from 92 to 128, and those acting as Indian agents from 5 to 19.

For the coast defense there has been established and equipped a gun factory at Watervliet, N. Y., able to turn out yearly 35 guns of the types required. The government has also, by contract, contributed toward the establishment of a private plant for gun manufacture which will meet any unusual demand. Only 3 of the 18 ports—New York, San Francisco and Boston—have, however, completed systems of defense. It is estimated that the complete defense of the 18 ports will cost \$82,000,000, and will take 10 years.

The army is distributed in 8 departments, each under its department commander. The ranking major-general, in command of the army, is Gen. Nelson A. Miles, promoted on the retirement of Gen. J. M. Schofield, Sept. 29, 1895. The duty of the army for the most part is in garrisoning the U. S. forts in different parts of the country, and in defending Western settlers from wild Indians and peaceable Indians from lawless whites. Feb. 11, 1895, Inspector-General Breckenridge specially commended the courage and discipline shown by the army in connection with the labor troubles of 1894, particularly by the 15th Infantry, which was on duty at Chicago, Ill. In Feb., 1895, Congress revived the grade of lieutenant-general for the benefit of Major-General John M. Schofield, who had commanded the army since 1888. The report of the Secretary of War showed that in 1894 there were in the United States 900,000 men available for military service, of whom 112,190 were organized into regiments and brigades, and could be called out on demand. Of these New York had the largest number, 12,073; Idaho the least, 232.

ARNOLD, SIR EDWIN, K. C. L. E., C. S. I.: poet; b. Rochester, England, June 10, 1832. In 1893 he published a dramatic work, *Adzuma: or, the Japanese Wife*, and *The Book of Good Counsels from the Sanscrit of the Hitopadesa*; 1894, *Wandering Words*; and 1895, *The Tenth Muse and Other Poems*.

ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN: founded in New York in 1877 and incorporated in 1882; object the advancement of the Fine Arts; membership in Dec., 1895, 115, including nearly all the foremost artists of America. President, Edwin Howland Blashfield; vice-president, John La Farge; secretary, Kenyon Cox; treasurer, Samuel Isham. The board of control consists of the officers named and Mr. Daniel C. French.

The society holds an annual exhibition, at which, however, its members have no privileges of exhibition beyond others, and no work of art is accepted except on its merits as judged by a jury of 30. At this exhibition each year is awarded the Webb prize, founded by Dr. W. Seward Webb in 1887, for best landscape by an American artist under 40 who has not previously taken the prize; awarded in 1894 to Charles H. Platt, and in 1895 to Childe Hassam. Each

year also the society purchases for the Shaw Fund, founded in 1892 by Samuel T. Shaw, Esq., a figure composition in oil selected by the jury. The fund is \$1,500 annually, and the picture becomes the property of Mr. Shaw. This prize was awarded in 1894 to Henry O. Walker, and in 1895 to William M. Chase. Headquarters of the society, in the building of the American Fine Arts Society, No. 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

ARTS. See FINE ARTS.

ASHANTEE, a kingdom in Guinea, on the w. coast of Africa, between Liberia and Dahomey, since 1873 nominally tributary to the British Gold Coast Colony; pop. est. 1,000,000-3,000,000; cap., Coomassie, or Kumassi. In Oct., 1895, the British government sent an ultimatum to the king, demanding that he place his country under British protection, with a resident commissioner, on the ground that he had violated his treaty obligations. The king rejected the ultimatum, saying that he preferred war, for which he was fully prepared, to accepting the British terms. A strong force of imperial and native troops was at once ordered to Coomassie to force the king to terms, and it was expected that this force would be able to advance by the middle of Dec. On Nov. 15 the king sent two messengers to the gov. of the Gold Coast Colony at Accra, but the latter declined to receive them, regarding them as not qualified to treat with the British as representatives of the king. On the 19th, Lord Suffield and Mr. Sutherst, representing the king in London, assured the colonial sec. that the king would accede to the British demands, and would pay the cost of preparing the expedition against him. It was agreed that if the king would indorse this pledge no troops would be dispatched. Such a settlement would give Great Britain absolute control of a territory of about 40,000 sq. m., rich in gold and agricultural lands. In Dec. following, it was reported that the people had deposed King Prempeh for submitting to the British, and that the war party had placed his mother on the throne.

ASHEVILLE, city, health resort, cap. of Buncombe co., N. C.; pop. (1890) 10,235; (1895) est. 12,000. The bonded debt Nov., 1894, was \$786,500. In 1895 it had 8 hotels, 75 boarding-houses, a steam road to Craggy Mountain, 3 trolley roads with an aggregate of 20 m. of track, and six periodicals.



ASHLAND, city, cap. of Ashland co., Wis.; pop. (1890) 9,956; (1895) est. 12,000. In 1893 it had a total tax assessment of \$6,991,000, and tax rate \$20 per \$1,000; 1894, a total debt of \$383,000; 1895, a trolley road with 6 m. of track, and a monthly, 2 daily, and 5 weekly periodicals.

ASTOR FREE REFERENCE LIBRARY, New York: founded with a bequest of \$400,000 by John Jacob Astor in 1849. It continued to occupy in 1895 the building in Lafayette Place, which had grown three times as large as the original building, and contained about 270,000 volumes, which were free for reference, but could not be taken from the building. In March, 1895, the trustees agreed with the trustees of the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust for the consolidation of the three bodies under the name of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.

The Lenox Library, founded by James Lenox in 1870, has its valuable building, capable of great enlargement, fronting on Fifth Avenue, with the entire block of land at the rear for additional buildings. It has 70,000 volumes, a large number of which are very rare and costly books, besides manuscripts and pamphlets of great value. It has also cash and securities amounting to \$500,000. The Tilden fund amounts to \$2,000,000, and the bequest includes Mr. Tilden's private library of 80,000 volumes. The Astor Library has cash and securities amounting to \$1,000,000; and the consolidated library will thus have at once 420,000 volumes, besides manuscripts and pamphlets, and an endowment of \$3,500,000.

It is intended to add to the features of the present libraries a great public circulating library, with branches in different parts of the city. The Astor Library will retain its character as a reference library for students and authors, but will be removed, probably to the place of the Lenox Library, though that is yet undecided. The present Astor Library building may be used as one of the branches.

The report in Jan., 1895, showed that 8,294 volumes had been added to the library during 1894; the number of readers had been 78,901, an increase of 9,903 upon the preceding year; volumes drawn, 218,051, an increase of 7,675.

ASTORIA, city, cap. of Clatsop co., Or.; pop. (1890)

6,184; (1895) est. 10,000. In 1893 it had an assessed valuation on a 50 per cent. assessment, of \$2,856,692; and 1895, a total debt of \$416,050, a trolley road with 3 m. of track, and 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers.

ASTRONOMY. The development of dry-plate photography brought about a radical change in astronomical methods. The extreme sensitiveness of dry plates enabled them to be used to photograph the heavens, thus giving bases for new and most accurate measurements of position. Then the photography of the lines and bands of the spectra of celestial bodies enabled the displacements of the spectrum due to motions of the bodies toward or away from the earth to be determined with an approximation to accuracy.

The lines of the spectrum owe their position to the length of the waves of light producing them, the short waves producing the violet end of the spectrum and the long waves the red. The position of any part of the spectrum is a rigorous measure of the length of the wave producing it. If a distant sun moves toward us it shortens all the waves of light which emanate from it, as it were squeezing them together. If it moves away the reverse ensues. Hence a displacement of characteristic lines of the spectrum toward the violet is observed if the body moves toward the earth, and *vice versa*. The measurement of these minute displacements is vastly facilitated, or only made possible by modern methods, and the measurements have led to most remarkable results. Distant stars have by the spectroscope and photographic dry plate been resolved into double stars, and the periods of revolution of one about the other have thus been determined in hours. This has been done for stars which the best telescopes could not resolve into two bodies.

To the sun the spectroscope has been applied with the result of the discovery of new lines appertaining to a hypothetical metal called helium. The sun's chromosphere is seen at total eclipses. Ordinarily the effulgence of the sun is such as to preclude any direct view of it. But by the spectroscope it can be studied at any time, and the great prominences of the chromosphere have shown new lines in the spectrum which have been attributed to a new metal called, as above stated, helium. In sequence of this brilliant investigation Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Crookes have

investigated a new gas produced from the mineral cleveite, which seems to show the lines of helium, and is possibly terrestrial helium. Prof. Ramsay claims also to have discovered helium in a meteorite.

Saturn's rings have been investigated with some important results. Trouvelot in 1870-76, Croffthell in 1875-77, Meyer in 1881, and more recently Keeler, have studied the constitution of the rings, and the latter, using modern spectroscopic methods, has enunciated the theory that the rings are composed of innumerable small satellites revolving about the planet. This theory is now accepted as true.

Some minor planets or asteroids have been measured by Prof. Barnard as follows: Diameter of Ceres 485 miles, of Pallas 304 miles, of Vesta 243 miles, of Juno 118 miles.

The spectroscope has given us the first real estimate of the diameter of a fixed star. Algol has an obscure companion, and their motions have been determined. The velocities being known, the diameters of Algol and its companion become calculable. The figure arrived at is: For Algol, 1,000,000 miles; for its companion, 800,000 miles. The orbital velocity of Algol is 25 miles a second; of its companion, 54 miles a second; distance from center to center, 3,200,000 miles; mass of Algol four-ninths and of its companion two-ninths that of the sun.

Dr. Arthur Anwers has published the results of German heliometer observations of the sun's parallax. They give it a value of  $8.896'' + 0.0216''$  corresponding to the greatly diminished distance from the earth of 91,000,000 miles.

Mars has been the subject of very elaborate theorizing, certain parallel and reticulated markings on its surface suggesting a possibility of life on its surface. The so-called Schiaparelli canals of Mars were held by some to be partly or entirely of artificial construction. At the Lick Observatory Prof. Campbell has applied very powerful methods, and has found no atmosphere of Mars, a result in conflict with general belief. The canals were specially studied during 1894 and found to certainly exist.

The discovery of new planets and comets goes on apace, twenty-three planets and five comets being added to the list in 1894 alone.

Measurements of the newly discovered fifth satellite of Jupiter have been published by the Lick Observatory, giving it an eccentric orbit of 11h. 56m. 22s., 0.618.

The British Royal Astronomical Society, in February, 1894, presented its gold medal to S. W. Burnham, formerly of the Lick Observatory, for his work on double stars and other discoveries, and in February, 1895, honored in like manner Dr. Isaac Roberts for his photographs of sun clusters and nebulae published in 1894.

The photometry of the light of the stars has been attacked by a selenium cell by Mr. Wilson of Danamora, Westmeath, with close approximation in some cases to results obtained by visual methods. The principle employed was the effect of light on selenium in modifying its electric properties.

ATCHISON, city, cap. of Atchison co., Kan.; pop. (1890) 13,963; (1895) est. 17,000. In 1893 the total assessed valuation was \$2,340,302; 1894, the bonded debt was \$694,600, besides \$154,786 internal improvement bonds and \$65,000 board of education bonds, both payable by special provisions; and 1895 the city had an electric railway, light and power company, operating 8½ m. of track, and 9 periodicals, of which 3 were daily and 4 weekly.

ATHENS, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT: established at Athens, Greece, in 1882. It is nominally a branch of the Archæological Institute of America, but is conducted by an independent committee of representatives of American colleges, of which each college contributes \$250 a year for its maintenance. In May, 1895, 22 colleges were represented as contributors. The revenue for the year 1894-95 was estimated as \$8,000. The school occupies a site given by the Greek government, and its building, erected by private subscription, together with the lot, is valued at \$46,000. There is an endowment of \$50,000. The expenses for the year 1893-94 were \$6,611.96. Volumes in library in May, 1895, 3,000. Students have the use of the library of the English school near by, a similar institution maintained by English universities and colleges. Prof. Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale, is President of the Board of Directors. The managing committee in Nov., 1895, reelected Dr. Charles Waldstein, of Cambridge University, professor of the history of art for the year 1896-97. Dr. Waldstein's connection with Cambridge allows him to be present in Athens only part of the year. Prof. Rufus B. Richardson is director of the school, his appointment being for five years. Prof. T. D. Goodell, of Yale, was elected professor of the Greek language and

literature for 1894-95; Prof. B. J. Wheeler, of Cornell, for 1895-96; Prof. Herbert Weir Smith, of Bryn Mawr, for 1896-97, and Prof. Abraham Lincoln Fuller, of Western Reserve, for 1897-98.

The American Institute of Archæology in 1895 voted a fellowship of \$600 for the school, and the managing committee voted a second fellowship of \$600—\$800, to be given in competitive examination to students and graduates of the coöperating colleges. The committee on publications was authorized in 1894 to make a collection of lantern slides to illustrate Greek art and scenery, to be kept in some central place and lent for exhibitions. Besides the study of known remains of Greek art and civilization, the school has been engaged, under the direction of Dr. Waldstein and Prof. Richardson, in independent excavations at Argos and Eretria, with interesting and valuable results. The American School has been associated helpfully with the similar schools maintained in Athens by the French, Germans, English and Greeks, of which it was reported in Sept., 1895, that the available funds were as follows: French, \$15,000; German, \$12,000; English, \$10,000.

ATLANTA, city, cap. of Fulton co. and of the State of Georgia; pop. (1890) 65,533; (1894) directory canvass, 108,644. In 1890 its manufacturing industries had a capital investment of \$9,508,962, and an output valued at \$13,074,037. The assessed valuations 1894 were: Real \$42,897,780, personal \$12,580,565—total, \$55,478,345, and city tax rate \$15 per \$1,000; and the total bonded debt 1895 was \$2,961,000, water debt \$1,127,000. The city owns its waterworks, valued at \$3,000,000, and other property valued at \$2,573,650. There are 100 churches with seating capacity of 60,000; 17 banks with capital and surplus of over \$4,000,000; clearing association of 10 city banks, which reported May 25, 1895, deposits \$5,374,000, loans and discounts \$5,580,643; public library of 20,000 volumes; 100 m. of electric railway; 6 cotton mills with 122,000 spindles; 6 colleges for colored students; 4 medical colleges; institute of technology; 14 grammar schools for white and 5 for colored pupils; 3 military schools; annual trade \$150,000,000; and a quarterly, 3 daily, 18 weekly, 2 semi-monthly, and 19 monthly periodicals. The total death-rate 1894 was 16.38 per 1,000, that of the whites being 11.51.



ATLANTA EXPOSITION, Sept. 18-Dec. 31, 1895; officially, the Cotton States and International Exposition. The initial object of the second great exhibition held in the "Gate City of the South" since the civil war was to show to the world every feature of the great development being made in the Southern States; but gradually the object broadened to a demonstration of what was newest in the whole realm of invention, mechanics, science, industries, and arts. The exposition was installed in Piedmont Park, a tract of 189 acres, 2 m. from the center of the city, in preparing and beautifying which over \$300,000 was expended. The principal buildings, besides those erected by states and foreign governments, numbered 13, and included an administration building; auditorium; U. S. government building, containing exhibits of the army, navy, state, interior and agricultural departments, the geological survey, and the fish commission; and special buildings for exhibits of manufactures and liberal arts, machinery, agriculture, minerals and forestry, transportation, fine arts, electrical inventions, women's work, and illustrations of the advancement of the negro race. The total cost of buildings and outdoor attractions exceeded \$2,000,000. Each of the Southern States displayed its distinctive industries and economic interests. Mexico, the Central American States, and several South American and European countries were well represented. No pecuniary aid was sought from the Federal Government, but Congress authorized the admission of foreign exhibits free of duty and constituted the exposition plant a bonded warehouse for such articles, and the government officers labored zealously for the success of the enterprise.

On the afternoon of Sept. 18, President Cleveland, in his summer home at Buzzard's Bay, pressed a golden button, and instantly the ponderous machinery, 1,000 m. distant, began to move, cannon roared, and 60,000 people cheered the opening of the exposition. The address of the day was delivered by Judge Emory Speer, of the U. S. Court at Macon; Mrs. Joseph Thompson, chairman of the Woman's Board, followed; Booker T. Washington, a former slave, now president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, spoke on behalf of the Negro Board; a dedicatory ode by Frank L. Stanton was read by Albert Howell; an address by Gov. Atkinson, of Georgia, was read by George

Brown; Charles H. Collier, president of the exposition company, reviewed the work of organization, and then, telegraphing to President Cleveland that all was ready, the President opened the exposition by an electric spark. During the exposition a number of national congresses were held in Atlanta, and among the notable special events were "Blue and Gray Day," Sept. 21; "Liberty Bell Day," Oct. 8; "Bankers' Days," Oct. 16-17; "President's Day," Oct. 23; "Pennsylvania Day," Nov. 14; "Massachusetts Day," Nov. 15; "Brooklyn Day," Nov. 23; "Manhattan Day," Nov. 25; "Atlanta, Savannah, Inman, and South Carolina Day," Nov. 28; "Wheelmen's Day," Nov. 30; "New Jersey Day," Dec. 4; "Maryland Day," Dec. 7, etc.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Ga.; opened 1869. Included in 1895 a theological class, college, college-preparatory, normal, sub-normal, and mechanical course; instructors in 1895, 18; students, 217; graduates since organization, 275; vols. in library, 8,000; annual expenses about \$25,000; value of property, \$250,000. President, Horace Bumstead, D.D.

ATLANTIC CITY, city, summer resort, Atlantic co., N. J.; pop. (1890) 13,055; (1895) state census, 18,329. In 1894 it had a bonded debt of \$76,450; and 1895. assessed valuations, real \$10,845,030, personal \$1,284,569—total, \$12,129,599; total tax rate \$19.60 per \$1,000; 86 hotels with a capacity of 100 and upward, 180 others with total capacity of 10,000, and 100 boarding-houses with total capacity of 1,000; and 3 daily and 5 weekly newspapers.

AUBURN, city, cap. of Androscoggin co., Me.; pop. (1890) 11,250. In 1894 the total assessed valuation was \$5,990,341; total debt \$514,462; sinking fund \$74,900; tax rate \$20 per \$1,000. The city has purchased the water works of the Auburn Aqueduct Co., valued at \$350,000, and assumed payment of \$58,700 of the company's bonds. In 1895 it had 2 national banks (cap. \$550,000), 2 savings banks (resources \$1,909,116); loan and building assoc. (resources \$169,854), 3 insurance cos. (assets \$202,628), 2 trust cos. (cap. \$179,900), and a monthly periodical.

AUBURN, city, cap. of Cayuga co., N. Y.; pop. (1890), 25,858; (1895) ~~est.~~ 30,000. In 1894 the assessed valua-

tions were, real \$9,323,055, personal \$3,283,196—total, \$12,606,251, and tax rate \$24.12 per \$1,000; 1895, the total bonded debt was \$815,000, which included \$300,000 balance of cost of the Auburn Water Works Co's. plant, purchased 1893, and \$112,000 assumed bonds of the company. In 1895 the city had 4 first-class hotels, a trolley road with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. of track, and 10 periodicals, of which 2 were daily and 5 weekly.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Auburn, N. Y.: Instructors at the close of 1894, 9; students, 94; graduates since organization, 1,300; value of property, \$600,000. President, Rev. Henry M. Booth, D.D. In Jan., 1894, the Welch Memorial Building was completed and dedicated. It contains six large lecture rooms, each with an adjoining room for the private study of the professor; and connected with it is the Willard Memorial Chapel, a recent gift by the daughters of Dr. Sylvester Willard, which was completed later in the year.

AUGSBURG SEMINARY, Minneapolis, Minn.: Instructors at the close of 1894, 8; students, 120; graduates since organization, 276; vols. in library, 1,500. President, George Sverdrup.

AUGUSTA, city, cap. of Kennebec co., and of the State of Maine; pop. (1890) 10,527. In 1893 the assessed valuation was \$5,795,782; valuation for state taxation \$7,669,246; tax rate 1894, \$22 per \$1,000; bonded debt, 1894, \$269,000, floating \$51,000—total, \$320,000. In 1895 it had 3 national banks (cap. \$450,000), 2 savings banks (resources \$7,020,931), loan and building assec. (resources \$229,617); a trust co. (cap. \$50,000), a trolley road extending to Gardiner and operating 7 m. of track, and a daily, 5 weekly, 2 semi-monthly, and 13 monthly periodicals.

AUGUSTA, city, cap. of Richmond co., Ga.; pop. (1890) 33,300; (1895) est. 45,000. In 1890 its manufacturing industries had a capital investment of \$7,770,688, of which \$5,337,362 was in cotton mills, and an output valued at \$9,244,850. In 1894 its assessed valuations were: Real \$16,572,650, personal \$5,830,948—total, \$22,403,598; city tax rate \$12.50 per \$1,000, total rate \$23.27; and in 1895 the total debt, all bonded, was \$1,752,800, and city property included the Augusta canal, value \$1,500,000, waterworks,

value \$600,000, and real estate, value \$200,000. There are 52 churches, evenly divided between white and colored people; 12 cotton mills in the city and suburbs with total capital of \$7,170,000; 80 m. of streets; 23 m. of electric railway track; 8 banks with aggregate capital of \$1,125,000; annual trade \$65,000,000; 10 steam railways; 2 hospitals; public library; the Medical Dept. of the Univ. of Georgia; and 4 daily, 5 weekly, and 2 monthly periodicals. The annual receipts of cotton average 200,000 bales, value \$6,000,000—\$8,000,000, and consumption by local mills 85,000 bales.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, Rock Island, Ill.: Instructors at the close of 1894, 27; students, 509; graduates since organization, 171; vols. in library, 15,000; value of property, \$180,000. President, O. Olsson, D. D., PH. D.

AURORA, city, Kane co., Ill.; pop. (1890) 19,688; (1894) est. 25,000. In 1894 the total assessed valuation was \$3,904,692; estimated real value \$19,523,460; total city debt \$188,000; township and school debt additional \$55,000. Of the water bonds, \$46,000 was payable Feb. 1, 1895, another \$46,000 will be due Feb. 1, 1900, and two other payments of \$46,000 and \$30,000, the last due Aug. 1, 1914, will extinguish this debt. In 1895 it had a trolley road with 16 m. of track and 2 m. of sidings, and 4 daily, 2 semi-weekly, and 4 weekly newspapers.

AUSTIN, ALFRED: poet; b. at Headingly, England, May 10, 1835. In 1894 he published *The Garden That I Love*.

AUSTIN, city, cap. of Travis co. and of the State of Texas; pop. (1890) 14,575. In 1894 the assessed valuations were, real \$8,384,429, personal \$2,640,939—total, \$11,025,368; tax rate \$19.23 per \$1,000; and the bonded debt \$1,525,000; sinking fund \$57,065; net debt \$1,467,935. After a litigation of several years over the 1890 issue of bonds for the construction of a dam across the Colorado river and the establishment of water and electric lighting plants for the city, the State Supreme Court May 25, 1893, declared the city bonds legal obligations. The amount involved was \$1,400,000, and a tax is now levied for the payment of interest and the creation of a

sinking fund. In 1895 it had a trolley road with  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m. of track, and 2 daily, 7 weekly, and 3 monthly periodicals.

**AUSTRALIAN LAND-TITLE AND TRANSFER SYSTEM:** A system of public registration of land-titles and transfers, introduced in Australia by Sir Richard Torrens; and from him known as the Torrens system. It has been in use in Manitoba, Canada, since 1885, and prevails in some localities in England and Germany. It was adopted by the legislature of Illinois in 1895, conditionally upon its ratification in particular counties; and in Nov., 1895, was adopted by popular vote of Cook County, including the city of Chicago, by a vote of 82,507 to 5,308. It provides for the public registration of titles and the public guaranty of their validity. Any one may register his title upon payment of a moderate fee, and will receive a certificate, and the registrar is required to publish a weekly list of first registrations; and keep it posted in his office for six months; and enter the registration upon the tract index in his office. He must give to the owner a certificate of registration; and this certificate, if not attacked successfully in the courts in the meantime, will after five years be conclusive evidence of title. Tax titles will not be registered till the holder has had undisputed possession of the tax-sale property for 10 years, and has paid taxes thereon 7 years. The certificates of title may be used as negotiable securities. Certificates are made out in duplicate, and numbered consecutively. One copy must remain in the registrar's office forever as record of title; the duplicate being given to the owner, whose name must be set forth with full particulars for identification. The certificate must show all mortgages, encumbrances, liens, and charges; and must be received in every court as conclusive evidence of the title of the property. Transfers are accomplished by deed, mortgage, or lease. On the death of the owner, lands so registered are treated as personal estate. Notices of judgments, etc., must be filed with the registrar before they become liens on the property. An indemnity fund is created by a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on the value of the property certified for the first time, which is held to protect innocent persons who suffer loss under the operation of the law. The fee for registration is \$15, and this covers all expenses up to the granting of the certificate; and for each certificate and its registration the fee is \$2.00.



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: An empire of Europe; Emperor Francis Joseph I., proclaimed emperor of Austria, Dec. 2, 1848, and King of Hungary, June 8, 1867.

Early in 1894 a Farmers' Congress held in Vienna adopted a series of resolutions expressing a popular demand for electoral reform; and the government brought out in the reichsrath, March 4, a program which proposed to add to the 353 deputies, elected by four groups, a fifth group composed of citizens who pay five florins annually in direct taxation, or workingmen who are members of insurance societies, thus largely extending the suffrage. These proposals, however, met with little favor, as quite inadequate. Late in Nov. the ministry announced that the government refused to go beyond its fundamental principle that the electorate shall be divided into social strata. It would concede that the laboring classes should be empowered through their corporations to send representatives to the chamber of deputies, but would take no steps toward universal suffrage. Continued expressions of popular discontent led the government to bring forward its measure in June, 1895, but with no popular favor. A demonstration of workingmen was attempted in Vienna June 10, but was forbidden by the police. But some 10,000 gathered in the streets, and there was much disorder. The measure was as unpopular in the reichsrath, each of the existing parties feeling that they would lose some votes by its success. The labor leaders continued to advocate universal suffrage with unflinching persistence.

In Feb., 1894, the government introduced a civil-marriage bill in the Hungarian chamber. It was earnestly opposed by the ultramontane party, but was taken up by a decisive vote of the chamber, and passed its second reading in April, but was rejected by the upper house. The ministry offered to resign, but consented to continue, and the lower house passed the bill again May 21. Prime Minister Wekerle now wished the emperor to create new peers enough to insure its passage through the upper house; but the emperor refused, and Wekerle and his colleagues resigned May 31. Count Khün Hedervary in vain attempted to form a ministry, and Dr. Wekerle again took office, and June 22, under pressure from the emperor, the bill passed the upper house. It makes marriage and divorce civil functions, regulated by uniform law through-

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

out Hungary. In Oct. bills were approved defining the relations of church and state, regulating civil marriages, requiring registration of births and deaths, and determining the status of children of mixed marriages, the clericals and conservatives opposing and the liberals carrying the measures, which received the emperor's sanction Dec. 10, 1894. A bill declaring absolute freedom of worship, and one for the official recognition of Judaism, were passed by the lower house, but defeated in the upper. Dec. 28, 1894, Dr. Wekerle again resigned, and Jan. 11, 1895, Baron Banffy, president of the chamber of deputies, and a liberal as pronounced as Wekerle, became Hungarian prime minister. He again offered the rejected bills, and March 22 they were carried through the upper house by the casting vote of the president, though the clause recognizing persons of no religious belief was stricken out. In April the papal nuncio to Austria actively opposed the bills, and this act was publicly denounced by Baron Banffy, who announced, May 1, that a protest had been sent to the pope. In fact his protest had been detained for consideration by the imperial minister of foreign affairs, Count Kalnoky, and May 2 it was announced in Vienna that Count Kalnoky did not sanction the attack on the nuncio, and at the same time Count Kalnoky resigned. The emperor refused to accept the resignation, and there were explanations; but the liberals insisted that Kalnoky should openly apologize to Banffy and should exact reparation from the Vatican. Kalnoky finally resigned, the nuncio was recalled, and May 14 the Hungarian upper house again refused to grant equal rights to those professing no religion, and May 16 they passed the bill removing the disabilities of Hebrews. In Nov., 1895, it was reported that the new civil-marriage law was considerably increasing the number of marriages, the peasants, who regard it as ungodly, hastening to marry before the new law goes into effect, while many who were unable to marry under the old restrictions, because of religious differences, are hailing the new liberty.

In Feb., 1894, there were 72 arrests in Prague of persons said to belong to the Omladina, a secret society which was thought to have inspired the murder of Rudolf Mrva. The trials closed Feb. 21 with the acquittal of two, but the conviction of the others of seditious conduct, and their

sentence to terms of imprisonment varying from two to eight weeks.

The death of the illustrious Hungarian patriot Kossuth, March 20, 1894, led to resolutions of respect and public honor in the Hungarian chamber of deputies, and his funeral was celebrated April 1 at Budapest with great respect and popular emotion.

In Dec., 1894, the government secured from the Rothschild syndicate a loan of 76,000,000 florins (\$36,000,000) in gold to complete the reform of the currency of the empire.

In May, 1895, there were riotous demonstrations in Vienna, ostensibly anti-Semitic, but in fact largely socialistic, as the anti-Semitic movement both in Austria and Germany is also an anti-capitalistic movement. It was connected with the popular discontent at the postponement of electoral reform. The municipal elections returned 64 anti-Semites, 62 liberals, and 12 independents. This gave the anti-Semites the right to the vice-presidency of the council, which carries with it the office of deputy-mayor. They chose Dr. Lüger, the anti-Semitic leader in the reichsrath. The mayor, Dr. Gruebl, declined to be associated with Lüger, and resigned, whereupon the latter was elected burgomaster, but by a majority so narrow that he was unwilling to accept office. The masses, holding that he was hindered by Jewish machinations, broke out into riot, and May 29 a mob seized the city hall. Another vote for burgomaster gave no requisite majority. May 30 the government dissolved the Vienna council, appointing an imperial commissary to govern the city, with the assistance of fifteen councillors—seven liberals, seven anti-Semites, and one neutral—Dr. Lüger being excluded from taking part in the administration.

June 17, 1895, Prince von Windischgrätz, who had been imperial prime minister since 1893, resigned. He was succeeded by Count Taaffe, who in turn was succeeded in Nov., 1895, by Count Badeni. The new prime minister is said to possess the fullest confidence of the emperor, and is considered above the present narrow party-strifes, and likely to have a successful ministry.

AUTHORS' ASSOCIATION, organized in New York, 1892, under the title of The Association of American Authors, now entitled The American Authors' Guild (under

which name it was incorporated 1895), has for its objects the promotion of a professional spirit among authors, and a better understanding between authors and publishers by some practical means of securing accurate returns of sales; also, to advise authors as to the value of literary property and the different modes of publishing; to see that contracts are drawn so as to secure authors' rights; to settle disputes in these matters by arbitration or at law; to secure any reforms needed, as in copyright and postal rates; and in general to guard literary property and advance the interests of American authors and literature. All persons engaged in literary pursuits are eligible to membership. Surplus moneys from fees or bequests are to be held as a pension fund for necessitous members. The initiation fee is \$5; the annual dues \$3; life-membership \$50. The first pres. was Col. Thomas W. Higginson; pres. for the year ending 1896, Oct. 9, Gen. James Grant Wilson. The membership has increased to about 300, including many noted writers. A movement is begun to establish State Guilds, and is to be tried in Massachusetts. A public reading, 1895, May, yielded over \$400 toward the pension fund: The present secretary is Henry Hardwicke, 120 Broadway, New York. The seal of the guild is a hand holding up a pair of scales, with the motto *Suum Cuique*.

AUTHORS, BRITISH SOCIETY OF: an association organized 1883, for the same purposes as the later Amer. Authors' Guild, with over 800 members, and open to all persons. Its governing council of thirty is self-perpetuating. It has opened a spacious authors' club-room and publishes a periodical, *The Author*. The most noted writers are among its members, and Lord Tennyson was its president until his death.

AUTHORS' CLUB, a social club in New York, to which any one is said to be eligible for election who has written a book, but probably this requirement is elastic. It was founded in 1882, and meets fortnightly on Thursday evening for unceremonious conversation, with a collation—at present in rooms at Seventh Ave. and Fifty-sixth St. Rossiter Johnson, J. D. Champlin, Editor L. S. Metcalf, and the late Prof. H. H. Boyesen, have been among the most active members, the total membership numbering about 170.

AUTHORS, FRENCH SOCIETY OF (*Societe des Gens de Lettres*), a society organized 1837, especially for the protection of authors in their rights. At first much opposed, it has grown to be a dominant power. Any man of letters is eligible. An elective committee of 24 is in control. In the first 30 years \$246,800 was collected, mostly from pirating publishers. Its pension fund provides for aid in work, for the sick, and for age. The society publishes a journal, the *Chronique*, and also a bulletin of items for editors of literary journals.

AVALON COLLEGE, Trenton, Mo.: Instructors at the close of 1894, 11; students, 241; graduates since organization, 63; vols. in library, 5,000. President, F. A. Kummer, A.M.

BABB, WASHINGTON IRVING, jurist: b. near Burlington, Ia., 1844; entered the Iowa Wesleyan University 1860, but left to join the Union army 1862; returned to the university 1864 and completed the course; studied law and was admitted to the bar 1868; settled in Mount Pleasant to practice; was twice elected a district judge, and was the unsuccessful Dem. candidate for governor of Iowa 1895.

BABIES' HOSPITAL, Nos. 657 and 659 Lexington Avenue, New York; founded in 1887. The report at the end of 1894 showed that the hospital sheltered 43 children who were cared for by 18 nurses. A child to be received must be under three years of age. The number received since 1887 is 1,500, who have received an average of 4 weeks' treatment.

The buildings were completely renovated and refitted in 1894. They are divided into small wards, the largest containing 8 beds, and the smallest 6.

Connected with the hospital is a training school for nursery maids, from which 60 in all have graduated, 22 having graduated in 1895. The graduated nursery maids have been trained to take entire care of a nursing or artificially fed infant, and are much desired for domestic service, where they show the practical worth of their training.

The children are sent from the police stations, the day nurseries, and the Children's Aid Society. The applications for admission during the year were twice as many as could be received.

The hospital receives \$5,000 a year from the city, and



during 1894 received \$10,000 from private charity; its expenses equaled the income. A bed can be endowed in perpetuity for \$5,000, during two lives for \$4,000, and for one life for \$3,000; and can be supported one year for \$250.

Connected with the hospital is a seaside hospital at Seabright, N. J., comprising three cottages and grounds of three acres extent, in which 157 children, sent out from the Babies' Hospital, were cared for during a month of the summer of 1895.

The influence of the hospital has been felt in the city hospitals, which have been led to establish large and complete infant departments. Other cities have also followed their initiative, and similar charities have been established in Chicago, Buffalo, and San Francisco.

BADEN, GRAND DUCHY OF, one of the States of the German empire; pop. (1890) 1,657,867; cap., Karlsruhe; reigning grand duke, Friedrich I. The budget is voted for a period of two years; estimates for 1894-96, revenue 75,782,366 marks (\$18,036,203), expenditure 81,251,544 marks (\$19,337,867); deficiency to be made up from surplus of former years. The only public debt is that incurred for railway construction, which amounted 1894 to 327,505,755 marks (\$79,946,369). The revenue included the share of the duchy in the customs receipts of the empire, 12,078,942 marks (\$2,874,718), and the expenditures, the duchy's contribution to the empire, 14,103,394 marks (\$3,356,607).

BADENI, Count CASIMIR FELIX, Austrian statesman: b. in Poland, Oct. 14, 1846; received a university education; entered the Austrian civil service; became district chief at Zolkiew 1871; was called to the ministry of the interior 1873; appointed governor of Galicia 1888; and accepted the office of prime minister of Austria-Hungary, Sept. 15, 1895. He belongs to a noble family, is conservative in politics, and has proven himself an able administrator.

BAGIRMI, a sultanate of Central Africa, between Lake Chad, the Lower Shari river, and the Sokoro hills west of Lake Fitri, inhabited by the Barmaghé Mohammedan negroes. By the Franco-German agreement of Feb. 1,

1895, it was reserved, with all the region east of the Shari, to the French sphere of influence.

BAHIA, one of the provinces of Brazil; also the cap. of the same and the second largest commercial city in the republic; pop. province (1888) official estimate, 1,821,089; city (1892) est., 80,000. U. S. Consul McDaniel reported May 1, 1895, that general business showed a marked improvement; that building operations were more active than ever; that an extensive coaling depot has been completed on land reclaimed from the sea; and that the manufacture of cotton goods has reached larger proportions than in any other city in Brazil. One stock company with cap. of \$1,600,000 is completing a large plant, facing the bay; another with the same cap. operates two large cotton factories and a boot and shoe factory; and a third with cap. of \$880,000 has secured control of six factories, with an annual consumption of 2,228,600 lbs. of raw cotton. .

BAILEY, JAMES MONTGOMERY, author and humorist, known as "The Danbury News Man:" b. in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1841; d. in Danbury, Conn., March 4, 1894. At the time of his death he was proprietor of the Danbury News which he founded in 1870, and in connection with which his reputation as a humorist was made. He was also a life member of the Connecticut Humane Society, the Connecticut Historical Society, and the Fairfield County Historical Society, and of many other organizations and fraternities, and president of the local Board of Trade.

BAIRD, HENRY MARTYN, PH. D., D. D., LL. D., educator and historian: b. in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1832. In 1894 he contributed to the Methodist Review an important historical article on Refugee Churches in England; and in 1895 he published the Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (2 vols., 8vo), being the third in a series of works, of which the earlier were The Rise of the Huguenots in France, and The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre.

BAKER, JAMES, English journalist and author. During 1894 he contributed to the London Times, Pall Mall Gazette, Morning Post, and Globe; and published Pictures from Bohemia with Pen and Pencil, with profuse illustra-

tions (reprinted in the United States); and A Forgotten Great Englishman.

BAKER, LUCIEN, lawyer: b. in Gorham, Fulton co., O., 1847; graduated at Adrian College, Mich.; admitted to the bar of Monroe co., Mich., 1868; and has practiced since in Leavenworth, Kan. He has been city atty. and State senator, and an unsuccessful candidate for county atty. and Congress, and was elected U. S. senator as a Rep., 1895. He is a brother of John H. Baker, U. S. district judge for the Indiana district, and has been conspicuous in opposing Populism.

BAKU, one of the provinces of Asiatic Russia, on the Caspian Sea; also the cap. and seaport of the same; pop. (1892) prov. 768,536; city 107,761. The province contains the most productive petroleum (locally, naphtha) oil wells in the world, the owners of which, aided by the government authorities, are now seeking to control the oil trade of Europe and Asia and to exclude the petroleum production of the U. S. In Oct., 1895, negotiations were pending between Russia and Italy for a commercial treaty under which Italy would adopt a preferential tariff on Russian petroleum. To meet the competition of the U. S., the Russians are reducing expenses and figuring closely, and the railways are aiding them by low transportation rates. Between Aug. 12 and Sept. 12, 1895, there were shipped from Baku by rail alone 11,386 cistern carloads of oil. Russian crude oil only yields 30 per cent. of refined oil, against 90 per cent. in the case of American. At Baku the oil is estimated and sold by weight, the unit being the pood, or 36,112 lbs.

BALFOUR, RT. HON. ARTHUR JAMES, P.C., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., statesman and author: b. July 25, 1848. In 1894 he contributed to the International Journal of Ethics an article on Naturalism and Ethics; and in 1895 he published in London and New York The Foundations of Belief.

BALFOUR, GERALD WILLIAM, chief secretary for Ireland: b. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1853; brother of the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, and nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; private secretary to his brother when president of the Local Government Board 1885; M. P. for the central division of Leeds since 1885; married a daughter of the 1st Earl of Lytton 1887; and member of the Labor Commission

1891. On the accession of the conservative ministry under the Marquis of Salisbury, June 25, 1895, he was appointed chief secretary for Ireland, a post held by his brother 1887-91.

BALL, SIR ROBERT STAWELL, LL. D., F. R. S., astronomer: b. in Dublin, Ireland, July 1, 1840. He furnished to the Smithsonian Institute Reports in 1894 papers entitled: *Atoms and Sunbeams*, and *Wanderings of the North Pole*; and published in 1894 *The Story of the Sun*; and in 1895 *An Atlas of Astronomy*.

BALLANTYNE, ROBERT M., author: b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1825; d. in Rome, Italy, Feb. 8, 1894.

BALLOT REFORM. In 1895, every State in the U. S., excepting Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina, had adopted some reformed plan of balloting, based on the Australian system and modified to suit local conditions. The first States that adopted a reformed plan were Massachusetts, for the whole State, and Kentucky, for the city of Louisville, both in 1888. Subsequent experience and legislation have led to a variety in the forms of the ballot, which in brief are: (1) in New York and New Jersey, there is a separate ballot for each party ticket, and pasters are allowed; (2) in all other States which have reformed their ballot system, there is a single ballot, usually called a "blanket" ballot, because of its size, on which the voter indicates his choice—for a straight vote—by marking a cross in the circle at the head of the column containing the nominees of his party, and for a scattered or split vote, by making a cross in the space before the desired name. Two forms of the single ballot are in use: (a) one, following the Australian plan, in which the titles of the offices are arranged alphabetically, the names of the candidates and of the party following; (b) one which groups all names and offices by parties. In the New York State election, in Nov., 1895, the single ballot had ten columns, one for each organization that had made regular nominations, and another column containing only the titles of the offices to be filled, with a space on the left to indicate the choice by making a cross, and a space beneath the title of office, in which the voter could write the name of any person for whom he desired to vote, whose name was not printed in any of the party columns of the

ballot. This ballot was the largest that has ever been used. Each of the ten columns was headed by a registered party emblem, the circle in which to indicate the choice for a straight vote, and the name of the party organization; and the parties making full nominations had nineteen names. For several days prior to the election each of the large parties had "voting schools," in which voters were instructed in the manner of voting the ballot. All of the old time "scratching" of ballots is avoided in each variety of the reformed methods.

A newer feature of ballot reform is the substitution for the ballot paper, which is folded and deposited by hand, of voting machines, which are contrivances that both record the votes and count them, enabling inspectors to see at any moment how many votes have been cast and for whom. No machine has as yet (1895) come into general use, but several States have authorized their employment, and others have referred the question of their adoption to local option. Three varieties of the voting machine have been legally sanctioned, (1) the Myers, in which the single ballot is placed in a frame having a push-knob for each candidate, the voter indicating his choice by pushing the knob opposite his candidate's name, when the machine indicates the vote on a dial at the back of the frame, and locks the knobs of all other candidates for the same office (before a second voter is ready, all knobs are unlocked); (2) the McTammany, which contains on its face a slot for each office, beneath which is a card bearing the names of the candidates for the office seen through the slot, the voter's choice being indicated by turning a wheel till the name of his candidate appears, when he pushes a knob which punctures the tally-sheet; and (3) the Rhines, in which the names are arranged as in the Myers by parties and offices, slip names are inserted in the push-buttons, and separate tally-sheets for each candidate with vertical serial numbers are placed beneath the face, the voter pushing a button which places a punch in such a position for each name that when the lid of the machine is closed the next number on each tally-sheet is punctured.

BALTIC AND NORTH SEA CANAL, extending from Kiel, on Kiel Bay, at the southwest corner of the Baltic Sea, 61 m. southwesterly across Schleswig-Holstein



to Brunsbuttel on the Elbe, near its debouchure into the North Sea. It is 200 ft. wide and 28 deep to give passage to the largest ships. It was constructed by an appropriation by the German Imperial Government amounting to \$25,000,000, and by the Prussian Government of \$12,500,000, and was officially opened Sept. 29, 1894. The work was, however, far from complete at that time, and the great naval celebration of the opening was not till June, 1895. June 19 the emperor and suite arrived at Hamburg, where, at a civic banquet, he declared that the great work was in the interests of peace, not war. June 20 the emperor's yacht Hohenzollern entered the canal from the North Sea, and was followed through by twenty-three vessels of different nations. June 21 the emperor laid the keystone of the canal at Kiel, which will form the pedestal of a statue of the emperor William I., under whom the work was begun. June 22 there were maneuvers of the German fleet in Kiel Bay. More than 80 warships of different nations took part in the celebration, of which there were from Germany 30, Sweden and Norway 11, Great Britain 11, Denmark 6, the United States 4, Austria-Hungary 4, Russia 3, France 3, Spain 3, the Netherlands 2, Roumania 2, Portugal 1, and Turkey 1.

An important feature of the canal is the bridges by which it is crossed. Four lines of railway pass over these, and two of them over fixed bridges so high that full-masted vessels may pass beneath with only the lowering of the royal mast, the height being 137 ft. 9 3-4 inches. These two bridges have an arched span of 511 ft., the longest in Germany. The other railways pass by swing bridges with the pivot in the canal bank.

The registered tonnage of the traffic between the North Sea and the Baltic was estimated for 1895 at 18,521,212 tons, having increased about 50 per cent. since 1880. It is believed that the saving per ton for vessels taking the canal route will average 25 cents. The toll rates have been fixed so low as to pay but a small interest on the cost of construction.

BALTIMORE, city, port of entry, co-extensive with Baltimore City co., Md.; pop. (1890) 434,439; (1895) est. 500,000. Mayor Latrobe reported Jan. 1, 1895, cash balance Dec. 31, 1893, \$572,381.54; receipts from all sources

1894, \$12,914,068.98—total, \$13,486,450.52; expenditures 1894, \$13,217,503.86—balance Dec. 31, 1894, \$268,946.66. The debt Jan. 1, 1895, was \$31,126,626 (including water debt \$6,576,500); sinking funds and other assets \$6,733,246; net debt \$24,393,380. The assessed valuations for taxation Jan. 1, 1895, were: Real estate \$244,775,740, personal \$75,946,737—total, \$320,722,477. There were 179 public schools, of which 165 were day schools, with 1,557 teachers and 59,808 enrolled pupils, and 69 night school teachers and 2,215 pupils, besides 30 special teachers for all the schools. The estimate for current expenses of the schools 1895 was \$1,210,590. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the imports of merchandise aggregated in value \$12,260,706, and the exports \$61,938,877, an increase of \$281,806 in imports, and a decrease of \$16,483,252 in exports. The clearances were 147 sailing vessels of 58,673 tons and 488 steam vessels of 918,503 tons, and the entrances, 141 sailing vessels of 56,196 tons and 329 steam vessels of 577,439 tons. In 1895 there were 23 national banks (cap. \$13,326,950), 6 state banks (cap. \$1,123,500), 2 trust and deposit companies (cap. \$1,500,000), a fidelity and trust company, and 19 private banking-houses. There were over 250 m. of cable and trolley railway lines, comprising a rapid transit equipment representing an investment of over \$20,000,000. A tax on the gross receipts of the street railway companies, amounting 1895 to \$250,000, furnishes the cost of maintaining the public park system, for which the city has a world-wide reputation, and of acquiring new tracts. An additional park of over 400 acres was acquired 1895, at a cost of \$710,000, which will also be paid for from this tax. The new park is the old Clifton estate of Johns Hopkins, on which it is proposed to hold a great exposition 1897, the city appropriating \$500,000 to permanently beautify the grounds and erect buildings that shall remain as park attractions. In 1895 Baltimore had 70 periodicals, of which 8 were daily, 1 semi-weekly, 32 weekly, 2 semi-monthly, 23 monthly, 1 semi-quarterly, and 3 quarterly.

BALUCHISTAN, country in Southern Central Asia, bordering on Afghanistan, British India, and Persia; comprising Independent Baluchistan, Quetta and the Bolan (administered by the British government), British Baluchis-

tan, and the territory of some Afghan and Baluch tribes on the border of India; pop. of Independent and British Baluchistan, about 500,000; seat of administration, Quetta; Khan, Mir Mahmoud. Since 1893, when Khudadad Khan, found guilty of having murdered his minister and other subjects, was permitted to abdicate in favor of his son, Mir Mahmoud, the region has been quite pacific. Serious trouble was threatened early in 1894; but the firmness of the new khan overcame it. He has given evidence of a desire to cultivate close relations with the British, and has offered to equip and maintain at his own expense a military force which shall be at all times at the disposal of the British Indian government. The Bolan and Sind-Pishin railways are under the control of the British; surveys have been made recently for a railway from Karachi to the fortified city of Quetta, passing through Khelat, the largest city; and a submarine cable has been laid from Karachi to the Persian gulf, touching at Gwadar, whence a telegraph line has been extended to Quetta. In 1894 the imports at Lus Bela and Khelat aggregated 51,500 Rx (about \$113,300), and the exports 112,800 Rx (about \$248,160), the entire trade being with British India.

BAMBERG, city in Bavaria, Upper Franconia, Germany; noted for its manufactures of porcelain and jewelry; pop. (1890) 35,248. In the quarter ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$98,884.75, an increase of \$47,247.48 over the total for the corresponding quarter 1894. The principal articles, in order of value, were baskets and basketware; china, glass, porcelain, stone and earthenware; wine, brandy, beer and liquors; and hops.

BARLEY. See AGRICULTURE.

BANCROFT, HUBERT HOWE, historian: b. at Granville, O., May 5, 1832. He published in 1894, separately in Spanish and English, Resources and Development of Mexico.

BANGKOK, city, cap. of the kingdom of Siam; pop. (1894) est. 600,000, chiefly Chinese. U. S. Minister Barrett reported July 8, 1895, that the city was one of many Oriental ports that would furnish ample cargoes for U. S. merchantmen should our shipping interests ever regain their former hold in that part of the world, and that the

British, French and Germans were striving vigorously to control the Siamese carrying trade, all of which centres in Bangkok. During the calendar year 1894, 516 vessels entered the port, not one from the U. S. Great Britain had the majority, 371, and Germany was second with 62. The total tonnage was 414,583. Of the total value of cargoes brought into port by 412 vessels, \$17,083,456, English vessels carried \$14,787,742, or about 80 per cent. At present the foreign trade is principally with Singapore, Hong Kong, the British Shan States, and Yunnan.

BANGOR, city, port of entry, cap. of Penobscot co., Me.; pop. (1890) 19,103. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the imports of merchandise aggregated \$1,043,634, and exports \$1,104,246. The assessed valuations 1894 were: Real \$8,875,209, personal \$4,165,494—total, \$13,040,703; tax rate \$21.50 per \$1,000; total debt Jan. 1, 1895, \$1,799,175 (including water debt \$500,000 and floating \$30,000); sinking fund \$1,050,000; net debt \$749,175. In 1895 there were 5 national banks (cap. \$750,000), 2 savings banks (resources \$4,863,405), a trust and banking company (cap. \$165,500), a private bank, an electric street railway extending to Brewer with 8 m. of track, and 3 daily, 4 weekly and 5 monthly periodicals.

BANGS, JOHN KENDRICK, journalist and author: published in 1894 *Three Weeks in Politics*, and *The Water Ghost and Others*; and in 1895 contributed to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals, and published *The Idiot*, *Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica*, and *A House-Boat on the Styx*.

BANK OF ENGLAND. Established in 1694; has ordinary banking and issue departments, wholly separate but under the same management; amount of notes issued limited to value of metallic securities. On Jan. 2, 1895, the circulation rested on the following security: Gold and bullion, £30,849,895; government debt, £11,015,100; other securities, £5,784,000—total issues, £47,649,895 (\$231,578,489). The banking department reported capital £14,553,000; surplus £3,192,427; deposits £44,797,537; other liabilities £143,967—total liabilities, £62,689,931 (\$304,658,484). The assets comprised: Government securities £14,689,099; other securities £24,025,528; notes £21,731,120; coin £2,241,184—total, £62,686,921. The metallic reserve and securities of the issues department are not sub-

ject to the other liabilities of the bank. Notes may be issued on silver bullion to the extent of one-fifth of its metallic reserve. See BANKING SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD, *United Kingdom*.

The government owes the Bank £11,015,100, on which it pays 2 3-4 per cent. interest till April 5, 1903. After that date it will pay 2 1-2 per cent., unless the Bank has given six-months notice declining to accept that rate; in which case the debt may be paid off without further notice, and until payment the interest will remain 2 3-4.

At the half-yearly general court of the directors and company, March 15, 1894, it was announced that the chief cashier, Mr. May, had been guilty of grave irregularities, and had been obliged to resign. To meet all possible loss £250,000 had been set aside. At the half-yearly general court following, Sept. 13, it was announced that the net profits for the half year were £587,429, as against £635,904 for the previous half year; and a half-year's dividend of £4 per cent., interest and profits, was made, as against £4 10s. per cent. for the previous half year. The leading cause of the diminished profits was said to be due, not to any fresh losses, nor any necessity to increase the provision to cover losses, but to an unprecedented accumulation of the reserves in the hands of the Bank, and the very low value of money during the period.

In March, 1894, the liabilities on the Baring liquidation amounted to £3,537,667, of which the debt due to the Bank of England was £3,450,000. During the subsequent half-year the liabilities were reduced to £2,481,985, and the debt due the Bank to £2,409,000; and Nov. 21, 1894, the liquidation was finally closed, the remaining securities, valued at about £2,000,000 being transferred by the Bank to a syndicate which relieved the Bank of further responsibility.

\* BANKING SYSTEMS, FOREIGN. In 1895 the U. S. comptroller of the currency, aided by the ambassadors, ministers, and consuls of the U. S., undertook to gather information concerning foreign banking systems. Replies were received from 23 countries, those from 21 giving in detail the information desired. The following is a brief summary of the foreign methods thus ascertained:

*Belgium*.—Kinds: Banque Nationale, commercial and



co-operative banks, mortgage companies. All banks except Banque Nationale may allow interest; no legal provisions governing deposits; no official approval of plan of organization; branch banks permitted; license fee based on earnings required except from Banque Nationale, which is taxed on its circulation, limited to three times its coin reserve and guaranteed by available assets. The State is not a shareholder in any bank. Annual statements required of some banks; monthly of others.

*Canada.*—Kinds: Government and postal savings banks, commercial banks, mortgage companies, private bankers. A special act of parliament, proof of contribution of capital, and treasury board approval of organization required; management by directors; in nearly all cases double liability imposed on shareholders for claims; no government examinations; monthly reports and special ones when called for; no reserve required; loans not allowed on bank stock, real estate, nor completed ships; branch banks permitted; government not a shareholder; in insolvency, bank notes are first lien on assets, Dominion and provincial claims second, depositors third; in general, banks issue circulating notes equal to paid-up capital, and accumulate a redemption fund; smallest denomination \$5.

*Chile.*—Kinds: Banks of issue and mortgage banks. Compliance with civil and commercial code applying to joint-stock companies, capital stock partly paid, articles of association filed with public officers and published in newspapers, and approval of the president of the republic required; mortgage banks have managers appointed by president of republic; directors responsible for obligations contracted in their time; shareholders liable for amount of stock held; banks of issue report monthly to the minister of finance, others file reports annually; branch banks permitted; government not a shareholder; no taxes for banking privileges; general insolvency laws applicable to all banks; circulating notes cannot exceed 150 per cent. of stock, and are guaranteed by deposit of securities in the mint.

*China.*—Kinds: No incorporated banks, foreign banks, private banks. Report of organization to local officials and their approval required; government not a shareholder; branch banks permitted; interest allowed on deposits; no taxes imposed for privileges; no report of condition re-

quired; all banks expected to aid the government with loans and subsidies; circulation unrestricted; no provisions for redeeming bank notes; government money deposited in banks; banks guarantee customers' paper and issue letters of credit; a private bank in each province acts as a government treasury and receives taxes.

*Denmark.*—Kinds: National Bank of Copenhagen, and private and savings banks. National Bank established by special act; capital provided by taxes on real estate, shareholders owning stock equal to their taxes; private banks required to notify public officers of formation and file by-laws; savings banks organize under a special act and by-laws must be sanctioned by the king; shareholders (excepting savings banks) liable for amount of stock held; monthly and annual reports required of all; the National Bank must keep a cash reserve of 25 per cent, in coin of its circulation; deposits received and interest paid by all; the National Bank alone permitted to issue national bank notes, secured by metal reserve and other securities.

*Ecuador.*—Kinds: Commercial banks and mortgage companies. Government officials determine when requirements are complied with; 40 per cent. of capital required for starting; shareholders liable for amount of stock held; branch banks permitted; government not a shareholder; tax imposed on circulation; matters of loans, securities, cash reserve, and surplus fund left to directors; government calls for reports on condition and makes examinations when advisable.

*France.*—Kinds: Bank of France, commercial, provincial, and colonial banks. The Bank of France is chartered by the Chambers, has capital of 182,500,000 fr. (\$36,500,000), is managed by a governor, 2 deputy governors, 15 councilors, and 3 inspectors, and makes weekly, semi-annual, and annual reports; shareholders liable for amount of investment; loans restricted to 80 per cent. on government securities and 75 per cent. on others; legal reserve fund 10,000,000 fr. (\$2,000,000) beside real estate for banking purposes; surplus fund provided for; deposits (smallest 500 fr.) payable at sight without interest at the bank or any branch; government not a shareholder; branch banks compulsory; banks taxed 4 per cent. on dividends and render special services; notes payable in coin and redeemed in

gold; circulation authorized to extent of 4,000,000,000 fr. (\$800,000,000).

*Germany.*—Kinds: Imperial Bank, commercial and circulation banks, and mortgage companies. The Imperial Bank is organized under a special statute, is governed by directors under the chancellor of the empire, and supervised by five bank curators. The government shares the profits of this bank, which must not pay interest on more than its capital and reserve. Circulation banks organize under a special statute, commercial banks by making an entry in the commercial register, and mortgage banks under grants by the different States; certification of compliance with law made by the chancellor or federal council for banks of issue, the State governments for mortgage companies, and the commercial court for commercial banks; imperial law fixes the capital of banks of issue and bank statutes that of other banks; banks of issue make weekly and annual reports, others annual; shareholders of all are liable to full-paid stock held; the Imperial Bank has no restrictions as to loans, others have; cash reserve of one-third of circulation required; branch banks permitted; no tax for granting bank charter; the States share in profits of banks of issue; insolvency governed by general bankruptcy law; redemption of notes secured by one-third cash or bullion and remainder by discounts payable in three months, with at least two solvent sureties.

*Guatemala.*—Kinds: Commercial banks and banks of circulation. All regulations for transaction of business must be filed and approved by the government; semi-annual reports required; government experts examine; subject of loans left to directors; cash reserve of two-thirds circulation required of some banks, none for others; accumulation of surplus fund optional with directors; interest generally allowed on time deposits; branch banks permitted; government not a shareholder; no tax for privileges; unlimited amount of notes of issue allowed, but sufficient funds must be held for their redemption.

*Haiti.*—Kinds: National Bank of Haiti and private banks. Special statutes regulate organization and management; government not a shareholder; deposits of Haitian currency and U. S. gold received without interest; branch banks permitted; monthly reports; no tax for banking privileges; bank is fiscal agent of government;

private bankers pay a foreigner's license; national bank only issues currency, redeemed in U. S. gold.

*Hawaii.*—Kinds: Postal savings and private. A license fee and filing of list of shareholders required; savings banks only pay interest, 5 per cent.; government not a shareholder; branch banks permitted; no bank notes issued; insolvent banks treated as other insolvents.

*Italy.*—Kinds: Banks of issue only reported on; requirements established by law; no officer's duty to determine compliance; capital must be currency or gold ingots held in bank; members of parliament cannot be bank managers; general supervision by ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and the treasury department; extraordinary examinations made every two years; Bank of Italy cannot loan on its own shares; real estate mortgages taken only for doubtful debts and disposed of within three years; government not a shareholder; branch banks permitted; tax on circulation in excess of capital; notes redeemed in currency; security for circulation currency or gold ingots equal to capital.

*Netherlands.*—Kinds: Bank of Netherlands and private banks; royal sanction and deed of foundation filed are required to start; government not a shareholder, but shares in profits of the Bank of Netherlands, which alone issues circulation; branch banks permitted; weekly balances and annual reports required; no provision as to shareholders' liability.

*Paraguay.*—Kinds: Government, commercial, and private. Formal application and filing of articles of association required; no general provisions regarding capital; some banks have government privileges by special arrangement; annual reports published and distributed among shareholders; no restrictions regarding deposits; interest paid generally; branch banks permitted; private banks pay annual license of about \$170 in gold; circulating notes redeemed through the custom-house.

*Peru.*—Kinds: Commercial banks and loan companies. Municipal officers determine compliance with law; government not a shareholder; branch banks permitted; shareholders liable for amount of investment; tax of 5 per cent. on net profits; interest allowed; monthly and semi-annual reports.

*Portugal.*—Kinds: Bank of Portugal and commercial

banks. Consent of government necessary to start; capital must be fully paid in; shareholders liable for amount of investment; Bank of Portugal managed by a governor, 10 directors, and fiscal board of 7; reports weekly, other banks monthly; restricted interest allowed; government not a shareholder; branch banks permitted; insolvent banks administered by government commissioner; Bank of Portugal only issues circulation; no provision for redemption.

*Russia.*—Kinds: Imperial Bank, commercial and discount banks, savings and co-operative banks, loan and mortgage companies. Banks are chartered on certificate of minister of finance on compliance with law; special requirements regarding capital for each bank; shareholders elect council of administration, and are liable for amount of investment; monthly reports to minister of finance and examinations by public officers; deposits limited by charters; interest payments optional; government not interested in banks excepting the Imperial, a part of the treasury department; branch banks permitted; net profits taxed 3-5 per cent.; Imperial Bank only issues circulation; notes legally redeemable in gold and silver, but this provision is ignored.

*Switzerland.*—Kinds: State and private banks. Banks of issue must have at least 500,000 fr. (\$100,000) in paid-up capital, and may receive deposits and pay interest; general government not a shareholder; but some cantons are; tax of one per cent. on average circulation; cantons may tax up to 6 per cent.; banks may issue notes to double amount of capital on consent of Federal Council; the Federal treasury redeems notes of retired banks.

*Turkey.*—Kinds: Imperial Ottoman Bank, private banks, and limited liability companies. Imperial Bank under nominal supervision of imperial commissioner; imperial firman required for limited liability companies, and government passes on organization proceedings; capital, management and shareholders' liability fixed by the statutes of the bank; no reports required; no provisions for examining banks other than the Imperial; branch banks allowed; reserve determined by the statutes in each case; government not a shareholder; interest allowed; Imperial Bank only issues notes, for which it pays a tax, and must hold a reserve in cash of 33 per cent. of the value of the notes.



*United Kingdom.*—Kinds: Bank of England (*q. v.*), joint-stock, postal savings, and private banks. Regulations for organization in special statutes. On Jan. 2, 1895, there were 104 joint-stock banks in England and Wales, with £43,862,887 (\$216,373,632) capital and 2,468 branches; 10 in Scotland, with 995 branches; 9 in Ireland, with 484 branches; and 32 in the colonies, with 1,733 branches. There were 24 banks incorporated in England being business in foreign countries. The joint-stock banks in the United Kingdom had a total capital and reserve of £123,910,000 (\$602,202,600) and total deposits of £647,391,000 (\$3,146,320,260).

*Uruguay.*—Kinds: Private banks (national bank now insolvent). Banks file statutes declaring amount of capital and providing for management, passed on by government and attorney-general; branch banks permitted; banks of circulation taxed \$2,000 per annum, others \$1,000, and all banks \$6.50 per annum on each \$1,000 of declared capital; circulation restricted to double amount of capital (limited 1895 to two banks); circulating notes redeemable in gold; government was shareholder in insolvent national bank; circulating notes of insolvent banks are preferred claims.

*Venezuela.*—Kinds: Commercial banks, circulation banks, and mortgage companies. Banks pay license fee and file deed and rules; examinations by government inspector; government not a shareholder; cash reserve of 25 per cent. of capital of circulation banks and mortgage companies required; interest usually allowed; branch banks permitted; quarterly reports; circulation must not exceed 50 per cent. of capital; notes redeemed in currency by the banks; insolvent banks liquidated by the government.

**BANKS AND BANKING.** The annual report of the U. S. comptroller of the currency covers the year ending Oct. 31, 1895. On that day there were 3,715 national banks in operation, having a combined authorized capital of \$664,136,915, held by 285,190 shareholders. The banks had circulating notes outstanding aggregating \$213,887,630, of which \$190,180,961 was secured by U. S. bonds, and \$23,706,669 by lawful money deposited with the treasurer of the U. S., and the gross increase in circulation in the year was \$6,322,540. Of total resources of \$3,423,629,-

343.63, loans and discounts were credited with \$2,059,408.-402.27, and money of all kinds in hand \$356,577,580.61. Liabilities were represented by individual deposits \$1,701,-653,521.28, surplus and undivided profits \$336,888,350.86, and secured outstanding circulation \$182,481,610.50. During the year 43 banks were organized, with aggregate capital \$4,890,000; the corporate existence of 71 banks with capital \$10,262,000 was extended; 4 banks with capital \$300,000 retired on expiration of their corporate existence; 51 banks with capital \$6,093,100 went into voluntary liquidation; receivers were appointed for 36 banks; and \$3,380,552.65 was paid to creditors of failed banks, against \$5,124,577.94 in the previous year.

On June 30, 1895, there were 5,066 banks incorporated under state authority and in active operation, of which 3,774 were banks of circulation, 1,017 mutual and stock banks for savings, and 242 loan and trust corporations. The state banks of circulation had a combined capital of \$250,341,295; deposits \$712,410,423; loans \$697,688,068; bonds and stocks \$91,988,696, and resources \$1,147,545,818. The business of the year showed an increase in deposits of about \$54,000,000, in loans \$26,000,000, in bonds and stocks \$7,000,000, and in resources \$70,000,000. Of the savings banks 664 were mutual and 353 stock associations. Excepting 10 banks in Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin, the mutual banks were confined to the Eastern and Middle States. The loans of the mutual banks aggregated \$823,036,954; bonds and stocks \$801,044,935; deposits \$1,597,343,160, and resources \$1,756,740,953; and the totals of all savings banks were: Loans \$1,035,597,142; bonds and stocks \$841,807,699; deposits subject to check \$33,760,775; savings deposits \$1,810,597,023; and resources \$2,053,764,328. The business of the year showed the following increases: Loans \$8,659,334; bonds and stocks \$63,219,833; deposits \$66,424,556; and resources \$73,020,139. The average interest paid was a trifle less than 4 per cent., and the average amount due each depositor was \$371.36. The loan and trust companies had capital \$108,963,905; loans \$433,508,516; bonds and stocks \$177,086,555; deposits \$546,652,657; and resources \$807,063,041. The private banks reported combined capital \$33,281,845; deposits \$81,824,932; loans \$85,489,066; bonds and stocks \$7,276,159; and resources \$130,617,342.

The following table is a summary of all the banks above considered:

Items.	National Banks	All Other Banks	Total.
Loans.....	\$2,059,408,402	\$2,252,282,792	\$4,311,691,194
U. S. bonds.....	234,801,115	165,185,702	399,986,817
Other bonds. etc.....	211,497,195	952,973,407	1,164,470,602
Capital.....	657,135,499	422,052,618	1,079,188,117
Surplus and profit.....	336,888,351	370,397,003	707,285,354
Deposits.....	1,715,194,860	3,185,245,810	4,900,440,670
Resources.....	3,423,622,344	4,138,990,529	7,562,619,873

The U. S. government actuary estimated the population on June 1, 1895. at 69,954,000. The total banking funds of the country aggregated \$6,703,544,084, which would give a per capita rate of \$95.83.

**BAPTISTS.** The American Baptist Year Book for 1895 reports 27,091 ordained ministers; 37,910 churches, with 3,637,421 members, and church property valued at \$80,285,034; 22,016 Sunday schools, with 152,767 officers and teachers, and 1,500,834 pupils. The current expenses of the churches were \$8,046,668; benevolent contributions \$3,626,023. New churches organized during the year numbered 790; buildings dedicated 273, of which 122 report values aggregating \$1,257,990. There were 7 theological seminaries, with 67 instructors, and 937 pupils, and property valued at \$3,514,103; 35 universities and colleges, with 722 instructors, 9,385 pupils, and property valued at \$19,370,888; 27 seminaries for female education exclusively, with 411 instructors, 3,433 pupils, and property valued at \$3,780,049; 56 seminaries and academies, male and co-educating, with 397 instructors, 12,774 pupils, and property valued at \$3,845,146; 34 institutions for colored race and Indians, with 259 instructors, 4,808 pupils, and property valued at \$1,417,438. There are 29 charitable institutions in 18 states and territories, with property valued at \$1,526,721.

The American Baptist Publication Society reported the issue of 49 publications of which 737,000 copies had been printed; 18 periodicals for Sunday schools; sales and receipts for merchandise and periodicals were \$497,807.48, in the different houses, of which that in Philadelphia was the

most important, the others standing in the following order of importance: Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, New York, Atlanta, Dallas. The assets of the society after new appraisal amounted to \$912,893, liabilities \$20,831. The missionary department of the society reported receipts of \$127,649, of which \$49,768 was contributed by churches, Sunday schools, and individuals; it had maintained two chapel cars continuously at work in the West, and a third car was dedicated in May. The number of missionaries and workers was 116; days of service 26,116; miles traveled 512,548; books sold, 28,878, and given away, 1,786; pages of tracts distributed, 566,744; sermons and addresses, 18,927; prayer meetings held 5,837; churches constituted 48; Sunday schools organized 285. The Bible department received \$29,297 from various sources.

The American Baptist Education Society received during the year from different sources \$53,366, and paid to different educational institutions, to aid in their endowment \$48,017, and for other purposes over \$5,000 more.

The Baptist Young People's Union of America, organized in 1891, issues a weekly religious paper. It held its annual convention in Baltimore, Md., July 18-21, 1895.

*The Free Baptist Churches* were reported in 1895 as having 1,323 ordained ministers; 1,550 church organizations, with 85,563 members, and church property valued at \$2,662,120; benevolent contributions: Foreign missions \$20,099, home missions \$8,115, education \$2,625, Woman's Mission Society \$22,248. The total receipts of the Education Society for the year were \$3,419, and the invested funds amounted to \$8,665, with liabilities of \$5,000. The denomination had 1 theological seminary, and 12 colleges and seminaries, with 1,234 students, of whom 69 were preparing for the ministry. There were maintained 32 missionaries in India, who reported 818 members, and 51 baptisms during the year, a native Christian community of 1,522 persons, 2,714 pupils in Sunday schools, and 3,199 in day and other schools.

*The Baptist Union for Great Britain and Ireland* reported in 1895 33 associations and 4 colleges; chapels 3,793; churches, 2,871; chapel-seats, 1,264,017; members, 349,688; local preachers, 4,643; pastors in charge, 1,913; baptisms, 17,626; Sunday school teachers, 49,009; pupils, 506,094.

BAR ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN, organized in 1878, for the purpose of advancing the science of jurisprudence, promoting the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout the Union, upholding the honor of the profession of the law, and encouraging cordial intercourse among the members of the Bar. Its membership in 1895 was about 1,200; annual meeting at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 28-30, 1895. President, James C. Carter, New York; a vice-president from each state; secretary, John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles St., Baltimore; treasurer, Francis Rawie, Philadelphia; executive committee the officers named and Thomas M. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich.; George A. Mercer, Savannah; Alfred Hemenway, Boston; and Bradley G. Schley, Milwaukee.

BARATIERI, ORESTE, military officer: b. at Condino, Austrian Tyrol, Nov. 13, 1841. He was educated in Austria and at the University of Pavia; joined Garibaldi's volunteers and landed with the Thousand at Marsala 1859; distinguished himself in that campaign and afterward entered the Italian army as captain; received the medal for military valor in the campaign of 1866; edited *The Military Review*; was promoted major 1876; and first went to Abyssinia as colonel 1886. There he organized an effective native army under Italian officers. For his successful administration he was commissioned a general and appointed governor of the province of Erythrea 1893. Since then he has been almost constantly engaged in warfare with the dervishes. In 1894 he captured Kassala, suppressed the treason of Ras Mangasha in a battle at Adi Sadi, defeated Batha Agos and Menelik, and placed Italy in complete control of Abyssinia. He was given a grand reception in Rome in July, 1895. In Dec. following, 14 Italian officers and 700 men were killed in a surprise by 25,000 natives, believed to have been an act of treachery on the part of Ras Makonnen, who had made overtures for peace; and at the time of writing Gen. Baratieri was concentrating his forces at Makalle, whither reinforcements from Italy were being hastened. See ABYSSINIA; ITALY.

BARCELONA, one of the provinces of Spain, in Catalonia; also cap. and seaport of the same; first city in Spain in importance of manufactures and second in commercial interests; pop. (1887) province 899,264; city 272,481. In



the quarter ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$282,789.11, the principal articles being, in order of value, corks, tartar, glycerine, licorice, skins, almonds, and wine. U. S. Consul Bowen reported June 12, 1895, that the industry of marble sawing was being rapidly developed; that the city was producing more than the local demand of bricks, common and painted tiles and floor mosaics; that fancy glass and stained windows, equal to the best from Italy and France, were being manufactured; and that looking-glasses were being made, but were inferior to those of the U. S.

**BARING ESTATE.** The liquidation of this estate having continued about four years, was finally closed Nov. 21, 1894, when a syndicate was formed to which were transferred by the Bank of England all the remaining securities, valued at about £2,000,000, and which thereupon relieved the guarantors of all further responsibility.

**BARLOW, JANE,** Irish author: she published in 1894 a story entitled *Kerrigan's Quality*, giving characteristic delineations of Irish character. She also contributed in 1894-95 several short stories and sketches to English magazines, and published in 1895 a volume of poems entitled *Bogland Studies*, and another entitled *Strangers at Lisconnel*.

**BARMEN,** town in Rhenish Prussia, Germany; principal seat of ribbon manufacturing on the continent; pop. (1890) 116,248. In the quarter ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$1,644,302.97, an increase of \$663,274.55 over the total for the corresponding quarter 1894. The principal articles, in order of value, were silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons, braids, etc. (\$322,871.60); ironware, steel, cutlery, etc. (\$311,699.19); dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc. (\$254,908.78); and hat bands and ribbons (\$226,911.07).

**BARNARD COLLEGE,** New York City: a college for women, organized in affiliation with Columbia College in 1889. Columbia College makes itself responsible for the instruction given in Barnard, and for its standards of education, the president of Columbia being authorized to permit at his discretion professors and other instructors of Columbia to teach at Barnard; and Columbia College giving her degrees to Barnard students who meet the require-

ments, which are as nearly as possible identical with those of Columbia. The undergraduate curriculum is in effect identical with that of Columbia for three years, though there are some limitations in the senior and post-graduate studies. In 1895 there were 72 undergraduates and 22 graduate students. The post-graduate study includes 92 courses, and looks to the degrees of M.A. and PH.D. In Jan., 1894, Miss Ella Weed, acting dean of the college, died, and May 11 following the trustees elected as dean Miss Emily James Smith, then a fellow of Chicago University. In Jan., 1895, the New York City chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution resolved to endow a professorship of colonial and revolutionary history at Barnard, and until the endowment was completed to raise each year a sufficient sum to sustain a lectureship on that period. In 1894 \$100,000 was given to the college for a building upon condition that it should be within 1,000 ft. of Columbia College. June 28, 1895, the college secured and partly paid for a site for building on the west side of the Boulevard between 119th and 120th Sts., and in Dec., 1895, the treasurer reported that during the year \$250,000 had been raised for all purposes; but that for building, scholarships, and current expenses \$500,000 should be raised in the coming year.

BARNARDO'S HOMES, a group of refuges for orphan and waif children, begun in 1866 by Dr. Barnardo, then a medical student in the London Hospital. They included in 1895 fifty-one distinct institutions, of which 36 are in London, 1 on the island of Jersey, 9 in the English counties, 1 in Scotland, and 3 in Canada. One of the most typical is that in the village of Ilford, Essex, which includes 52 detached cottages, and is solely devoted to the bringing up of girls on the family system. Boys also are reared in branch homes, or boarded out in rural districts under supervision. Industrial training is a feature in the homes, and at Stepney Causeway there are shops in which 14 different trades are taught to older boys. There is also an emigration agency connected with the homes, which sends each year about 500 selected inmates to Canada and other British colonies; there being two distributing homes in Ontario, and an industrial farm of 10,000 acres in Manitoba. There were in the English homes in 1895 about

5,000 boys and girls; more than 7,000 have been sent to the colonies since the work began, of whom 98 per cent. have proved successful; and in all more than 24,000 children of all ages have been cared for. Head Offices, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London, E.

BARING-GOULD, SABINE, clergyman and author: b. in Exeter, Eng., in 1834. In 1894 he published *Book of Fairy Tales*, *Cheap Jack Zita*, *Deserts of Southern France* (2 vols.), *Kitty Aline*, *The Queen of Love*, and *Mrs. Curgenven of Curgenven*; and in 1895, *Grettir the Outlaw*, a *Story of Iceland*; and *A Book of Nursery Songs and Rhymes*.

BARNATO (real name ISAACS), BERNARD, promoter of the great Kaffir boom: b. in London, England, of Hebrew parents. Of his age and early antecedents but little are known. It is said that his first occupation was that of an acrobat, contortionist, and sidewalk juggler, and that subsequently he was attached to a circus and spent some time on the dramatic stage. Since 1873, however, his record reads like a thrilling, old-time romance, full of remarkable deeds, leading to the possession of fabulous wealth and the conduct of financial operations far surpassing those of the memorable South Sea Bubble. He went to the Kimberley diamond mines, South Africa, in 1873; bought his first claim 1876; owned four claims and floated them into his first company 1881; bought the Stewart ground 1884; and practically owned two-thirds of the diamond mines 1885. Among his fortunate "finds" was Cecil J. Rhodes, the present (1895) premier of Cape Colony, with whom it is believed he established a partnership. In 1886 gold was discovered 300 m. n. of Kimberley, in the Witwatersrand district of the Transvaal, on the site of the city of Johannesburg. Barnato, by various schemes, secured possession of the greater part of the region, and began his career as a promoter of mining stocks 1890. A second boom was started 1892, and London, Paris and Berlin caught the fever in turn. By 1895, Johannesburg had developed into a city of 70,000 population, with all essential metropolitan advantages. The Barnato mining region had proved to be the richest in South Africa, the gold production 1894 giving the Transvaal third place on the list of gold countries. From 1887 till Jan. 1, 1895, these mines

yielded 10,110,000 tons of ore and 6,544,584 oz. of gold, valued at \$110,000,000, and the stock dividends paid aggregated \$23,000,000. Another boom in Kaffirs, or shares in the various corporations that Barnato has promoted to work these mines, developed 1895, especially in London, and created more excitement than previous ones. Barnato took up his residence in London, was reported to be the richest man in the world and credited with being worth \$100,000,000, lived like a Cræsus, and was courted by adventurers and financiers alike. When, during the summer, an attack was made on the Kaffir stocks, he threw many millions of dollars into the market, supporting the boom, and doubtless averting for a time an inevitable financial crash. For this act he was given a grand banquet at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, who was severely rebuked for extending this exceptional honor.

BARR, AMELIA EDITH, author: b. in Ulverton, Lancashire, Eng., March 29, 1831. In 1894 she published *The Lone House*, and *The Beads of Tasmer*; and in 1895 *The Mate of the Easter Bell and Other Stories*, a volume entitled *Short Stories*, and *Bernicia*; and has contributed to the *Century Magazine* for 1896 a serial on *Life in the Hebrides*.

BARRIE, JAMES MATTHEW, author: b. at Kerriemuir, Forfarshire, Scotland, May 9, 1860. July 9, 1894, he was married at Kerriemuir to Miss Mary Ansell, who had acted a part in his play, "Walker, London," in 1892. The same year his play, *The Professor's Love Story*, was produced in England and in the United States. He published in 1894 a story entitled *Better Dead*. He has contributed to *Scribner's Magazine* for 1896 a novel entitled *Sentimental Tommy*, said to have been written at Kerriemuir ("Thrums"), and like his earlier books with the Clyde and its scenery for the background.

BARROWS, JOHN HENRY, D.D., clergyman: b. at Medina, Mich., July 11, 1847. He edited in 1894 the report of the *World's Parliament of Religions*, of which in 1893 he had been the principal organizer and promoter; and in 1895 he resigned the charge of the *First Presbyterian Church, Chicago*, in order to visit the principal universities in India, and there deliver, under the patronage of the *University of Chicago*, a course of lectures on

Christianity. His plan is first to spend ten months in theological and literary preparation at Göttingen, Germany; after which he hopes to strengthen the foundations upon which Hinduism and Hindu social life may be reconstructed.

BARRY, JOHN WOLFE, C.B., civil engineer: b. in Scotland in 1836. His most distinguished work has been the new Tower Bridge in London, completed in 1894 at a cost of £30,000,000. He was associated as engineer in this work with Sir Horace Jones, who had charge of the architecture. The bridge was inaugurated with grand celebration by the Prince of Wales, June 30, 1894, on which occasion Mr. Barry was decorated with the order of the Bath.

BARTHELEMY SAINT-HILAIRE, JULES, politician and author: b. in Paris, France, Aug. 19, 1805; died there Nov. 24, 1895. He worked with enthusiasm and youthful energy almost to the time of his death; being engaged in 1893-95 upon a biography of Cousin (3 vols., 1895), and in commenting upon the philosophy of Aristotle and perfecting his translation, which is considered the standard French translation of the works of that philosopher.

BARTHOLDI, FREDERIC AUGUSTE, sculptor: b. in Colmar, Alsace, April 2, 1834. In 1895 he finished a bronze group representing Lafayette and Washington, which was unveiled in Paris, in the Rue Etats Unis, Dec. 1. It was formally accepted for the city by M. Bompard, vice-president of the municipal council, and an address was delivered by Mr. Morss, consul-general of the United States.

BARTHOLDI CRÈCHE, Randall's Island, East River, opposite 120th Street, New York, with which it is connected by ferry. It is intended to secure the benefits of fresh air for poor mothers and infants who cannot leave their city homes to stay over night at any more distant resorts. During the season of 1895, 11,767 mothers and children received the benefits of the Crèche; finding a trained nurse and helpers in constant attendance, and being provided with tea and pure milk, while cots and hammocks afforded necessary rest, and the green fields and shade trees offered a pleasant resort. Free tickets were supplied to dispensaries, societies, churches, and individual subscribers for distribution. The cost of the charity in 1895 was \$1,183.59; contributions received \$922.30. The sec-



retary and treasurer is Charles D. Kellogg, of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East 22d Street, New York.

BARTOL, CYRUS AUGUSTUS, D.D., clergyman and author: b. in Freeport, Me., April 30, 1813. He celebrated his eighty-first birthday in 1894, showing full brightness and vigor of mind and body.

BARTON, CLARA, philanthropist: b. in Oxford, Mass., about 1830. In May, 1894, the mayor of Beaufort, S. C., the commandant of the U. S. naval station at Port Royal, and a number of prominent citizens of the region, united in addressing to her a public letter of thanks for her work, and that of the Red Cross Society, of which she was president, in the relief of many thousands of persons in the Sea Islands and their vicinity who suffered in Aug., 1893, from storms and tidal waves. In 1895 she resided in Washington, D. C., her expenses, and those of the American Branch of the Red Cross Society, which is handsomely housed in a mansion once the headquarters of Gen. Grant, being defrayed from her own private fortune. In Dec., 1895, she issued from the national headquarters the statement that the Red Cross Society of America, in answer to many and urgent appeals, would undertake to relieve the starving Armenians in Asia Minor; for which purpose funds, goods, grain and other material, might be donated to Miss Barton, who had determined to go in person to Armenia and control their disbursement. During 1895 a pamphlet history of her work in the society was published by Miss Laura M. Doolittle.

BASEL, UNIVERSITY OF, Basel, Switzerland; founded in 1459. It included in 1894 the faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy; with 85 instructors, and 442 matriculated students, besides those not matriculated but attending lectures; vols. in library 160,000, and 4,000 valuable manuscripts.

BASLE, BASEL, or BALE, canton in Switzerland; also one of the most important cities in the confederation; pop. (1888) canton 135,690; city 73,749. In the quarter ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$840,225.16, an increase of \$340,242.28 over the total for the corresponding quarter 1894. The principal articles, in order of value, were hides and skins

(\$231,664.57); watches and watch materials (\$214,297.66); silk and mixed ribbons; aniline colors—spun waste silk; dyestuffs and chemicals; cheese—and knit goods.

BATES COLLEGE, Lewiston, Me.; organized in 1864. Instructors at the close of 1895, 7; pupils, 218; graduates since organization, 538 men and 73 women; vols. in college library, 12,128; in society libraries, 1,600. There were in 1895 ten state scholarships, paying the tuition of 10 students nominated by the governor of the state, preferably from the children of those who have borne arms in defense of their country; and these were 35 other scholarships, of \$1,000 each, which secured free tuition to their elected beneficiaries. Students preparing for the ministry also received aid. Prizes amounting to \$230 were awarded in 1895 to 13 students for excellence in general scholarship, declamation, English composition, and public debate. President George Colby Chase, D.D., LL.D.

The college is in affiliation with the Latin School of Preparation at Lewiston, and with Cobb Divinity School (*q. v.*).

BATON ROUGE, city, cap. of East Baton Rouge parish and of the State of La.: pop. (1890) 10,478; (1895) est. 12,500. In 1894 it had an assessed valuation of, real \$1,600,000, personal \$400,000—total, \$2,000,000, and on April 1, 1895, a total debt of \$34,800, comprising a balance of capitol loan \$13,200, due Jan. 1, 1900, but subject to prior call, and a floating debt of \$21,600. In 1895 it had a national bank (cap. \$100,000), a state bank (cap. \$50,000), and a savings bank (cap. \$10,850), and 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers.

BATOUM, city and important seaport of Asiatic Russia, on the s.e. coast of the Black Sea: pop. (1891) 19,891. It is the maritime shipping point for all the petroleum products of the Baku oil region, as well as of the entire Caucasus field, and, though not engaged in refining oil, it has many flourishing branches of work dependent on the oil industry. In the quarter ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$189,248.28, a decrease of \$172,979.23 from the total for the corresponding quarter 1894. The principal articles were manganese ore and licorice. See BAKU.

BATTLE CREEK, city, Calhoun co., Mich.; pop. (1890) 13,197; (1894) State census, 15,522. In 1894 it had a total debt of \$129,000, of which \$100,000 was the balance of debt on the new water system, supplied from Gogunac lake. In 1895 there were a national bank (cap. \$150,000), a state bank (cap. \$50,000), a savings bank (cap. \$25,000), an active board of trade, Battle Creek College and large publishing plant (Seventh-day Adventists), medical and surgical sanitarium, Haskell Home for Orphans, James White Memorial Home (two buildings), Nichols Memorial Hospital, high school and 7 ward schools, St. Philips parochial school, large engine and agricultural implement works, several flour mills, and 2 daily, 7 weekly, and 6 monthly periodicals.

BAVARIA, a kingdom included in the German Empire since 1871: King, Otto Wilhelm Luitpold, b. April 27, 1848, but without rule because insane, the regent being his uncle, Prince Luitpold, b. March 12, 1821; appointed regent June 10, 1886. During the session of the Bavarian Diet, May 18, 1894, protests were heard against increased contributions of Bavaria to the empire. To these the minister of finance, Baron von Riedel replied that he would as far as possible protect the country against needless burdens, but they would not fail to contribute their share of what was necessary to uphold and defend the honor and security of the Fatherland. It was reported in a Berlin paper of the same date that the upper house of the Bavarian Diet, after two secret sittings, had agreed to place the insane King Otto under guardianship, and to transfer the crown to the regent, Prince Luitpold, who is also the heir presumptive; and it was reported in Dec., 1895, that Prince Luitpold would be declared king, June 10, 1896, on the tenth anniversary of his regency. At the close of 1894 Bavaria had 3,710 miles of railway, of which 3,152 belonged to the state.

BAYARD, THOMAS FRANCIS, LL.D., diplomatist: b. Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828; appointed the first U. S. ambassador to Great Britain, March 30, 1893. During his official residence in London, Mr. Bayard has been the recipient of marked honors and attentions, and been treated as the most intimate representative of President Cleveland. Sir Charles Tupper, the Lord High Commissioner at Lon-

don for the Dominion of Canada, pronounced him to be one of the best representatives ever sent to England by the U. S., and a man of exceeding popularity in British official and social life. In Sept., 1895, a storm of indignation arose in British and American official circles over the publication in London by Lord Sackville of a pamphlet, containing severe strictures on the people and public men of the U. S., and expressing surprise that Mr. Bayard should have been received as American ambassador by Great Britain, when, while secretary of state, he had wantonly insulted in person the British representative. Lord Sackville had been British minister to the U. S. 1881-89, and his recall had been asked by President Cleveland for the indiscretion of writing a political letter, which was published during the presidential campaign of 1888. Mr. Bayard took no notice of this attack on him, and the British press and public generally condemned Lord Sackville's pamphlet. Another attack was made on the ambassador Dec. 10, 1895, when Representative Barrett, a new member of Congress from Mass., introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for the impeachment of Ambassador Bayard for "high crimes and misdemeanors," because of words spoken in an address delivered by the ambassador before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on Nov. 7, which were construed into an attack on the policy of protection. During the debate that ensued, the resolution was amended by striking out the words "by impeachment or otherwise," leaving it a call for inquiry into the facts alleged and a report on what should be done in the premises. A second amendment, also by Representative Barrett, directed the committee to inquire likewise into the matter of another address, delivered at Boston, England, on Aug. 2. The resolution as amended and with the preamble withdrawn was adopted and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Another resolution, by Representative McCall of Mass., requesting the president to communicate whether he had taken steps to ascertain if the alleged speeches had been made, and what steps, if any, he had taken to recall or censure the ambassador, was similarly referred. On Nov. 13, Mr. Bayard received the freedom of the city of Dundee, Scotland, and on Dec. 16, made the inaugural address at the opening of the Haus-halter water-color exhibition of Venetian scenes, in Lon-

don. As an evidence of the esteem in which Ambassador Bayard is held officially, it may be added that Lord Salisbury, the British prime minister, sent him an advance copy of the official reply of Great Britain to the inquiry of the U. S. government concerning the Anglo-Venezuelan disputes.

BAY CITY, city, cap. of Bay City co., Mich.: pop. (1890) 27,839; (1894) State census, 30,039. On the opposite shore of Saginaw river is West Bay City, which, though corporately separate from Bay City, is so identical with it in commercial interests that the two places are locally considered as one, and spoken of as the Bay Cities. By the State census 1894 the cities have a combined pop. of 42,376. They are 4 m. up the river from Saginaw Bay, and are noted for their ship-building, lumbering, and salt-shipping interests. The last reports available of Bay City showed a total bonded debt of \$435,000 (of which \$327,000 was water debt), sinking funds \$20,000, net debt \$415,000; assessed valuations 1894, \$10,999,918. In 1895 there were 2 national banks (cap. \$600,000), 2 state banks (cap. \$250,000), a savings bank (cap. \$50,000), and in the two places 2 daily and 6 weekly newspapers, and local transit was provided by the Bay Cities Consolidated railway, which operated 23 m. of trolley track.

BAYONNE, city, Hudson co., N. J.; pop. (1890) 19,033; (1895) State census, 19,856. In 1894 it had a bonded debt of \$1,560,000, payable 1895-1919, floating debt \$66,349, sinking fund \$70,865, net debt, \$1,555,984. The assessed valuation 1894 aggregated \$11,027,407, and 1895, \$11,815,410—increase \$788,003. In 1895 it had a trust company (cap. \$50,000) and 4 weekly newspapers. The city is on the line of the great boulevard being constructed (1895) from the Kill von Kull, opposite Staten Island, to the n. boundary line of Hudson co., near Fort Lee.

BAYREUTH: a city of Bavaria, the home of Wagner and the place of his musical festivals. The festival in July, 1894, attracted great numbers, and included the representation in the magnificent theater of Parsifal, Tannhäuser, and Lohengrin. The copyright of Parsifal, hitherto only heard at Bayreuth, had expired in 1893, but the Emperor of Austria exercised his right to prolong it to the end of 1895. The widow of Wagner is said to have taken an active part in the management of the festival.



BAZIN, RENE, FRANCOIS NICOLAS MARIE, publicist, novelist, and editor: b. at Angers, France, Dec. 26, 1855. He published in 1894 a novel entitled *Humble Amour*; and the same year his story *Une Tache d'Encre*, first issued in 1888, had a 10th edition and was crowned by the French Academy.

BEARD, WILLIAM HOLBROOK, painter and author: b. in Painesville, O., April 13, 1825. In 1894 he published *Action in Art*, with illustrations from his own drawings.

BEARDSLEY, AUBREY, artist: b. at Brighton, England, in 1873. He illustrated Oscar Wilde's *Salome* in 1893-94; and early in 1894 became art editor of *The Yellow Book*, drawing each cover, and many of the illustrations within. He also designed and drew a series of new and striking posters. He has also written and illustrated *The Story of Venus and Tannhäuser* (1895); and *Under the Hill*, a novel (1896).

BEATRICE, city, cap. of Gage co., Neb.: pop. (1890) 13,036. It is a manufacturing city, and 1895 had 3 national banks (cap. \$250,000), a state bank (cap. \$50,000), a private bank, a street railway with 7 1-2 m. of track, and 3 daily and 4 weekly newspapers.

BEBEL, FERDINAND AUGUST, social-democratic author and leader in the German Reichstag: b. at Cologne, Germany, Feb. 22, 1840. In 1895 he acted as treasurer of his party, and for fear of seizure he carried the available funds to Zurich, Switzerland, being accompanied by other leading German socialists. He created great excitement in the Reichstag by a speech delivered Dec. 11, 1895, when he violently attacked the speeches of the emperor at the Sedan anniversary and at Breslau, referring to him as "a certain somebody." This phrase excited an uproar, and the president threatened him; but Bebel insisted that personal reference to the emperor was necessary in discussing the question of *lèse-majesté*, and that free and even violent discussion was the only safeguard against violent revolution.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, London, Eng.: a college for women, modeled upon the plan of Newnham and Girton; lecturers at the close of 1894, 19; students, 146.

BEECHER, EDWARD, D.D., clergyman and author,

older brother of Henry Ward Beecher: b. at East Hampton, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1803; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, 1895.

BEERBOIM-TREE (last name assumed), HERBERT, actor: b. in London, England, 1853; educated in England and Germany; became a clerk to his father in London 1870; joined an amateur dramatic society; made his first professional appearance at the Globe theater, London, 1878; leased the Comedy theater 1887; and has been manager of the Haymarket theater since 1888. He made his first visit to the U. S. 1895, appearing at Abbey's theater, New York, Jan. 28, in the *Ballad-Monger* and *The Red Lamp*. He is an actor of remarkable versatility, and is considered the best stage manager in England, as well as the best make-up man and character delineator.

BEER. Returns made to the convention of the United States Brewers' Association, in Milwaukee, Wis., June 12, 13, 1895, show that there were manufactured in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, 33,334,783 barrels of beer containing 1,033,378,218 gallons, on which an internal revenue tax was paid amounting to \$31,414,788. This was a falling off from the year preceding, when 34,554,317 barrels were manufactured, and the tax amounted to \$32,548,983. There was also reported the importation in 1894 of 2,910,540 gallons, valued at \$1,510,767; and export of 351,625 dozens of bottles, valued at \$471,589, and 307,677 gallons in casks valued at \$77,390. The exports were chiefly to Mexico, Central America, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba, Colombia, Canada, Hayti, and San Domingo; amounts in the order named of the 32,784,599 barrels sold in the United States in 1894, the sales in the principal cities were as follows: New York, 4,986,148 barrels; Chicago, 2,656,994 barrels; Milwaukee, 2,029,893 barrels; St. Louis, 1,974,038 barrels; Brooklyn, 1,824,972 barrels; Philadelphia, 1,758,090 barrels; Cincinnati, 1,200,719 barrels; Newark, 1,042,297 barrels; no other city reporting 1,000,000 barrels.

The whole number of breweries in the world in 1894 was reported by *Gambrinus*, the general brewers' organ in Vienna, as 44,531, as compared with 45,318 in 1893; but the amount of beer produced was given at 207,361,258 hektoliters (176,686,400 barrels U. S.), as compared with 204,600,390

hektoliters (174,344,100 barrels) in 1893. In Germany the number of breweries was greater in 1894 than in 1893, but the number was less in every other country, while on the other hand the product was generally increased. The principal beer-producing countries are given below, no country being named which did not report as many as 1,000 breweries in 1894. Germany had 22,833 breweries, and produced 55,499,467 hektolitres (47,290,600 barrels U. S.) of beer; Great Britain and Ireland, with 9,240 breweries produced 52,774,324 hektoliters (44,954,000 barrels U. S.); America, North and South, with 2,112 breweries, produced 50,102,700 hektoliters (42,692,200 barrels); Austria-Hungary, with 1,775 breweries, produced 18,357,077 hektoliters (15,812,000 barrels); Belgium, with 2,900 breweries, produced 9,571,746 hektoliters (8,157,700 barrels); France, with 2,611 breweries, produced 8,443,685 hektoliters (7,194,500 barrels); and Russia, with 1,161 breweries, produced 4,621,270 hektoliters (3,953,876 barrels).

BEERS, HENRY AUGUSTIN, author and professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University: b. at Buffalo, N. Y., July 2, 1847. In 1894 he published *From Chancer to Tennyson*; and *A Suburban Pastoral and Other Tales*; and in 1895 *The Ways of Yale*.

BEET SUGAR. It was estimated in Brussels, in review of the sugar beet crop of Europe for 1894, that the deficiency in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands would be 50,000 tons of raw sugar; while on the other hand Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia would have a surplus of 600,000 tons. It was reported in 1894 that a beet-sugar factory was building at Verina, Gijon, Spain, and the industry was getting established in that country.

The U. S. government maintained experimental stations as to the growth of beets and the manufacture of beet sugar during the years 1891-95, the most important of these being at Schuyler, Nebraska. There have been ten stations in Kansas, and ten others in Nebraska, California, and Louisiana. There has been little practical success, though the results in information as to methods of cultivation and manufacture may prove ultimately of value. The expenditure up to Aug. 23, 1895, had been about \$500,000; and at that time the secretary of the department of agriculture thought it best to close the stations and leave the

production to private enterprise. The government property at the stations was sold at a great loss.

BELFAST, city and seaport, Antrim co., Ireland: pop. (1891) 255,950. In the quarter ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$2,034,228.43, an increase of \$538,038.92 over the total of the corresponding quarter 1894. The principal articles were linens \$1,520,525; cotton manufactures \$182,861; hemp, flax, tow, etc., \$143,775; unions \$78,272; beer and ale \$50,585; and thread \$40,279.

BELGIUM. Sept. 20, 1894, a royal decree was published, dissolving the senate and chamber of representatives, and fixing Oct. 14 for the first election under the new franchise law establishing compulsory manhood suffrage. The electorate was divided into three classes, the members of which have each one, or two, or three votes. All male citizens, 25 years old and over, who have resided one year in a district have one vote, but all married men and widowers who pay five francs or more personal tax have two votes, and those with a certain moderately high educational qualification have three: this latter class including all the priesthood, fully 10,000. Voting is compulsory. About one half have only one vote.

The election of Oct. 14, 1894, was indecisive in several constituencies, and supplementary elections were held a week later. The returns showed 104 clericals, 29 socialists and radicals, and 19 liberals. By the animosity between socialists and liberals, the clericals had a strong effective majority.

Parliament met Nov. 13, 1894. The Flemish delegates took the oath in Flemish, the Walloon delegates, who are largely socialistic, and speak French, protesting.

Thirteen anarchists were arrested, charged with complicity with the dynamite outrages at Lieges in April, 1894. After a prolonged trial five were acquitted Feb. 9, 1895, two were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of the new constitution, the government, in harmony with the large clerical majority, brought in a bill making religious instruction compulsory in the public schools. There were only some 150 of these, more than half of them being in Brus-

sels, the denominational schools having been fostered since 1884 by public subsidies, and many public schools having been closed. But the bill excited much popular opposition, July 23 and 29, 1895, radical and socialist demonstrations being made in Brussels and elsewhere, over 100,000 delegates coming to Brussels to protest. The bill, however, was passed, and approved by the king Sept. 17, 1895.

The military force of Belgium in 1895 was reported at a total peace strength of 93,686; consisting of 64,900 infantry, 7,200 cavalry, 18,862 artillery, and 2,724 engineers and train; total war strength, 257,286. The population capable of bearing arms, including those engaged in the general and local administration, railroads, necessary tillers of the soil, and others who would not be spared in the field except as a last resort, was 1,460,000.

Feb. 2, 1895, a convention was signed between Belgium and France, defining the right of pre-emption with regard to the Congo Free State which France has claimed since 1894. This was said to assure to France access to the valley of the Nile. Jan. 4, 1895, it was announced that the government had decided to propose to the Chamber to annex the Congo Free State to Belgium. The King of Belgium has given an annual subsidy of \$200,000, the Congo State being regarded as his private possession, but has exhausted his fortune, and wishes to present his costly possession to the kingdom as a colony. The Belgians, however, were averse to holding such a colony, and declined the king's offer; but the Chamber voted a subsidy of \$5,000,000 for constructing the Congo railroad, stipulating that the Congo State shall not enter into any financial engagement without consent of the Belgian government until 1900, when Belgium will finally decide for or against adopting the Congo State as a dependency. (See CONGO.)

BELKNAP, GEORGE EUGENE, naval officer: b. in Newport, N. H., Jan. 22, 1832; entered the U. S. navy Oct. 7, 1847; was promoted rear-admiral Feb. 12, 1889; and was retired Jan. 22, 1894. His naval career was remarkable for the length of active service. He was on sea service 24 years and 4 months, on shore or other duty 18 years and 2 months, and was unemployed only 4 years and 10 months.

BELLAIRE, city, Belmont co., O.: pop. (1890) 9,934.



In 1895 it had a total debt of \$187,896, sinking fund \$18,108, net debt \$169,788, assessed valuation about \$3,100,000, a national bank (cap. \$200,000) a savings bank (cap. \$50,000), and 2 daily and 5 weekly newspapers.

BELLEVILLE, city, cap. of St. Clair co., Ill.: pop. (1890) 15,361. In 1894 it had assessed valuations, real \$1,619,229, personal \$479,400—total, \$2,098,629; and 1895 a total debt of \$124,000, a national bank (cap. \$100,000), a savings bank (cap. \$150,000), electric street railway, and 3 daily and 5 weekly newspapers.

BELOIT COLLEGE, Beloit, Wis., founded in 1846. In 1895 the college was opened to women. It includes classical, philosophical, and scientific departments, and grants the degrees of B.A., Ph.B., and B.S. Instructors at the close of 1895, 24; students 158, of whom 34 are women. Associated with the college in an academy, the instructors of which are members of the college faculty, and which included, besides studies preparatory for college, a business course of two years. Students in the academy, 440. The library contained in 1895 20,000 volumes. Thirteen money prizes were awarded during the year for excellence in different departments of study. President, Edward D. Eaton, D.D., LL.D.

BEMIS, EDWARD WEBSTER, PH.D., economist: b. in Springfield, Mass., April 7, 1860; graduated at Amherst College 1880; was a pioneer lecturer in the University Extension System 1887-88; prof. of economics and history, Vanderbilt University, 1889-92; and associate prof. of economics, University of Chicago, 1892-95. His removal from the last post by President Harper, on the ground that the tendency of his teachings was injurious to the university, provoked severe criticism and correspondence, in the main favorable to Prof. Bemis. He published *History of Coöperation in the United States* (1888); *Municipal Ownership of Gas* (1891), *Local Government for the South and Southwest* (1893); *Popular Election of United States Senators* (1893); and *Relation of Labor Organizations to the American Boy and to Trade Instruction* (1894). In Oct., 1895, he was engaged as associate editor of *The Bibliotheca Sacra* to date from Jan. 1, 1896.

BEN HUR, TRIBE OF, founded in 1894; supreme temple, Crawfordsville, Ind.; subordinate courts, 23; mem-

bers, 923; supreme chief, Ira J. Chase, Indianapolis, Ind.; supreme scribe, F. L. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.

BENSON, EDWARD WHITE, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of the Church of England: b. at Birmingham, Eng., July 14, 1829. In 1894 he published a volume of sermons addressed to his diocese in his third visitation, under the title *Fishers of Men*.

BENTZON, MARIE THÉRESE (Madame Blanc), author: b. at Seine-Port, France, Sept. 21, 1840. In 1895 she published *The Condition of Women in the United States: a Traveler's Notes*, translated by Abby Langdon Alger.

BERGEN, city, seaport, and cap. of province of Bergen, Norway; pop. (1891) 53,684. In the quarter ending March 31, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$63,276.47, and in that ending June 30, \$99,172.98, the last being an increase of \$57,645.73 over the total for the corresponding quarter 1894. The principal articles were codliver oil, wood pulp, herrings, and skins.

BERING SEA QUESTION. In April, 1894, laws were enacted by both the United States and Great Britain to carry into effect the award of the Bering Sea arbitration of 1893, affixing penalties for illegal sealing, and authorizing, with certain limitations, the search and seizure of sealers by the naval and revenue forces of the other nation. There still awaited adjudication the compensation due to sealers whose vessels had been illegally seized by U. S. cutters prior to the establishment of a close season in 1890. May 10, 1894, a new treaty regulating sealing in Russian waters was ratified at Washington. June 7, 1894, the British ambassador gave to the secretary of state a list of British claims amounting to \$542,169, proposing a commission to examine and pass upon them. August 21, 1894, the secretary replied that it might be best to pay a lump sum to Great Britain of \$425,000; and this was promptly agreed to by the ambassador, and this was recommended to Congress by the president; but was not approved by Congress, it being said that many of the British claims were for constructive or consequential damages, which had not been approved by the tribunal, and which the precedent of the Alabama award expressly disallowed; while it was also said that some of the vessels were not really owned by British

subjects, but by Americans. Meanwhile the report of the navy department showed that the regulations were very ineffectual, the amount of illegal sealing great, and the waste and destruction of seals threatened their entire extermination. Jan. 19, 1895, the regulations agreed upon by Great Britain and the United States were proclaimed, but were opposed by Canadian sealers. January 30, 1895, an order from the British privy council, under agreement with Russia, prohibited the taking of seals by British vessels within a zone of ten marine miles from the Russian coasts of Bering Sea, or within a thirty-mile zone around the Kommandorsky and Robbin Islands. November 16, 1895, word was received in Washington that a British sealing schooner had been condemned by the British Court of Admiralty for violation of the regulations. November 22, 1895, an order of privy council reaffirmed the order of January 30. In 1895 Dr. Leonhard Stejneger of the Smithsonian Institution was detailed to investigate and report upon the condition of seal life about the Commander Islands, owned by Russia. He confirms the havoc reported, by which the annual catch of 50,000 has been reduced to 16,000; and says it is due to pelagic sealing, and is noted outside the Bering Sea territory. But he does not fear the extermination of the seals, because pelagic sealing requires so large an outlay that it will be abandoned as it becomes unprofitable. It was reported in December, 1895, that the terms of agreement for the settlement of claims between Great Britain and the United States were nearly perfected and would be laid before the senate in a few days.

BERKELEY TEMPLE, an institutional church, reorganized from the Berkeley Street Congregational Church, Boston, Mass., in 1888; pastor, Rev. Charles A. Dickinson, D.D. In 1895 the church reported 1,020 members, 103 having been received during the year; 425 families; Sunday-school members 645; benevolent contributions of the church \$5,118, and of the Sunday-school \$625; home expenses \$18,000. Together with ordinary church work, including a Christian Endeavor Society and Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, there was maintained a regular service in Armenian; a Young Men's Institute, with reading-room, gymnasium, lyceum, outing club, and various classes; a Boys' Brigade, with a class in Sloyd; temperance

guild, which took 800 pledges during the year; a reform work for intemperate and fallen women, and work for poor families; a Dorcastry, reaching about 300 young women; an orphanage for 40 boys and a home for working girls at Westminster, Vt.

BERLIN, capital of the Kingdom of Prussia, and since 1871 of the German Empire. The great brewers of Berlin, being owners of the principal halls in which the socialists held meetings, refused in the summer of 1894 to rent them for that purpose; whereupon the socialists resolved to boycott the Berlin brewers and bought only beer imported from Bavaria and the south. The associated brewers of Berlin and its vicinity sent a circular letter to the southern brewers protesting against the importation of beer, which was seriously affecting the manufacture in Berlin; but these latter ignored the letter. On the other hand the socialists and social-democrats found the workingmen more and more ignoring the boycott. Nov. 21, 1894, being the birthday of his mother, the ex-Empress Frederick, the emperor called the Reichstag to meet in the new building in Berlin. The builders protested that it could not be ready, and ultimately the opening session was not held till Dec. It then took place with great display of the rich and splendid structure, and a congratulatory speech from the emperor; but the enthusiasm of the occasion was marred by the refusal of the socialist deputies to rise and join in the cheers called for by the president. In the summer of 1895 an International Art Exhibition was held in Berlin. A large number of American artists took part in the exhibition, and were much praised by the German critics. In Nov., 1895, was published the latest report of the city savings-bank. It shows on deposit 162,842,028 marks (\$40,710,507), being 11,566,766 marks (\$2,891,691) more than the year before. The payments into the bank during the year numbered 526,295, of which 178,960 were in sums from 1 to 21 marks, 162,212 in sums from 21 to 61 marks. The increase of depositors was from 484,363 in 1894 to 509,732 in 1895. Of these depositors 159,732 had a credit ranging from 1 to 61 marks, 88,527 from 61 to 151 marks, and 75,685 from 151 to 301 marks, showing that the depositors were mostly poor persons. There were 76 offices for receiving deposits in all parts of the city. The cash capi-

tal of the bank was 176,430,978 marks (\$44,107,744), i. e. 13,588,950 marks (\$3,397,237) in excess of the deposits. Of the profits 1,112,306 marks (\$278,074) had been thus far expended for works of public utility. The new census of Prussia, completed in 1895, shows that the population of Berlin had increased only 36,288, or 2.2 per cent. for four and a half years, being reported in Nov., 1895, as 1,757,898, although the population of the kingdom had increased more than 5 per cent., and the increase of Berlin between 1870 and 1890 had been over 50,000 a year.

BERLIN, UNIVERSITY OF, Berlin, Germany; established in 1809. At the beginning of 1895 it had the four departments of theology, with 531 students; jurisprudence, with 1,625; medicine, with 1,279; and philosophy, with 1,544; total of matriculated students, 4,979, besides 3,471 non-matriculated, of whom many were foreigners. There were in all departments 372 professors and teachers. At the close of 1895 there were 5,368 unmatriculated students, of whom 3,778 were from Prussia, 814 from elsewhere in Germany, 219 from the United States, 198 from Russia, 102 from Switzerland, 57 from Austria, 32 from Great Britain, 31 from Hungary, and 22 from France. The faculty of theology was Protestant. In 1894 the medical department received a bequest from Dr. Adolf Düsterhoff of 100,000 marks, the interest of which gives a special prize twice a year to the most diligent worker. The library contained 300,000 vols. In Nov., 1895, a students' club of a novel kind was opened in Berlin for the study and discussion of modern social questions. Its organization had been opposed by the late rector of the university, Dr. Pfeiderer, on the ground that students should not discuss politics or risk contagion of socialistic principles; but Dr. Wagner, the present rector, gave it his approval. At its inauguration it was maintained that its idea was not political, but for the forwarding of "university extension," and such work as that of Toynbee Hall in London.

BERMUDA (also SOMERS'S) ISLANDS, group of 360 islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 580 m. e. of North Carolina, constituting a British colony with representative government; pop. (1893) 15,519. The last local statistics available (1895) were for 1893, and showed: Imports, £327,580 (\$1,592,038); exports, £129,069 (\$627,275);



debt, £17,927 (\$87,125); estimated revenue 1894-5, £33,453 (\$162,581); expenditure, £32,430 (\$157,609); and customs receipts, £27,701 (\$134,626). Nearly all the export produce goes to the U. S. and Canada, and the bulk of the food supplies are imported therefrom. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared 1893 was 354,043, nearly all British. In the year ending June 30, 1895, the commerce with the U. S. was: Imports, \$461,707; exports, \$821,564—total trade, \$1,483,271, an increase in imports, decrease in exports, and increase in bulk of trade of \$109,800 over the previous fiscal year.

BERMUDEZ, REMIGIO MORALES, president of Peru: b. at Pica, Peru, Sept. 10, 1836; d. at Lima, March 31, 1894.

BERNE, most populous canton of Switzerland; also city and cap. of the same; pop. canton (1894) 541,051; city (1893) 47,620. During the six months ending June 30, 1895, the exports here declared for the U. S. aggregated in value \$392,638.99, an increase of \$45,222.39 over the total of the corresponding period 1894. The principal articles were: Cheese (\$299,524.78); silk tissues (\$35,528.66); and knit goods (\$34,173.68).

BERNE, UNIVERSITY OF, Berne, Switzerland: founded in 1832; organized on the model of the German universities; and having, at the close of 1894, the four faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy; instructors 88; students matriculated, 564, besides the foreigners, of whom some were women, attending the lectures.

BERNHARDT, MME. ROSINE SARAH, actress: b. in Paris; France, Oct. 22, 1844. In 1894 she had a very successful season at Daly's theater, London, appearing in Sardou's new play, Gismonda. In 1895 she made a tour in Italy and Spain, having a cool reception in Italy, but at Madrid being supported in *The Sphinx* by Maria Guerrero, one of the most popular of Spanish actresses; and winning the most enthusiastic praises in *La Tosca*, *Gismonda*, and *Magda*. She again visited the U. S. in 1896.

BERTHELOT, PIERRE EUGENE MARCELIN, specialist in synthetic and thermo-chemistry, and prof. of organic chemistry in the College de France; b. Paris, Oct. 25, 1827. His achievements in the line of chemical synthesis 1895 astonished not only the scientific world, but agricul-

turists, manufacturers, and other producers of staple articles, for he demonstrated that sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and alzarin (the essential principle of the madder-root, used as the basis of dyes), and indigo, can be made by synthetic chemistry, equal in all respects to the cultivated or manufactured articles, and at far less cost. He has published numerous scientific works, has been highly honored at home and abroad, and on Nov. 1, 1895, was appointed minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of M. Bourgeois.

BESANT, MRS. ANNIE, theosophist: b. in London, Eng., Oct. 1, 1847. After a long visit to India she returned to England in April, 1894, and took up her residence at the Theosophical European Headquarters in Regent's Park, London. She contributed to periodicals and lectured on theosophy.

BESANT, SIR WALTER, novelist and philanthropist: b. at Portsmouth, England, in 1838. In 1894 he published, with James Payn, W. Clark Russell, and others, a volume entitled *My First Book*, with an introduction by Jerome K. Jerome. In 1886 he was knighted by the queen; and published *Westminster*, with illustrations by William Patten and others; *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice*; and *In Deacon's Orders*; and, with others, *The Poor in Great Cities*.

BEVERLY, city, incorporated (1894), Essex co., Mass.; pop. (1890) 10,821; (1895) state census, 11,802. In 1895 it had an assessed valuation of \$13,824,300; net debt (including water debt \$150,000) \$661,165; tax rate \$15.90 per \$1,000; a national bank (cap. \$200,000); a savings bank (deposits \$1,705,601); and a daily, 2 weekly, and 2 monthly periodicals. In the Nov. election, Charles H. Odell, the Rep. candidate for mayor, was elected, and the citizens again voted "no license."

BIBLE SOCIETY, AMERICAN, organized in New York, in 1816. The seventy-ninth annual report, presented May 9, 1895, shows that the receipts during the year from church collections were \$20,828.00, individual gifts \$6,711.47, through auxiliary societies \$31,993.86; total gifts \$59,533.33; legacies \$159,916.32; interest on investments \$26,261.56; rents \$37,557.17; miscellaneous receipts \$4,856.27; sales of books and purchase account \$238,699.61;

total receipts \$526,824.26, besides \$12,121.57 received for permanent investment. The society holds in trust invested funds, only the income of which can be used for benevolent purposes, amounting March 31, 1895, to \$410,435.08; special funds amounting to \$34,701.22, the income of which is applied by direction of the donors to certain specific uses; while certain other funds available for the benevolent work of the society amount to \$146,806.64. The society disbursed during the year \$508,803.16, and its drafts for \$18,447.40 were still outstanding. The appropriations for the foreign work of 1894-95 were \$176,665.

Translations and revisions of parts of the Bible were secured in Kusaen, Bulgarian, Kurdish, Siamese, Korean, different dialects of Chinese, and the languages of Laos, and the Marshall Islands. The volumes of the Scriptures printed at the Bible House were 1,051,400; imported 6,376; printed abroad 762,628; purchased abroad 138,270; aggregate circulation abroad 735,221. The issues of the society since its organization have been 59,955,558 copies.

During the year 101,196 copies of the Scriptures or parts of them were sent to foreign lands, or 12,859 more than in any previous year. Of these 92,475 went to Cuba and Latin America, and increased numbers were sent to Venezuela, Mexico, Austria, Japan, and China. The visitors of the society visited 516,798 families in the United States, of whom 119,244 were found without the Scriptures; and Bibles or Testaments were supplied to 34,299 destitute families, 19,983 individuals, and 609 Sunday schools.

Jan., 1894, Judge Barrett in Supreme Court chambers ordered that the board of city tax commissioners remit such a proportion of the taxes levied on the Bible House, New York, as the portion of the building used by the society for its own purposes bears to the entire building, as the society as an organization for improving the mental and moral condition of men and women is entitled to the exemption of the act of April 29, 1893.

BIBLE SOCIETY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, organized in London, March 7, 1804. The annual report presented May 1, 1895, showed that the receipts for the year were: From subscriptions, donations, collections, and legacies \$688,879.91; from sales \$467,764.52; from special funds \$10,172; total \$1,169,816.66. The society had issued from

the Bible House, London, 1,651,566 Bibles and portions of the Bible; and from depots in foreign countries 2,185,656; total issue for the year 3,837,222, an increase of 172,766 over the preceding year. The issues since 1804 had numbered 143,396,230. The society had coöperated with other societies in translating and revising translations of the Bible; the work of 1894-95 including new translation or revision in 124 languages and dialects: the languages and dialects of translation since 1804 having numbered 344. A large force of colporteurs had been employed in many countries; and through them, by coöperation of missionaries, and of different established Christian churches and societies, they have secured during the year the circulation of the Bible in many countries: in France 167,763 copies; Belgium 34,468; Germany, among the Catholic and non-Germanic people, 64,359; Switzerland 53,568; Austria-Hungary 161,695; Italy 189,653; Spain 51,907; Portugal 11,664; Denmark 25,431; North Russia 358,753; South Russia 168,555; Siberia over 60,000; Turkey and Greece 37,907; Algeria and Tunis 14,942; in Africa, by the Capetown agency, besides the work done by many missionaries, 32,120; Madagascar 13,067; Mauritius 2,751; Egypt 24,116; Syria and Palestine 2,502; Arabia and Abyssinia 3,508; Persia 8,511; India 203,122; China 288,756; Japan 113,939; Chile and Peru 6,012; Argentina 13,785; Brazil 19,743. The grants authorized during the year have amounted to \$111,783.76; total payments for the year \$1,074,851.95.

BIDDEFORD, city, York co., Me.; pop. (1890) 14,443. In 1895 it had 2 national banks (cap. \$250,000), 2 savings banks (deposits \$2,350,384), a loan and building association (resources \$61,633), a trolley railway extending to Old Orchard Beach, and 3 daily, 4 weekly, and 2 monthly periodicals. On March 22, 1895, a special freight train of 29 cars, all loaded with cotton-goods manufactured in the Biddeford mills and consigned to Shanghai, China, left the city on a direct run to Vancouver. This was the largest single shipment ever made from these mills.

BIERSTADT, ALBERT, artist: b. Dusseldorf, Germany, 1830, Jan. 7, but since early youth living in this country, now in New York. His studio now contains several large paintings, such as the *Landing of Columbus*, the landscape

painted from studies made on the presumed spot; and he is at work on another San Salvador coast view, with magnificent surf; also, on a canvas six feet by ten, from studies in 1895 of Mt. Engardine in the south-eastern Alps.

BIGELOW, JOHN, LL.D., author: b. in Malden, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1817. In his will Samuel J. Tilden appointed him his biographer and one of three trustees of the bulk of his estate, set apart for the establishment of a public library in New York City. Mr. Tilden died Aug. 4, 1886, the trust fund clause of his will was attacked by some of his heirs, and after a memorable litigation the contest was sustained by the Court of Appeals Oct. 27, 1891. A niece, Mrs. William B. Hazard, voluntarily relinquished to the trustees over \$2,000,000 of her share of the estate, to aid in carrying out her uncle's wishes. On Feb. 22, 1895, a joint committee, representing the Tilden Trust Fund and the Astor and Lenox Libraries, agreed on a plan for the consolidation of those interests and the establishment of a great public library, to be known as the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. The agreement was ratified by the several interests, an act of incorporation was obtained from the legislature, and on May 27, Mr. Bigelow was elected president of the consolidated board of trustees, and appointed chairman of the executive committee and of the committee on library books. He published *The Life of Samuel J. Tilden* (2 vols., New York, 1895).

BIGELOW, JOHN, Jr., military officer: b. in New York city; graduated at the U. S. Military Academy and commissioned 2d lieutenant 10th U. S. cavalry, June 15, 1877; promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1883, and captain April 15, 1893; and appointed instructor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Aug. 3, 1894. He has published numerous sketches of army life in the West, and *The Principles of Strategy Illustrated Mainly from American Campaigns* (2d ed., enlarged, Philadelphia, 1894).

BIGELOW, POULTNEY, author: b. in New York city, Sept. 10, 1855; second son of John Bigelow; graduated at Yale College and continued his studies in Germany, having for a classmate the present emperor; was admitted to the bar in New York city, but has applied himself to



authorship and travel; was for some time editor of *Outing*, a magazine of recreation. He made a canoe voyage down the Danube, and 1892, was expelled from Russia while gathering material for a book on that country. In Dec., 1895, he was sent on a mission to Germany by the New York State Insurance Department. He has published *The German Emperor* (1889); *The German Emperor and His Eastern Neighbors* (1892); *Paddles and Politics Down the Danube* (1892); *The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser*; *Notes from Both Sides of the Russian Frontier* (1894); and many magazine articles.

**BIMETALLISM.** The agitation for the adoption of a double monetary standard of value grows in strength in foreign countries, which look to the U. S. for a practical initial movement; and a remedy for the evils complained of by bimetallists is still a matter of enactment by the nations interested. Several conferences, international and national, have been held since the memorable but fruitless one in Brussels, 1892, but without notable conclusions. In all, it has seemed essential that the U. S., Great Britain, France, and Germany should be united in the movement and unanimous in legislation. Each of these countries has a national league devoted to the propagation of bimetallic principles. An international conference was held in London, England, in May, 1894, in which the U. S. was represented by Brooks Adams, of Boston; but nothing beyond the presentation and consideration of learned papers on the subject was accomplished. In Dec., 1895, a conference in Paris, France, comprising delegates from the bimetallic leagues of Great Britain, France, and Germany, merely agreed on the terms of its principal resolutions, which the British delegates were authorized to induce the American leagues to accept. More in the line of advancement was a resolution introduced into the U. S. Senate by Senator Chandler (N. H.), on Dec. 6, 1895, providing for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, in connection with other nations, at the ratio of 1 to 15½. Under the first section, any person may deposit in any U. S. mint gold or silver bullion not less in value than \$50, and the same shall be coined, free of charge when the metal needs no refining, the gold into coins provided for by existing laws, and the silver into dollars nine-tenths

fine, the weight of the pure silver in each dollar to be  $15\frac{1}{2}$  times the  $23\frac{2}{100}$  grains of the pure gold in the gold dollar, or  $359\frac{9}{100}$  grains, which, with  $39\frac{9}{100}$  grains of alloy, will make the total weight of each silver dollar  $399\frac{9}{100}$  grains, instead of  $412\frac{1}{2}$  grains, as under the existing law. The second section provides that payment for such bullion shall be made to the depositor in coin or treasury notes; that the silver dollars coined under this law, as well as the regular gold coins and the treasury notes shall be a full legal tender for all public and private debts; and that existing silver dollars shall be retired and recoined according to the new ratio. The third section provides that this law shall take effect when similar laws shall have been adopted by the governments of England, France, and Germany, and that when such laws have been passed by the governments named, the president shall make proclamation accordingly, and the law shall then take effect and be in force. Under the rules the resolution was referred to committee for consideration and report.

AMERICAN BIMETALLIC PARTY. At a conference of the leading bimetallicists of the U. S., at Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1895, a new political organization was formed under the name of the American Bimetallic Party. The declaration of principles asserted unalterable opposition to the single gold standard and to the issue by the U. S. government of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and demanded the immediate restoration of the double standard, the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and on terms of exact equality, and the payment of the coin obligations of the government in gold or silver at the option of the government, not at that of the creditor. The conference, in the absence of authority to make presidential nominations, suggested Joseph C. Sibley (Pa.), as a fitting candidate for the party's nomination for president. Gen. A. J. Warner (address, Washington, D. C.), president of the American Bimetallic League, is chairman of the executive committee of the new party.

BINGHAMTON, city, cap. of Broome co., N. Y.; pop. (1890) 35,005; (1895) est. 43,000. In Feb., 1895, Mayor George E. Greene reported a total debt, all bonded, of \$325,500, which included outstanding water debt \$169,000;

aggregate assessed valuations, \$19,722,030; tax rate, \$1.43 per \$100; value of property owned by the city, over \$2,000,000, of which the waterworks plant was estimated at \$1,500,000; public school buildings, 16; public school enrollment, 6,042; teachers, 142; value of public school property, \$372,425; church organizations, 31; and electric street railway trackage, 30 m. There were 2 national banks (cap. \$400,000); 3 State banks (cap. \$300,000); a trust company (cap. \$400,000); a private bank, and 3 daily and 7 weekly newspapers.

BIRKENHEAD, seaport town, Cheshire, England, on the Mersey river, opposite Liverpool; pop. (1891) 99,184; (1894) est. 105,627. It is noted for its bridge and ship-building plants, and, by an extensive system of docks and warehouses, its commercial interests have become identical with those of Liverpool. In the quarter ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared at Liverpool for the U. S. aggregated in value \$6,784,990, an increase of \$1,792,871 over the total for the corresponding quarter 1894. Passengers and freight are transported from Liverpool to Birkenhead by lighters, steam ferryboats, and a tunnel. To render this transfer more expeditious, it is proposed to improve Liverpool harbor by constructing an outer landing-place, and to erect an immense arched suspension bridge over the Mersey between Liverpool and Birkenhead. By these improvements passengers and freight may be taken directly from the Atlantic steamships to Birkenhead without using lighters or ferryboats.

BIRMINGHAM, city, cap. of Jefferson co., Ala.; pop. (1890) 26,178; (1895) est. 35,000. The last reported assessed valuations (for 1893) were: Real, \$20,000,000; personal, \$3,000,000—total, \$23,000,000; city tax rate, \$5 per \$1,000. In 1895 the bonded debt was \$1,610,000, an increase of \$130,000 over that of 1894. There were 3 national banks (cap. \$950,000); 2 trust companies (cap. \$600,000); a savings bank (cap. \$150,000); 2 private banks, a cotton mill (cap. \$100,000); 38 coke and 14 charcoal furnaces (nearly one-sixth of the whole number in the U. S.); 2 of the largest and best equipped rolling mills in the South; 8 foundries and machine shops; 2 large coal and iron mining corporations; an electric railway operating 58 m. of track and extending to Bessemer, Pratt City,

Ensley, and East Lake; and 3 daily, 10 weekly, and 6 monthly periodicals.

BIRMINGHAM, city, Warwick co., England; pop. (1891) 429,171. During the quarter ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$729,718.19, an increase of \$242,327.73 over the total of the corresponding quarter 1894. The principal articles were hardware, (\$263,130); iron and steel and manufactures thereof (\$114,086); saddlery (\$73,893); drugs, chemicals, and dyes (\$57,906); cycles (\$49,714); skins, hides, and furs (\$48,363); china, glass, and earthenware (\$33,453); and metals other than iron and steel (\$17,054).

BIRRELL, AUGUSTINE, barrister and author: b. at Wavertree, near Liverpool, Eng., Jan. 16, 1850. Besides many contributions to periodicals, he published in 1894 *Res Judicatæ*; and a volume of essays, under the title *Men, Women and Books*.

BISHOP, ISABELLA BIRD, author and traveler: b. in Yorkshire, England, about 1831; made her first trip abroad 1855, when she visited Prince Edward's Island and the U. S., and has since circumnavigated the globe three times. In recent years she has spent much time in Japan, and in 1894-5 made her third trip to Korea. She was in Seoul when the war broke out, 1894, and was the first person whose war correspondence reached London. She is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and is constantly sending it papers on her travels. Her publications include a work on the U. S. (1866); *Unbeaten Tracks, Japan* (1880); *Among the Tibetans* (1894); and *Six Months Among the Palm Groves of the Sandwich Islands* (1894).

BISHOP, WILLIAM HENRY, author: b. in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 7, 1847. His recent publications are: *A House-Hunter in Europe* (1893); *A Pound of Cure* (1894); and *The Garden of Eden, U. S. A.* (1895).

#### BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND:

	See.	Apt'd	Income.
Canterbury—Edward White Benson (Abp).....		1883	\$75,000
Suffragan, G. R. Eden, Bishop of Dover.			
York—William Dalrymple Maclagan (Abp).....		1891	\$50,000
Suffragan, Dr. Crosthwaite, Bishop of Beverly.			
“ Dr. Blunt, Bishop of Hull.			
London—Frederick Temple.....		1885	\$50,000

	See.	Apt'd	Income.
Suffragan, Dr. Earle, Bishop of Marlborough.			
“ “ Dr. Billing, Bishop of Bedford.			
“ “ Dr. Wilkinson, assistant bishop for British subjects in N. and C. Europe.			
Durham—Brooke Foss Westcott.....		1890	\$40,000
Suffragan, Dr. Sandford, coadjutor bishop.			
Winchester—Anthony Wilson Thorold.....		1891	\$32,500
Suffragan, Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Guilford.			
Bangor—Daniel Lewis Lloyd.....		1890	\$21,000
Bath and Wells—Arthur Charles Hewey.....		1869	\$25,000
Suffragan, Dr. Marsden.			
Carlisle—John Wareing Bardsley.....		1891	\$22,500
Suffragan, Dr. Ware, Bishop of Barrow in Furness.			
Chester—Francis John Jayne.....		1888	\$21,000
Chichester—Dr. Durnford.....		1870	\$21,000
Ely—Alwyne Spencer Compton.....		1886	\$27,500
Exeter—Edward Henry Bickensteth.....		1885	\$21,000
Gloucester and Bristol—Charles John Elliott.....		1863	\$25,000
Hereford—James Atlay.....		1895	\$21,000
Litchfield—James Legge.....		1891	\$21,000
Suffragan, Sir L. Stamer, Bishop of Shrewsbury.			
Lincoln—Edward King.....		1885	\$22,500
Suffragan, Dr. Trollope, Bishop of Nottingham.			
Liverpool—John Charles Ryle.....		1880	\$17,500
Suffragan, Dr. Royston.			
Llandaff—Richard Lewis.....		1883	\$21,000
Manchester—James Moorhouse.....		1886	\$21,000
Suffragan, Dr. C. Roberts.			
Newcastle—Ernest Roland Wilberforce.....		1882	\$17,500
Norwich—Dr. Sheepshanks.....		1893	\$22,500
Suffragan, Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Thetford.			
Oxford—William Stubbs.....		1888	\$25,000
Suffragan, Dr. Randall, Bishop of Reading.			
Peterborough—Mandell Creighton.....		1891	\$22,500
Suffragan, Dr. Mitchinson, assistant bishop.			
“ “ Dr. Thicknesse, Bishop of Leicester.			
Ripon—William Boyd Carpenter.....		1884	\$21,000
Suffragan, Dr. Pulleine, Bishop of Richmond.			
Rochester—Randall Thomas Davidson.....		1891	\$15,500
Suffragan, Dr. Yeatman, Bishop of Southwark.			
St. Alban's—John Wogan Festing.....		1890	\$22,500
St. Asaph—Alfred George Edwards.....		1889	\$21,000
St. David's—William Basil Jones.....		1874	\$22,500
Suffragan, Dr. J. Lloyd, coadjutor bishop.			
Salisbury—John Wordsworth.....		1885	\$25,000
Soder and Mann—Dr. Stratton.....		1892	\$10,000
Southwell—George Ridding.....		1884	\$15,000
Suffragan, Dr. Were, coadjutor bishop.			
Truro—Dr. Gott.....		1891	\$15,000
Wakefield—Dr. Horo.....		1888	\$15,000
Worcester—John James Stuart Perowne.....		1891	\$25,000
Suffragan—Dr. Bowlby, Bishop of Coventry.			

### BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES:

	Residence.	Elected.
Thomas Bowman.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1872
Randolph S. Foster.....	Boston, Mass.....	1872
Stephen M. Merrill.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1872
Edward G. Andrews.....	New York City.....	1872
Henry W. Warren.....	Denver, Col.....	1880
Cyrus D. Foss.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1880
John F. Hurst.....	Washington, D. C.....	1880
William X. Ninde.....	Topeka, Kan.....	1884
John M. Walden.....	Cincinnati, O.....	1884
Willard F. Mallalieu.....	New Orleans, La.....	1884
Charles H. Fowler.....	Sau Francisco, Cal.....	1884



	Residence.	Elected.
William Taylor.....	Miss. Bishop for Africa.....	1884
John H. Vincent.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1888
James N. Fitzgerald.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1888
Isaac W. Joyce.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1888
John P. Newman.....	Omaha, Neb.....	1888
Daniel A. Goodsell.....	Fort Worth, Texas.....	1888
James M. Thoburn.....	Miss. Bishop for India.....	1888

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,  
SOUTH:

	Residence.	Elected.
John C. Keener.....	New Orleans, La.....	1870
Alpheus W. Wilson.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1882
J. C. Granbery.....	Ashland, Va.....	1882
R. K. Hargrove.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1882
W. W. Duncan.....	Spartanburg, S. C.....	1886
E. R. Hendrix.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	1886
C. B. Galloway.....	Jackson, Miss.....	1886
J. S. Key.....	Fort Worth, Texas.....	1886
A. G. Haygood.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1890
O. P. Fitzgerald.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1890

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN  
THE UNITED STATES:

	See.	Cons.
Alabama—Richard Hooker Wilmer.....		1862
“ Henry M. Jackson, Assistant.....		1891
Arizona and New Mexico—John Mills Kendrick.....		1889
Arkansas—Henry Niles Pierce (missionary).....		1870
California—William Ford Nichols.....		1890
“ Northern: John H. D. Wingfield.....		1874
“ Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson.....		1896
Colorado—John Franklin Spaulding.....		1873
Connecticut—John Williams.....		1851
Dakota, North—William D. Walker (missionary).....		1882
“ South—William Hobart Hare.....		1873
Delaware—Leighton Coleman.....		1888
East Carolina—Alfred Augustine Watson.....		1884
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed.....		1886
“ South: William Crane Gray (missionary).....		1892
Georgia—C. Kinloch Nelson.....		1892
Illinois—Chicago: William Edward McLaren.....		1875
“ Quincy: Alexander Burgess.....		1878
“ Springfield: George Franklin Seymour.....		1878
“ Charles R. Hale, Assistant.....		1892
Indiana—David Buel Knickerbacker.....		1883
Iowa—William Stevens Perry.....		1870
Kansas—Elisha Smith Thomas.....		1887
Kentucky—Thomas Underwood Dudley.....		1875
Louisiana—Davis Sessums.....		1891
Maine—Henry Adams Neely.....		1867
Maryland—William Paret.....		1885
“ Easton: William Forbes Adams.....		1877
Massachusetts—William Lawrence.....		1893
Michigan—Thomas Frederick Davies.....		1889
“ Western: George D. Gillespie.....		1875
Minnesota—Henry Benjamin Whipple.....		1869
“ Mahlon N. Gilbert, Assistant.....		1889
Mississippi—Hugh Miller Thompson.....		1875
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle.....		1885
“ West: Edward Robert Atwill.....		1886
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer (missionary).....		1890
Nebraska—George Worthington.....		1885
Nevada and Utah—Abiel Leonard (missionary).....		1888
New Hampshire—William Woodruff Niles.....		1878

	Cons.
See.	
New Jersey—John Scarborough.....	1875
“ Newark: Thomas A. Starkey.....	1880
New York—Henry Codman Potter.....	1883
“ Central: Frederick D. Huntington.....	1869
“ Western: Arthur Cleveland Coxe.....	1865
“ Albany: William Croswell Doane.....	1869
“ Long Island: Abram N. Littlejohn.....	1869
North Carolina—J. B. Cheshire, Jr.....	1893
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard.....	1889
“ Southern: Boyd Vincent.....	1889
Oklahoma—Francis Key Brooke (missionary).....	1893
Oregon—Benjamin Wistar Morris (missionary).....	1868
Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker.....	1869
“ Pittsburgh: Cortlandt Whitehead.....	1882
“ Central: M. A. De Wolfe Howe.....	1871
“ “ N. S. Rulison, Assistant.....	1884
Rhode Island—Thomas March Clark.....	1854
South Carolina—William Bell White Howe.....	1871
“ Ellison Capers, Assistant.....	1893
Tennessee—Charles Todd Quintard.....	1865
“ Thomas F. Gailor, Assistant.....	1893
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving.....	1892
“ Northern: Alex. C. Garrett (missionary).....	1874
“ Western: James S. Johnson (missionary).....	1888
The Platte—Anson Rogers Graves.....	1890
Vermont—Arthur Cranshay Alliston Hall.....	1893
Virginia—Francis McNece Whittle.....	1868
“ John B. Newton, Assistant.....	1893
“ Southern: Alfred M. Randolph.....	1883
West Virginia—George William Peterkin.....	1878
Wisconsin—Milwaukee: Isaac L. Nicholson.....	1891
“ Fond du Lac: Charles C. Grafton.....	1889
Washington, D. C.—Henry Y. Satterlee.....	1896
Washington—William M. Barker.....	1893
“ Spokane: Lemuel H. Wells.....	1892
Wyoming and Idaho—Ethelbert Talbot (missionary).....	1887
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (missionary).....	1895
Africa—Cape Palmas: S. D. Ferguson (missionary).....	1885
China—Frederick R. Graves (missionary).....	1893
Japan—John McKim (missionary).....	1893
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas. <i>Retired</i> .....	1877
S. I. J. Schereschewsky, late Bishop of Shanghai, China. <i>Retired</i> .....	1877
Thomas Augustus Jagger, late Bishop of Southern Ohio. <i>Retired</i> .....	1875
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop of China and Japan. <i>Retired</i> .....	1866

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

	Residence.
Charles Edward Cheney.....	Chicago, Ill.
William R. Nicholson.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward Cridge.....	Victoria, B. C.
Samuel Fallows.....	Chicago, Ill.
P. F. Stevens.....	Charleston, S. C.
James A. Latané.....	Baltimore, Md.
Edward Wilson.....	Metuchen, N. J.
Thomas W. Campbell.....	Toronto, Ont.

BISHOPS OF THE A. M. E. ZION CHURCH:

	Residence.
James Walker Wood.....	Fayetteville, N. C.
Joseph P. Thompson.....	Newburgh, N. Y.
Thomas H. Lomax.....	Charlotte, N. C.
Cicero R. Harris.....	Salisbury, N. C.
Isaac C. Clinton.....	Lancaster, S. C.
Alexander Walters.....	Jersey City, N. J.
C. Calvin Petty.....	Newberne, N. C.

## BISHOPS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES:

## APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

Cardinal Francis Satolli, Washington, D. C.

## ARCHBISHOPS.

See.		Cons.
Baltimore, Maryland	James Gibbons, Cardinal	1868
Boston, Massachusetts	John J. Williams	1866
Chicago, Illinois	Patrick A. Feehan	1865
Cincinnati, Ohio	William H. Elder	1857
Dubuque, Iowa	John Hennessey	1866
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Frederick Katzer	1886
New Orleans, Louisiana	Francis Janssens	1881
New York, New York	M. A. Corrigan	1873
Portland, Oregon	W. H. Gross	1873
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Patrick J. Ryan	1872
St. Louis, Missouri	John J. Kain	1875
St. Paul, Minnesota	John Ireland	1875
San Francisco, California	Patrick W. Riordan	1883
Santa Fe, New Mexico	P. L. Chappelle	1892

## BISHOPS.

Albany, New York	Thomas M. Burke	1894
Alton, Illinois	James Ryan	1888
Belleville, Illinois	J. Janssen	1888
Boise City, Idaho	A. J. Glorieux	1885
Boston, Massachusetts	John Brady (Auxiliary)	1891
Brooklyn, New York	C. E. McDonnell	1892
Buffalo, New York	S. V. Ryan	1868
Burlington, Vermont	J. S. Michaud	1893
Charleston, South Carolina	H. P. Northrop	1882
Cleveland, Ohio	I. F. Horstmann	1892
Columbus, Ohio	J. A. Watterson	1880
Covington, Kentucky	Edward J. Dunne	1893
Dallas, Texas	T. F. Brennan	1891
Davenport, Iowa	H. Cosgrove	1884
Denver, Colorado	Vacant	..
Detroit, Michigan	John S. Foley	1888
Duluth, Minnesota	James McGoldrick	1889
Erie, Pennsylvania	Tobias Mullen	1868
Fargo, North Dakota	John Shanley	1889
Fort Wayne, Indiana	I. Rademacher	1883
Galveston, Texas	N. A. Gallagher	1882
Grand Rapids, Michigan	H. J. Richter	1883
Green Bay, Wisconsin	Sebastian Messmer	1892
Guthrie, Oklahoma	Theodore Meerschaert	1891
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	Thomas P. McGovern	1888
Hartford, Connecticut	M. Tierney	1894
Helena, Montana	J. B. Brondel	1879
Indianapolis, Indiana	S. F. Chatard	1878
Kansas City, Kansas	L. M. Fink	1871
Kansas City, Missouri	John J. Hogan	1868
La Crosse, Wisconsin	James Schwebach	1892
Laredo, Texas	P. Verdager	1890
Lincoln, Nebraska	Thomas Bonacum	1887
Little Rock, Arkansas	Edward Fitzgerald	1867
Los Angeles, California	Francis Mora	1873
" "	G. Montgomery, coadjutor	1894
Louisville, Kentucky	William G. McCloskey	1868
Manchester, New Hampshire	D. M. Bradley	1884
Marquette, Michigan	John Vertin	1879
Marysville, California	Eugene O'Connell	1887
Mobile, Alabama	J. O'Sullivan	1885
Nashville, Tennessee	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez, Mississippi	Thomas Heslin	1889
Natchitoches, Louisiana	Anthony Durier	1887
Nesqually, Washington	Ægidius Junger	1879

		Cons.
See.		
Newark, New Jersey.....	W. M. Wigger.....	1881
New York, New York.....	John M. Farley (Auxiliary).....	1896
Ogdensburg, New York.....	Henry Gabrielos.....	1892
Omaha, Nebraska.....	Richard Scannell.....	1887
Peoria, Illinois.....	J. L. Spalding.....	1877
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	R. Phelan.....	1885
Portland, Maine.....	J. A. Healy.....	1875
Providence, Rhode Island.....	M. Harkins.....	1887
Richmond, Virginia.....	A. Van de Vyver.....	1889
Rochester, New York.....	B. J. McQuaid.....	1868
St. Augustine, Florida.....	John Moore.....	1877
St. Cloud, Minnesota.....	Martin Marty.....	1895
St. Joseph, Missouri.....	M. F. Burke.....	1893
Sacramento, California.....	Vacant.....	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Lawrence Scanlan.....	1887
San Antonio, Texas.....	J. A. Forrest.....	1895
Savannah, Georgia.....	Thomas A. Becker.....	1868
Seranton, Pennsylvania.....	William O'Hara.....	1868
Sioux Falls, South Dakota.....	Otto Zardetti.....	1894
Springfield, Massachusetts.....	Thomas D. Beaven.....	1892
Syracuse, New York.....	P. A. Ludden.....	1887
Trenton, New Jersey.....	James A. McFaul.....	1894
Tucson, Arizona.....	P. Bourgade.....	1887
Vancouver, Washington.....	J. N. Lemmens.....	1888
Washington, D. C.....	John J. Keane.....	
Wheeling, West Virginia.....	P. J. Donahue.....	1894
Wichita, Kansas.....	J. J. Hennessy.....	1888
Wilmington, Delaware.....	Alfred A. Curtis.....	1887
Wilmington, North Carolina.....	Leo Haid.....	1888
Winona, Minnesota.....	Joseph B. Cotter.....	1889

BISLEY MEETING: The meeting of the National Rifle Association of England, transferred to Bisley from Wimbledon in 1890. For the meeting of 1894 certain changes were made in the third-class target, the 'bull's-eye' of 8 inches diameter being left unchanged, but the diameter of the inner circle being increased from 16 inches to 20, and the diameter of the "magpie" from 24 to 32. The extreme weight of military breech-loaders was fixed at 10 pounds 4 ounces. The extreme limits of length were made from 48 inches to 52 instead of 48 to 55. The maximum caliber was made 315, and the maximum pull of trigger 6 pounds instead of 5. Prizes were won by Volunteers over Regulars; Cambridge University over Oxford; Rugby over other schools; Corporal Apperby over other representatives of Public Schools: Private Brown of the Cameronians; Royal Navy over Army; Capt. G. C. Gibbs; Scotland taking the Elcho shield and also the national challenge trophy, winning for the seventh time over England and Ireland; and England over Canada, Jersey, and Guernsey. The Queen's Prize of £250 and gold medal was won by Private Rennie; and prize of £60 by Private McGibbon; £40 by Lieut. Clemence; £30 by Private Muirhead; and £20 by Lieut. Mitchell of Canada.

BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN, PRINCE KARL OTTO EDWARD LEOPOLD VON: created count Sept. 16, 1865; prince March, 1871; and Duke of Lauenburg in 1890. The prince recovering from serious illness toward the close of 1893, there was much interest in his reported reconciliation with the emperor in Jan., 1894. In response to kind inquiries from the emperor as to his health he visited the emperor in Berlin Jan. 26, and the emperor returned the visit Feb. 19. There was general public satisfaction expressed in the journals, and the Bourse was favorably affected, though it was said the reconciliation had no political significance. His eightieth birthday occurred April 1, 1895, and was the occasion of the widest celebration throughout the empire. March 23 a resolution was offered in the Reichstag delegating its president, Herr von Levetzow, to convey their congratulations to the prince, but this was opposed by the social-democrats, and defeated by a vote of 163 to 146, some 70 members being said to be absent. The socialist vote created intense excitement, and general condemnation. The members who had voted to congratulate him went in a body to his house March 25, carrying their congratulations in person; the emperor, who talked indignantly of dissolving the Reichstag, went with his congratulations the 27th; the Bundesrath voted congratulations, as did the city council of Berlin; and the president and vice-president of the Reichstag resigned, and new officers were elected the 27th. The emperor seized the occasion to recover something of his waning popularity; and the great national services of the prince were the theme of the journals of every party except the social-democrats, and these kept a discreet silence. There were celebrations with processions, public meetings, and banquets, in most of the German cities, and Hamburg was illuminated and had a procession of 4,000 students, who were going to Friederichsruhe with their congratulations. The visits of congratulation continued through several days, and included civic delegations from forty cities. The town of Suhl, in Thuringia, famous for the manufacture of weapons, gave him honorary citizenship, its letter being a plate of fine steel etched in silver, gold, and black with heraldic designs. The Magdeburgers collected \$16,250 to erect a monument to him in their city. A great gathering was held at the national monument of Germania



in the Niederwald, whither thousands traveled from all the Rhineland, including representatives of 36 Rhenish cities. Joy fires were built on hill and mountain tops throughout Germany. But the center of enthusiasm was his home at Friedrichsruhe, where he received many thousands of visitors, over 1,000 postal parcels, most of the presents being valuable works of industrial art, and over 200,000 congratulatory letters, including some from crowned heads. It is said that the numerous honorary orders and decorations which he has received at one time and another number fifty-one, and include every Prussian order that can legally be conferred upon him. The emblems of the Golden Fleece and the Black Eagle must by law return at his death to their royal source, but his other orders will become the property of his heirs, and their monetary value is estimated at \$25,000.

BISSELL, WILSON SHANNON, LL.D., lawyer: b. in Rome, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1847; was appointed post-master-general of the U. S., March, 1893; resigned to resume law practice, Feb. 27, 1895; and was succeeded by ex-Congressman William L. Wilson (W. Va.).

BIZERTE, most northern town in Africa; fortified seaport of Tunis; pop. about 8,000. In June, 1895, the French government completed its vast work of connecting Bizerte Lake with the Mediterranean Sea by a ship-canal, on which it had been engaged for three years, and constituted Bizerte a naval port, said to be second in importance and advantages only to Toulon. The lake forms a sheltered basin as large as the city of Paris, and could contain at one time all the naval vessels of the world. The canal, through which the largest men-of-war can pass, is 4,920 ft. long, 393 ft. wide, and 30 ft. deep, and its entrance into the Mediterranean is protected on each side by jetties 3,280 ft. long.

BJORNSON, BJORNSTJERNE, novelist, dramatist, and poet: b. at Koikne, in Osterdalen, Norway, Dec. 8, 1832. He published in 1894 a drama on Norwegian family and social life, which was translated into English by Osman Edwards, under the title, *A Gauntlet*; and in 1895 a German play in two acts, entitled *Uber Unsere Kraft*.

BLACK, WILLIAM, novelist: b. in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1841. In 1894 he published *Highland Cousins*; and in 1895-96 *Briseis*, serially in *Harper's Magazine*.

BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY, Carlinville, Ill., Presbyterian; for both sexes; organized in 1864; instructors in 1895, 9; students 150; graduates since organization 260; cost of tuition per annum \$35.00; vols. in library 3,000; productive funds \$50,000.

BLACKIE, JOHN STUART, educator and author: b. at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1809; died in Edinburgh, March 2, 1895. He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature almost to the time of his death; and in 1895 published *The Ideal of Humanity in the Old Times and the New*.

BLACKMORE, RICHARD DODDRIDGE, novelist: b. at Langworth, Berkshire, Eng., in 1825. He published in 1894 *Perlycross*; and in 1895 *Slain by the Doones*.

BLAIKIE, WILLIAM GARDEN, D.D., clergyman and author: b. in England, about 1830. During 1894-95 he contributed to periodicals a number of important papers on biblical, religious, and social subjects; and published *Heroes of Israel* (1894); and *Personal Life of Livingstone* (1895).

BLASHFIELD, EDWIN HOWLAND, painter: b. in New York, Dec. 15, 1848. In 1895 he was elected president of the Society of American Artists (*q. v.*). In the same year he was engaged in painting the large allegorical pictures, entitled *The Human Understanding*, and *Knowledge of the Ages*, in the decoration of the dome of the new Library of Congress, in Washington.

BLIND, EDUCATION OF THE. In 1895 there were in the U. S. and Canada 35 public institutions for the blind, with 348 instructors, and 3,489 pupils; vols. in libraries, 77,045; value of scientific apparatus \$21,819; grounds and buildings, \$6,189,436. These institutions were in 26 states and provinces, and their teachers were associated voluntarily, for mutual discussion and assistance, in the American Association of Educators of the Blind, organized in 1868, and held their biennial meeting at Chautauqua, N.Y. in July, 1894, 26 institutions being represented.

Books have been printed for the blind in three different forms of embossed characters, known as the Braille, line letter, and New York point systems. All of these have been used in the different schools. The New York point system, invented by Mr. W. B. Wait, superintendent of the New York Institution, has also been adapted to the printing of

music, and was most approved at the Association meeting in 1894; and in that year the entire Bible was printed in it by the American Bible Society. Mr. Wait also brought out in 1894 the kleidograph, an instrument of his invention, by which the blind can readily write in embossed characters, and also the stereograph, by which they can emboss metal plates for printing in embossed characters. The American Printing House for the Blind, established by the State of Kentucky at Louisville, receives \$10,000 a year, the interest on a fund established by the U. S. Congress for the furnishing of books for the blind. This is supplemented by the Society for Providing Evangelical Literature for the Blind, established in Philadelphia, Pa.; and quite a catalogue of books, secular and religious, was reported in 1892 as available for reading by touch.

The New York Institution, established in New York city in 1836, is a typical school of its class. In 1895 it reported 23 instructors, and 235 pupils during the year, of whom 197 remained to the close. Besides ordinary common-school instruction it taught cane-seating, mattress making, sewing and knitting by hand and by machines, embroidery, crocheting, weaving cord laces, and other industries. Physical training with light gymnastics was given to all, and special instruction was given in ordinary typewriting, in which the blind are quite successful. Music, the one art within their reach, is taught with special care, and piano-tuning, for which they show special fitness, is taught as a profession.

The treasurer's report issued in 1895 showed the year's receipts \$119,364.94, of which \$49,617.44, was from legacies; expenditures \$123,695.29, of which \$56,998.60 was the investment of legacies, and \$66,696.69 current expenses.

One of the most important English institutions is the Royal Normal College and Academy for the Blind, Upper Norwood, London, established in 1872. It is sustained by voluntary gifts, and in 1895 included preparatory grammar and high, and technical schools, and an academy of music which taught the science and practice of music and piano-forte tuning, and trained teachers of music. It was reported in 1895 that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the graduates of the college, though almost all taken from the poorest classes, had become self-supporting, their earnings during the year aggregating about \$100,000.

BLOOMINGTON, city, cap. of McLean co., Ill.; pop. (1890) 20,484. In 1894 the assessed valuations were: Real, \$2,690,112; personal, \$855,147—total, \$3,545,259; city tax rate, \$31.50 per \$1,000. In 1895 the city owned the waterworks and electric light plants, and had a bonded debt \$62,500, floating \$40,000, total \$102,500. There were 3 national banks (cap. \$550,000), 2 state banks (cap. \$200,000), a trolley railway operating 11 m. of track, and 3 daily, 8 weekly, 3 monthly, and 2 other periodicals.

BLOUET, PAUL (pen name MAX O'RELL), author: b. in Brittany, France, March 2, 1848; educated chiefly at the Polytechnic School, Paris; entered the army as sub-lieutenant 1869; served through the Franco-Prussian war, becoming a prisoner at Sedan; fought against the Commune; and was wounded and pensioned. In 1873 he went to London as a newspaper correspondent; in 1876-84 was head French master of St. Paul's School; and in 1887, 1890 and 1895-6 made lecturing tours of the U. S. His best known works are *John Bull and His Island* (1883); *Jonathan and His Continent* (1889); *A Frenchman in America* (1891); and *English Pharisees, French Crocodiles* (1893).

BLUEFIELDS, town, cap. of the former Mosquito Reservation, now the department of Zelaya, Nicaragua; pop. (1891) about 5,000. In the quarter ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$523,419, the principal items being bananas (\$440,592), rubber (\$57,872), and gold dust (\$23,095). Since the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain 1850, both countries have been at odds concerning the status of the Mosquito Indian Reservation on the east coast of Nicaragua, and till 1894 Great Britain maintained a protectorate over the region. In December, 1893, war broke out between Nicaragua and Honduras, and in January following, in consequence of the seizure by Honduranian troops of Cape Graecian a Dios in Nicaragua, 60 miles north of the Mosquito strip, the U. S. government sent the war vessel *Kearsarge* to Bluefields to protect American interests. On February 12, Nicaragua took possession of Bluefields, and proclaimed martial law. This act led to a protest by Chief Clarence, the dispatch of British war vessels to the town, the landing of British marines, and the

restoration of Clarence. Subsequently, the Nicaraguan commissioner undertook to organize a provisional administration for the reservation, but failed. In July, 1894, the natives succeeded in a movement against Nicaragua, restored their government, and expelled the garrison at Bluefields; but in October the Nicaraguans regained possession. In the mean time, both the U. S. and Great Britain increased their naval fleets in the harbor, and the Nicaraguan commissioner (August) placed Mr. Hatch, the British pro-consul, and several Englishmen and Americans under arrest. On November 20, a convention of Mosquito delegates agreed to submit to the authority and laws of Nicaragua, and changed the name of the reservation to the department of Zelaya, in honor of the president of Nicaragua. For the insult to the British flag in the person of Mr. Hatch, Great Britain made a demand on Nicaragua for an idemnity of £15,000, on February 26, 1895, and left the question of personal damages to Mr. Hatch and other Englishmen for future arbitration. The ultimatum led to considerable diplomatic correspondence between the U. S. and Great Britain, the former insisting (April) that (1) it could not permit the seizure of any Nicaraguan territory, (2) nor the cession of territory by Nicaragua to Great Britain, (3) nor the landing of a British naval or military force for either a permanent or temporary occupation of Nicaraguan territory. Nicaragua replied to the ultimatum by a proposal to submit the entire question to arbitration. This was declined by Great Britain; and in the absence of evidence that Nicaragua would yield to its terms, Great Britain notified that government that if the ultimatum was not complied with by a specified date, a naval force would be landed at Corinto, its principal port, and the receipts of the custom house would be attached for the idemnity. At the last moment the Nicaraguan government opened negotiations with Admiral Stephenson, the British naval commander, and on May 4, agreed to pay the money in London within two weeks. On the following day, the British fleet evacuated the port of Corinto, and on May 16, the money was paid as agreed. The question of personal damages was still open in January, 1896. See NICARAGUA.

B'NAI B'RITH, or BENAI BERITH (sons of the covenant), a fraternal order, founded among the Israelites in the



United States in 1843. At the close of 1895 it reported 10 grand lodges; 389 subordinate lodges; 30,500 members; benefits paid during the fiscal year 1894-95, \$931,254; benefits paid since organization \$38,607,000. President, Julius Bien, New York; Secretary, Solomon Sulzberger, New York.

BOATING. The principal event of 1895 was the sensational and unsatisfactory contest for the America Cup, between Lord Dunraven's yacht, *Valkyrie III.*, representing the Royal Yacht Squadron of Great Britain, and the syndicate yacht, *Defender*, representing the New York Yacht Club, in New York bay. The terms of the new deed of gift of the cup were accepted after tedious preliminaries by the Royal Yacht Squadron, and a challenge was issued by Lord Dunraven in Jan. To defend the cup a syndicate was formed, consisting of E. D. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, and C. O. Iselin, and a new yacht was built by the Herreshoffs, containing many novel features. The first race was on Sept. 7, when the *Defender* secured the lead soon after the start, and steadily increased it, winning by 8 m. 49 s., corrected time. The popularity of the contest attracted a vast fleet of all kinds of vessels, and rendered the handling of the yachts extremely difficult. At the close of the first race Lord Dunraven intimated that unless more energetic measures were adopted to keep the course clear of pleasure yachts and excursion steamboats, he should decline a second race. On Sept. 10, while manoeuvring for position, the yachts came into collision, and the *Valkyrie* tore away a part of the *Defender's* cross-trees, rendering her topmast shrouds practically useless. The *Defender* kept on with the race, however, and finished the course 47 s., corrected time, behind the *Valkyrie*. Appeals were made to the regatta committee, which declared that the *Valkyrie* had fouled the *Defender*, and gave the race to the latter. On Sept. 12 both yachts appeared for the third contest, but, after crossing the line, the *Valkyrie* withdrew, and the *Defender* sailed the course alone. After his return to England, Lord Dunraven published a charge that the water line of the *Defender* had been secretly lengthened four inches by the addition of extra ballast after she had been officially measured. This charge led to an investigation by an influential committee in New York

in Dec., before whom Lord Dunraven and his witnesses appeared, and at the time of writing it was believed that the committee would decide that the charge had not been proved.

A pleasanter international contest was that for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian trophy for half-raters, between the unbeaten English boat Spruce IV. and the American Ethelwynn, of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, also at New York. The first race was started Sept. 22, but from lack of wind was postponed to the following day, when the Ethelwynn beat the Spruce IV. on a 12 m. course by 7 m. 41 s. On the 24th, the 5 hours allowed for covering the course elapsed when the yachts were within a m. from the finish, the Spruce IV. leading. This race was resailed 25th, when the Spruce IV. beat the Ethelwynn by 23 s. On calling the third race, the Ethelwynn soon withdrew because of the heavy sea, and the race was given the Spruce IV. The fourth race, Sept. 27, was awarded the American yacht, a protest for overlapping made by the Spruce IV., not being sustained. The last race, Sept. 28, was won by the Ethelwynn easily, and the American yacht was awarded the trophy.

Much interest was taken in the trial races between the Defender and the Vigilant, to decide which should race the Valkyrie III., in which the former won nine victories.

The principal foreign yachting events were in the Mediterranean, where the Britannia took everything till the Ailsa appeared, when the former only gained second place in all but two races, and where the Dakotah won every race in which she sailed, holding the championship for her class; and in England, where the Britannia beat the Ailsa in nearly every race, and the American yacht Niagara beat the Dakotah and all other boats in her class. In a total of 39 starts the Britannia won 32 firsts during the season.

Rowing contests were far less interesting than usual. The Yale-Harvard race, June 28, was won by the Yale crew in 21 m. 30 s., a result anticipated from its admitted superiority. On July 24, in the inter-collegiate race between the crews of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, Columbia beat Cornell, and Pennsylvania withdrew before reaching the finish. The Cornell crew, which went to England to take part in the Henley regatta, rowed in two races, the first with the Leanders, in which the latter claimed

that they did not hear the word to start, and remained passive, while Cornell went over the course alone; and the second with the Trinity crew, in which the Americans broke down before the finish.

BOERS: descendants of the Dutch colonists who settled at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. Their lands were ceded by Holland to England in 1814, and later slavery was abolished without compensation to owners, and in 1836 the most of them migrated northward and founded the farming republics of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, or Transvaal. These had in 1895 respectively about 80,000 and 120,000 white inhabitants. They are bounded on the n. e. by Portuguese possessions near Delagoa Bay, the natural port of the region, but on all other sides by British colonies and dependencies. Great Britain recognized the independence of the Transvaal in 1852, but annexed it in 1877, again, after war, acknowledging its independence in internal administration in 1881, the queen, however, remaining suzerain in external relations. This suzerainty was much restricted in 1884; but the surrounding British territory forbids real independence.

In 1886 gold was discovered in the Witwatersrand, or the Rand, in the vicinity of Johannesburg near the Orange Free State border. These mines developed rapidly, the yield in 1887 being 28,754 ounces, but in 1894 1,837,773; entire yield to the close of 1894 6,198,767 ounces; estimated yield of 1895 valued at \$50,000,000; while further development is expected to bring a yield of \$100,000,000 a year. Those attracted to the mines are mainly English, and known as Uitlanders, and are believed to be a majority of the inhabitants of the republic, Johannesburg having about 60,000, including the lawless elements of a mining town, but being a substantial and handsome city. The full constitutional franchise is limited to those residing in the republic since 1876 and veterans of the war of 1881; while those naturalized after two years' residence can vote for members of the lower legislative house only. There are only 300 voters, it is said, in Johannesburg. The Uitlanders complain also of unjust taxation and the lack of schools and police protection. Besides formal petitions for reforms, in Dec., 1895, they organized a provisional

government at Johannesburg, and sent a threatening ultimatum to the capital, Pretoria. Pending the discussion of these, Dr. Jameson, administrator of the territory of the British South Africa Company, mustered an armed force of 700 near the western border of the Transvaal, and marched toward Johannesburg to cooperate with the Uitlanders. His movement was disowned and forbidden by the British authorities, but he cut the lines behind him, crossed the Transvaal border, Dec. 30, and expected to meet the revolt and give it success. The Uitlanders were intensely excited by his approach, but failed to second him; and the Boers met him with overwhelming force, and, after killing and wounding a number of his men, took Jameson and the rest prisoners to Pretoria. The incident was given international interest by the Emperor of Germany, who telegraphed his congratulations to President Krüger in terms offensive to England.

The Boers have been accused of brutal cruelty to the native negroes, but others declare that in a war with the English the negroes would side with the Boers. In their present difficulty President Krüger has shown remarkable strength and moderation, and has promised the English government that Jameson shall be turned over to them, and to the Uitlanders that all possible consideration shall be given promptly to their demands. It seems hardly possible, however, that the Boers should escape being overwhelmed by the great majority of the Uitlanders, or preserve their independence while practically surrounded by British territory. See ORANGE FREE STATE, and SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

BOHEMIA: a former kingdom, now the northernmost province of the Empire of Austria-Hungary, Cisleithanian division. There was much excitement in Prague during the trial of those accused of complicity with the Omladina conspiracy, and at its close, Feb. 21, 1894, the larger part of those accused were convicted, and were sentenced to various short terms of imprisonment. Most of the prisoners were very young, and this fact was urged in lightening their sentences.

Toward the close of the year there were disturbances in the forest of Dörrengrand about alleged apparitions of the Virgin Mary. Christine Ringel, a girl thought to be

inspired, declared that the Virgin would publicly appear on Jan. 2, 1895, and toward that time multitudes of pilgrims came to see from Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. The local authorities, to suppress the excitement, summoned Christine to Braunau, and as she refused to obey, arrested her; but the police were assaulted by the pilgrims, and driven from the forest.

In May, 1895, the Austrian Ministry of Commerce took up the project of a canal to connect the Danube with the Moldau and Elbe. This project had been entrusted in 1892 to a committee consisting of representatives of the provincial administrations of Lower Austria and Bohemia, and of chambers of commerce of principal towns, and certain Austrian and German steamship companies. A technical sub-committee reported early in May, 1895, proposing that the canal start from the Danube near Vienna, join the Moldau at Budweis, in Bohemia, and from Budweis that the channel of the Moldau and Elbe be deepened to a minimum of 2.1 meters as far as Aussig, in Northern Bohemia. The full joint meeting of the earlier committee and the Austrian Ministry of Commerce approved these plans; and the Ministry authorized the technical preliminary work.

The chief political agitation of 1895 was about the demand of the Young Czechs that Bohemia be elevated in the empire to a status equal to that of Hungary. The elections to the provincial Diet were held in Nov., 1895, and resulted in the choice of 46 Young Czechs, 27 German Liberals, 2 German Nationalists, 2 Czech peasants, 1 Old Czech, and 1 Clerical.

BOK, EDWARD W., editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, New York: b. about 1860. In 1894 he published *The Young Man in Business*; and a magazine article with the title, *Why do not Young Men Attend Church?* which excited very wide notice and criticism. In 1895 he published *Successward: a Young Man's Book for Young Men*.

BOLLES, FRANK, educator: b. in Winchester, Mass., Oct. 31, 1856; d. in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 10, 1894. He was graduated at the law department of Columbian University in 1879, and of Harvard University in 1882; founded the Harvard Coöperative Association; won the Bowdoin prize at Harvard with an essay on *International*



Arbitration; and became secretary of Harvard University. He was very helpful to students, especially those without friends or means, and was author of *Land of the Lingering Snow*; *To the North of Bearcamp Water*; *A Brief Statement of What Harvard University is, How it May be Entered, and How its Degrees May be Obtained*; *From Blomidon to Smoky, and Other Papers*; and *A Genealogy of the Family of Anthony Dix*.

BOLOGNA, UNIVERSITY OF Bologna, Italy; founded A. D. 1200; instructors in 1895, 62; students, 1,318; vols. in library, 140,000, besides 9,000 valuable manuscripts.

BOLTON, SARAH KNOWLES, author: b. in Farmington, Conn., Sept. 15, 1841. In 1894 she published *Famous Leaders Among Men*; and in 1895 *Famous Leaders Among Women*; and, with Charles Knowles Bolton, *From Heart and Nature*.

BOMBAY, presidency of British India; also city, seaport, and capital of the same; pop. (1891) presidency, including Sind and Aden, 18,901,123; city, 821,764. The city is the third most important commercial center in Asia, and is particularly noted for its manufactures of yarn and cotton cloth. In the half year ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$54,034, the principal articles being mother-of-pearl shells (\$12,891), curios (\$8,062), jewelry (\$6,354), and carpets (\$3,697).

BONGHI, RUGGIERO, author and statesman: b. in Naples, Italy, in 1828; d. at Torre del Greco, near Naples Oct. 22, 1895. He contributed to the *Chautauquan* in 1894 an important article on Italy's Future, and to the *Athenaeum* an article on Italian Literature.

BONNEY, THOMAS GEORGE, D.S.C., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., educator and author: b. at Rugeley, Eng., July 27, 1833. In 1894 he published *The Story of Our Planet*; and contributed to the *Contemporary Review* an article on Glaciers; and in 1895 he edited *Abbeys and Churches of England and Wales*; and a series of illustrations with descriptive text entitled *The Thames from the Source to the Sea*; and with others, *Historic Homes of the United Kingdom*.

BOOKS PUBLISHED. During 1894 there were reported by the *Publisher's Weekly*, New York, not includ-

ing government works and the minor cheap libraries, works of fiction, 573, theology and religion, 442, law, 440, education and language, 426, juvenile, 315, political and social science, 233, literary history, and miscellany, 208, history, 163, physical and mathematical science, 141, biography, 140, poetry and the drama, 133, fine-art and illustrated books, 127, medicine and hygiene, 118, useful arts, 118, description and travel, 116, sports and amusements, 50, domestic and rural, 42, mental and moral philosophy, 42, humor and satire, 10: total new books, 3,837; new editions, 647, total published, 4,484. There were 2,821 books by American writers manufactured in the U. S., 577 books by foreign authors made here, and 1,086 imported. The books and other printed matter exported from the U. S. during the year 1894 were valued at \$2,449,712; as compared with \$2,341,023 in 1893; of which \$540,312 was exported to British N. America, and \$753,174 to the United Kingdom. Imports of books, maps, engravings, etc., in year ending July 31, 1894, free of duty, \$1,875,286 (1895, \$1,750,810); dutiable, 1894, \$1,584,182, 1895, \$1,580,827; exports, 1894, \$2,620,046, 1895, \$2,316,217. British publications during 1894, besides 1,185 new editions, were as follows: Fiction, 1,315, educational, classical, and philological, 615, theological, biblical, and religious, 476, belles-lettres, essays, etc., 370, year-books and serials in volumes, 328, travel and geographical research, 282, juvenile, 269, history and biography, 256, poetry and the drama, 160, political and social economy and commerce, 141, law, 126, art, science, and illustrated works, 98, medicine, surgery, etc., 97, miscellaneous, including pamphlets, 767: total, new books, 5,300; new editions, 1,185; total published, 6,485, as compared with 6,382 in 1893. The *St. Petersburg Zeitung*, says that in Russia 10,651 books were published in 1894, as against 10,242 in 1893; but the number of copies printed declined from 33,750,000 in 1893 to 32,250,000 in 1894. They were in the following languages: In Russian, 8,082, Polish, 894, Hebrew, 519, German, 315, Lettish, 219, Esthonian, 172, Armenian, 124, Georgian, 74, Turkish, 70, French, 61, and 121 in miscellaneous dialects. Their subjects were: Religion, 1,058, fiction, 719, educational, 695, reference, 644, medicine, 544, reports, 342, history and biography, 505, juvenile, 325, law, 278, agriculture, 262, drama, 245. The firm of Ssytin of St.

Petersburg are the leading printers of Russia. The *Droit d'Auteur*, of Berne, Switzerland, official organ of the States which have accepted the Berne Literary Convention, summarized in 1895 the publishing activity of fourteen principal countries of Europe, America, and Asia; and concludes that the United States published in 1894 about 20,000 periodicals. Germany, 10,546, France, 5,800, Great Britain, 4,300, Italy, 1,894, Austria-Hungary, 1,694, Spain, 1,136, and other countries each less than 1,000; total, 50,000. Of books scientific and literary, Germany published in 1894 22,570, France, 13,097, Russia, 10,242, Italy, 9,416, British East Indies, 7,658, Japan, 7,334, Great Britain, 6,484, United States, 5,134, and other countries each less than 1,000, making a total of 84,000.

The publications in the U. S. in 1895, are reported as follows: Fiction 876; law 526; theology and religion 398; education and language 421; literary history, and miscellaneous 400; juvenile 250; political and social science 265; poetry 175; physical and mathematical science 149; history 161; biography 86; medicine and hygiene 151; travel and description 74; fine arts and illustrated books 103; useful arts 76; mental and moral science 44; domestic and rural 39; sports and amusements 21; humor and satire 28; total 4,243; imported bound or in sheets 1,226; total issued 5,469.

The London Publishers' Circular reports the British publications of 1895 as follows: Fiction and juvenile 1,544; educational, classical, and philological 660; religious and theological 501; belles-lettres, etc. 400; history and biography 353; year-books and serials in volumes 311; voyages and travels 263; poetry and the drama 231; political economy, sociology, trade, etc. 163; medicine and surgery 153; arts, sciences, and illustrated works 96; law 57; miscellaneous 749; total new books 5,581; new editions 935; total published 6,516.

The *Bibliographie de la France* reports 12,927 books issued in France in 1895; compared with 13,007 in 1894. See also LITERATURE.

BOOTH, BALLINGTON, second son of Gen. William Booth, and head of the Salvation Army in the United States: b. in England about 1845. In June, 1895, he reported that 138,040 open-air meetings had been held dur-

ing the year, an increase over the year preceding of 17,000, with an aggregate attendance of 15,000,000; and 50 additional corps had been opened. Aug. 14, 1894, he laid the corner-stone of the national headquarters of the Salvation Army in New York city; and June 3, 1895, he dedicated it, at a total cost, with the land, of \$325,000, almost all of which had been contributed by members of the army. He resides at Montclair, N. J. In Jan. 1896, it was announced that he would be recalled to England in the Spring.

**BOOTH, CHARLES**, merchant and philanthropist: active head of the house of Alfred Booth & Co., Liverpool, Charles Booth, London, and Booth & Co., New York, South America, and Australia: b. in England about 1840. He published in 1894 a statistical work entitled *The Aged Poor in England and Wales*; and in 1895 issued *Trades*, being Vols. V. and VI. of his work entitled *Life and Labor of the People in London*.

**BOOTH, REV. WILLIAM**, known as Gen. Booth, founder of the Salvation Army: b. at Nottingham, Eng., April 10, 1829. In July, 1894, the fiftieth anniversary of his conversion, and the twenty-ninth of the founding of the Salvation Army, was celebrated at the Crystal Palace, London, by great numbers from all over the world. In Sept. following he came to America, and made a tour of inspection of the Army in Canada and the United States; attending in June, 1895, the dedication in New York of the headquarters just erected, and was everywhere greeted by immense gatherings.

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**: two provinces south of the Danube, between Serbia and Austria, nominally belonging to Turkey; but occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary since July 13, 1878, when they were entrusted to her by the treaty of Berlin. The population is estimated at 1,500,000, of whom about 600,000 are Oriental Greeks, 500,000 Mohammedans, and 300,000 Roman Catholics. The Austrian army of occupation in 1895 numbered 28,648, besides 12 battalions of native infantry, each of 4 companies, with a total of 4,515. There were 500 miles of railway, and 1,780 miles of telephone. The Sanjak of Novi-Bazae, though occupied by Austrian troops, is administered civilly by Turkey. The country is

peaceful and orderly under the present administration. In 1894 the Servian and Panslavist party spoke against apprehended annexation to Austria-Hungary, but leading statesmen urged that when the time should come annexation would fulfill happily and prosperously the better economic, social, and political movements of the province.

BOSTON, city, port of entry, cap. of Suffolk co., and of the State of Mass.; pop. (1891) 448,477; (1895) State census, 494,205, increase in 10 years, 103,812. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the imports of merchandise aggregated in value \$66,889,118, increase over previous year \$16,579,787; and the exports, \$85,519,159, increase, \$1,546,699; imports of gold and silver coin and bullion \$6,469; exports, \$13,200; total foreign trade, \$152,427,946. The entrances from foreign ports at the custom-house were 1,208 sailing vessels of 261,986 tons and 906 steam vessels of 1,495,971 tons; clearances, 1,172 sailing vessels of 220,672 tons and 782 steam vessels of 1,211,699 tons—total vessels, 4,068; total tonnage, 3,190,328. During the calendar year 1894, the arrivals in the coastwise trade numbered 8,419 vessels. A new steamship line has been established between Boston and Swansea, England, and additional vessels have been added to the Leyland, Cunard, and Warren lines. The city ranks second in the volume of its foreign trade, and first in the amount of wool handled. The total sales of wool, 1894, amounted to 156,503,500 lbs. Of the total imports of this staple, 43,655,944 lbs., or 36 per cent., were received at this port, and of the imports of the finer wools, used in cloth manufacturing, Boston received 21,826,649 lbs., or 67 per cent. As a meat-packing center, Boston ranks second only to Chicago. In 1894, the number of hogs slaughtered here equaled two-fifths of the total that passed through the great slaughter-houses of Chicago during the year ending March 1, 1894, and exceeded the output of Kansas City, Kan., and Omaha, Neb., by 170,000 and 720,000 respectively.

On Feb. 1, 1895, Boston had a city debt proper of \$37,-890,691, a Cochituate water debt of \$17,761,274, and a county debt of \$3,682,000, making a total bonded debt of \$59,333,965. The various sinking funds held \$22,202,541, reducing the debt to \$37,131,424 net. The revenue of the



city and county for 1895 was estimated at \$10,914,814, and the amount required for interest and the sinking funds, \$3,098,229. total amount available for city and county appropriations, \$14,013,043. County expenses were estimated at \$734,750. The borrowing capacity of the city, 1895, was \$2,337,074, under the legislative act limiting the municipal debt, and bonds to the amount of \$1,729,650 were authorized, of which \$1,000,000 was for park purposes. Outside of the debt limit, and authorized by special acts of the legislature, there were outstanding bonds aggregating \$2,950,500, of which \$1,800,000 was for additional water supply, and \$1,000,000 for laying out and constructing highways. The assessed valuations 1894 were: Real property, \$723,728.750; personal, \$204,363.706; total, \$928,092.456; and the tax rate was \$12.80 per \$1,000. The parks of the city have already cost about \$12,000,000, and the Metropolitan Park Commission is authorized to take 6,000 acres of land in "Greater Boston" for park purposes, and to expend \$2,300,000 in their improvement. Under the "Board of Survey Act" (1891-94), there have been laid out Blue Hill, Columbus, and Huntington Avenues, an extension of Commonwealth Avenue, and various other streets, and new sewers have been constructed and projected, at an estimated cost of \$1,278.405 for land damages, and \$1,710,227 for construction of streets and sewers—total, \$3,058,632, for which the amount available Dec. 31, 1894—Dec. 31, 1895, was \$1,921,357, or \$1,137,275 less than the estimate.

In 1894 the city had 41,198 children of school-age; 10 high schools, 613 grammar schools; 21 evening schools, and 1,492 teachers, and expended for public school purposes \$2,290,967. The school committee reported that the accommodations provided by the city for the education of its youth had not kept pace with the growth of the city; that there was immediately needed for the purchase of sites and erection of new school-buildings \$2,357,000, and for the sanitary improvement of old buildings \$100,000; and that upward of 2,000 children were attending school daily in improperly located and badly ventilated rooms that the city rented to provide for the overflow of pupils. The report of the U. S. comptroller of the currency, for Dec. 3, 1894, showed that Boston had 55 national banks in operation on Oct. 3, previous, with an

aggregate capital of \$52,350,000, loans and discounts of \$154,872,471, amount of coin and coin certificates \$11,059,178, U. S. bonds held to secure circulation \$8,180,000, excess of bonds beyond amount required \$5,430,000, and aggregate exchanges at the clearing-house \$4,095,997,-060.

In March, 1895, a sub-committee, appointed to consider the question of a metropolitan water supply, reported a bill providing for the appointment of a metropolitan water board, who shall construct, maintain, and operate a system of waterworks substantially in accordance with the plans and recommendations of the State Board of Health as contained in their report to the legislature of 1895. The estimated cost of the work is \$20,000,000; the new system will supply Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Walden, Medford, Newton, Quincy, Somerville, Waltham, Woburn, Arlington, Hyde Park, Lexington, Melrose, Milton, Revere, Saugus, Stoneham, Wakefield, Watertown, Winchester, and Winthrop; and will utilize the entire present plant of Boston.

Under authority of an act of the legislature, a rapid transit subway commission has been appointed and a metropolitan elevated railway corporation chartered. The engineering surveys were completed early in 1895, and provide for both surface and sub-surface railways. For the latter, the level of station platforms will be 17 ft. below the surface of the street. The route adopted is: From the junction of Shawmut Ave. and Tremont St., under Tremont St. to Boyleston St., under the Tremont St. mall of the Common to Park St.; thence to Scollay Sq. and to the Union Station in Causeway St. There will be a branch along Boyleston St. to a point in the Public Garden, opposite Church St. Two tracks will be constructed, excepting on the section in Tremont St., between Boyleston and Park Sts., which will contain four tracks. The commissioners expect to be able to handle 4,800 passengers an hour on the completed subway.

During the summer of 1895 the new Public Library building was formally occupied, the books being removed from the old to the new building under a city appropriation of \$12,000. In the municipal elections on Dec. 10, Josiah Quincy, Dem. candidate for mayor, was elected by a plurality of 4,500, and his party secured full control of all the

city departments. The vote on the question of license was 42,752 in favor and 26,266 in opposition, a majority for license of 15,486.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, Boston, Mass.: chartered in 1869; Methodist Episcopal; for both sexes. It consists of a group of colleges with distinct faculties and administrations; including in 1895 a college of liberal arts, affiliated with the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; professional schools of theology, law, and medicine; and a school of arts and sciences, for graduates only, conferring the degrees of M.A., PH.D., D.C.L., M.L., and S.T.D.; instructors in 1895, 115; graduate students in the college of liberal arts, 46; undergraduates 307, college of agriculture 172, school of theology 150, law 339, medicine 170, arts and sciences 125; total 1,252; graduates in 1895, 209; graduates since organization 3,015; vols. in libraries 35,000. No honorary degrees are conferred. President, Rev. W. F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D.

BOTTA, VINCENZO, author and professor of languages in the University of the City of New York: b. in a hamlet near Farin, Piedmont, Italy, Nov. 11, 1818; died in New York, Oct., 1894. By his will his library was left to the university.

BOUNDARY LINES. Territorial expansion by conquest and treaty has led to the establishment of many new boundary lines and to spirited contentions concerning the areas inclosed by them. With a few exceptions the rectification of disputed lines has become a matter for friendly arbitration, and the manner of settling the exceptional cases had not been determined Jan. 1, 1896. In the U. S. several interstate contentions have been in process of adjustment for several years; but nothing has been determined within two years, nor have new questions of this character arisen. Internationally, however, important boundary changes have been made, and on the above date many disputes were pending, some of which were causing no small fear of serious consequences. The most notable of these are here summarized:

*Afghanistan.*—Under an agreement between the Ameer and Sir Mortimer Durand, a British commissioner was engaged in defining the Afghan boundary on the Khyber,

Kurram, and Baluchistan frontiers, for the better protection of the British sphere of influence against Russian aggression.

*Alaska.*—The boundary line between the U. S. possessions here and those of Great Britain was fixed by treaties between the U. S. and Great Britain and between Russia and Great Britain. Under an international agreement, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Canadian boundary commissioner have been at work for more than a year in re-surveying the line defined in the treaties. On Nov. 1, 1895, all the essential points for a delimitation of the boundary had been marked, and all that remained to be done was for the U. S. and Great Britain to determine how the clause in the treaty relating to the line "ten marine leagues from the shore" was to be construed, and that was a subject for diplomatic negotiation. The discovery of very valuable gold mines and a marked development of mining during 1895, led to an unofficial claim on the part of the Canadians to a tract of some 30,000 sq. m. of the territory supposed to belong to the U. S. under the treaties, which, significantly, contained about all the mining region of value. This claim created much excitement and prompted highly sensational rumors. The point at issue was the s.e. boundary. Canada, through Great Britain, contended that the true line was much further to the w.; that it should be established along what is locally known as Behm canal; and that what is known as the Portland canal is really that charted and called Behm canal in the Russo-British treaty of 1825. The U. S. held that the Portland and Behm canals were entirely distinct and widely separated, and that the former was the true line as laid down by Russia at the time the U. S. purchased ALASKA (*q.v.*).

*Argentine Republic.*—The disputes which have threatened war between the republic and Bolivia and Chile were partially settled 1895 through the efforts of a mixed boundary commission. Argentina gained 600 leagues of territory in El Gran Chaco, formerly supposed to belong to Bolivia, and Chile agreed to the removal of the landmark, San Francisco de Limache, as demanded by Argentina, and to allow the boundary line to pass through the highest peaks of the Andes. A new boundary delimitation in Terra del Fuego was approved by Argentina in Oct., 1895.

*Bolivia.*—A treaty with Chile, conditioned on the surrender by the latter of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, was laid before an extra session of Congress in Nov., 1895. President Baptista threatened to resign if the treaty was rejected, and the Chileans were firm in resisting the condition imposed. In her contention with Peru, Bolivia refused to accept the President of Colombia as arbitrator and the President of Brazil was mutually chosen instead.

*Brazil.*—The atrocities in the Amapa and Carsevenne districts, on the frontier of French Guiana, began to subside toward the close of 1895, owing to an agreement between the Brazilian and French governments to submit to the arbitration of the King of Norway and Sweden the long-standing dispute as to the ownership of a wide stretch of territory between their possessions, and to hold the place under dual control pending a decision. Causes of friction were removed by the French government, which appointed a more conservative Governor of Guiana, and by the Brazilian, which undertook to suppress and punish any act of warfare by Cabral or any other chief in the disputed territory.

*Central America.*—Another attempt in the summer of 1895 to establish a federal union of the Central American Republics, was frustrated by the refusal of the Presidents of Guatemala and Costa Rica to attend the conference at Amapala, to which each of the five presidents was invited. The principal objection to the proposed union was a demand by Costa Rica for a rectification of the boundary lines between the republics, a demand politically distasteful to each of her neighbors. A long-pending dispute between Guatemala and Mexico, growing out of the expulsion by the former of citizens of the latter from territory claimed by both governments, was settled in 1895 by a treaty, in which Guatemala renounced all claims to the territory, and the question of damages was referred for arbitration to the U. S. minister to Mexico, whose award was expected early in 1896.

*China.*—In the summer of 1895, France negotiated a treaty with China by which the n. boundary of the French possessions in Indo-China was completed and China ceded to France a large territory in the Shan State of Kiang-Hung, which is the buffer state between Siam and China and Tonquin and Burmah. The n. and w. boundaries of



Tonquin between Mong-kai and Lao-kai were definitely fixed 1887; the line between Tonquin and Kwang-se was delimited 1894; and the new treaty relates to the line from Sao-Kai to the Mekong river. By her treaty with Siam, France virtually gained the territory extending vaguely n. to Yun-nan and w. to the Mekong river, and including a large part of the region which Great Britain desired to have recognized as a permanent buffer state. In Sept., 1895, trouble arose between the governments of China, France, and Great Britain, over the cession of additional territory by China to France. Great Britain claimed that China had no right to make it, and prepared to occupy that portion of the territory which she asserted was a part of Burmah and therefore a British possession, and France refused to surrender it. China seems to have solved the difficulty, for in December, following, she ceded to Great Britain four States on the Burmo-Chinese frontier, having a combined area eight times greater than that of the French cession, and giving British trade direct access to Southwest China. As a result of her war with Japan, China lost the island of Formosa and the extensive Liao-Tung peninsula; but in November, by paying an additional indemnity and agreeing not to cede the territory to any other nation, she recovered the latter.

*Colombia, U. S. of.*—Relations between Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, became seriously strained 1895, over their boundary claims; but in November the three governments agreed to ask the queen regent of Spain to act as arbitrator in delimitating the lines.

*Newfoundland.*—What is known as “the French shore question” again assumed a critical phase in the summer of 1895. The French government claims the exclusive right of fishing (including lobster-fishing and canning) on the shore of Newfoundland from Cape Ray, at the s. w. corner of the island, to the most northerly point, and thence s. to Cape St. John, a distance of about 700 m., and also the right to prevent the islanders from any occupation of the land for any purpose, to the extent of half a m. from shore. The British government, on the other hand, claims that the French rights are concurrent only with those of British fishermen, and that it is bound only to prevent its subjects from interfering with French fishermen. In 1887, a French naval officer closed a large lob-

ster-canning plant, erected on the half-mile strip, and the British naval commander issued a warning against resuming the work. A new controversy arose 1895, when the French naval commander refused to permit the construction of a railroad on the shore strip, to connect the interior with the sea. The strip is constantly guarded by British and French war vessels, and it was hoped that the last prohibition would lead to an early diplomatic settlement of the question which had been an open one for 180 years.

*Nicaragua.*—See BLUEFIELDS.

*United States.*—In 1893 a joint Mexican and U. S. commission re-established the boundary line between the two countries and began setting up boundary monuments. Subsequently a dispute arose concerning the use of the water of the Rio Grande, and both governments agreed to have the river resurveyed and the water boundary determined by a joint commission. The work was in progress 1895, but because of delays a treaty was ratified Dec. 21, by which the time for completing the survey was extended to Dec. 24, 1896.

*Venezuela.*—The dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain over the boundary line between British Guiana is one of long standing; but it reached its most acute stage in Dec., 1895, when President Cleveland applied to it the principles of the Monroe doctrine, after Great Britain had claimed ownership of a large part of Venezuelan territory, containing valuable gold mines. Great Britain claims that the limits of her colony extend s. to the source of the Essequibo river, in the Acarai mountains; trending thence nearly due e. to the headwaters of the Corentyn, and that the w. boundary from s. to n. coincides with the Takutu and Cotinga, as far as Roraima; thence proceeds n. e. to the Imataca range, and onward to the mouth of the Amacuro. Venezuela claims all the territory w. of the Essequibo right up to the source of the river. The U. S. became a party to the dispute by the act of Congress directing the President to urge Great Britain to submit to arbitration the question whether Venezuela was entitled to the territory between the Essequibo and the Orinoco. In his annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1895, President Cleveland called attention to the boundary controversy and the representations made by the U. S. Government to that of Great Britain with a view of securing the submission of

the dispute to arbitration. On the 17th he sent a special message to Congress, accompanied by the answer of the British Government to the representations mentioned, and a recommendation that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission to determine the divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana. The message created intense excitement throughout Europe and America. Both houses of Congress passed a commission bill unanimously and indulged in much talk of war. Under the bill the president announced, Jan. 1, 1896, that he would appoint the following commissioners: David J. Brewer (q.v.), Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; Richard H. Alvey (q.v.), Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White (q.v.), ex-U. S. Minister to Russia; Frederick R. Coudert (q.v.); and Daniel C. Gilman (q.v.), President of Johns Hopkins University. Subsequently the commission organized and chose Justice Brewer its president.

BOURGEOIS, LEON VICTOR AUGUSTE, prime minister of France: b. in Paris, May 21, 1851. On the fall of the Ribot ministry in Oct., 1895, M. Bourgeois, a Radical, who had been a member of the Tirard and De Freycinet ministries, and distinguished for his efforts to elevate education and the universities, formed a new ministry, which has been called Conservative-Radical; himself becoming minister of the interior and president of the council. Nov. 4, 1895, he declared that his policy, with various financial measures, including an income tax, would include a thorough investigation of the Southern railway scandals. In Dec. he sanctioned a grant of 20,000 francs from the Paris municipality to the Carmaux strikers.

BOURGET, PAUL, novelist and critic: b. at Amiens, France, Sept. 2, 1852. In 1894, *A Saint*, translated by Katherine P. Wormeley, and *Steeple Chase*, were published in the United States; and in 1895 *Outre Mer*, *Impressions of America*. May 31, 1895, he was elected a member of the French Academy.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Brunswick, Me.: Congregational: incorporated in 1894. The Medical School of Maine is under the same board of trustees and overseers; instructors in 1895-6, 30; students, 362, of whom 120 were in the medical school; graduates since organization,

4,410; vols. in library, 50,000; medical library, 4,000. The income of \$65,000 is given yearly in scholarships to about 50 students of merit and slender means. President, Wm. De Witt Hyde, D.D.

BOWERS, ELIZABETH CROCKER, actress: b. in Stamford, Conn., March 12, 1830; d. in Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1895. She was the daughter of a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, and a sister of Mrs. F. B. Conway, the actress; made her first appearance on the stage when 16 years old as Amanthis in *A Child of Nature*, in New York city; was married to David P. Bowers, the actor, March 4, 1847, and, after his death 1857, to J. C. McCullom; and remained on the stage till within a few months of her death. After a success in *The Hunchback* in London 1861, she was pronounced the best American actress who had visited England since Charlotte Cushman.

BOYCOTTING, LAWS AGAINST. In 1895 there were laws in terms prohibiting boycotting in Illinois and Wisconsin; Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin had laws explicitly prohibiting blacklisting; Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, and Vermont had laws which may be fairly construed as prohibiting boycotting; and Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, and Vermont had laws which may be fairly construed as prohibiting blacklisting. In New York it is a misdemeanor for any employer to exact as a condition of employment an agreement, either written or verbal, that the employé shall not be a member of any labor organization.

BOYESEN, HJALMAR HJORTH, author, and professor of Germanic languages and literature in Columbia College, N. Y.: b. at Frederiksvärn, Norway, Sept. 23, 1848; d. in New York, Oct. 4, 1895. He published in 1894 *A Commentary on the Writings of Henrik Ibsen, Literary and Social Silhouettes, and Norseland Tales*.

## APPENDIX.

ABBOT, CHARLES CONRAD: published *A Colonial Wooing* (1895).

ABD-UL-HAMID: Later Germany objected to any attempt to coerce Turkey, and in Jan., 1896, a friendly understanding, if not an alliance, was reported between Turkey and Russia, by which, in case of war the Dardanelles would be closed to the warships of all nations.

ABYSSINIA: The Italian garrison at Makalle was compelled to evacuate that post on Jan. 23, 1896, and on the 27th the government was notified that the Abyssinians would consent to peace only on the abandonment of all territory held by Italy and the renunciation of the protectorate.

ACADEMIE FRANÇAISE: Jacques Anatole Thibault France, critic and author, was elected a member, succeeding Ferdinand de Lesseps, Jan. 23, 1896.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, NATIONAL: The seventy-first annual exhibition was announced for March 30–May 16, 1896, when 3 prizes of \$300 each, 1 of \$200, and 1 of \$100 will be awarded.

ADAMS, WILLIAM TAYLOR (pen name OLIVER OPTIC), author: b. in Medway, Mass., July 30, 1822. He published in 1895, *Across India: or, Live Boys in the Far East*; *A Lieutenant at Eighteen*; and *In the Saddle*.

AGASSIZ, ALEXANDER, naturalist: b. in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Dec. 17, 1835; was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, Jan. 1, 1896.

ALASKA: Gen. W. W. Duffield, supt. of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, appeared before the House Appropriations Committee on Jan. 22, 1896, and explained the operations of the U. S. and Canadian surveying parties in locating the meridian near Mt. St. Elias, Forty Mile creek, Yukon river, and Porcupine river, these being the principal points on the 141st meridian, between the two countries. A resolution appropriating \$75,000 to mark the boundary line between Alaska and British North America was pending in the House.

ALDRICH, THOMAS BAILEY: published *Later Lyrics* (1895).



ALLEN, CHARLES GRANT BLAIRFINDIE: published *The British Barbarians* (1895).

ALLISON, WILLIAM BOYD, lawyer: b. in Perry, O., March 2, 1829; was elected U. S. senator from Iowa as a Republican in 1872, 1878, 1884, 1890, and 1896. In his last election (Jan. 21) he received all the Rep. votes—42, and Judge W. I. Babb (*q. v.*) all the Dem. votes—6, in the state senate, and 74 votes out of 94 in the House. On the organization of the senate in December, 1895, he was appointed chairman of the committee on appropriations and a member of that in finance. The same month his friends began a movement to secure for him the Rep. nomination for president.

ALVEY, RICHARD HENRY, jurist: b. in St. Mary's co., Md., in 1826; was twice elected chief judge of the fourth circuit of Md; became chief justice of the Court of Appeals; appointed chief justice of the Federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia in 1893; and a member of the Venezuela Commission Jan. 1, 1896.

ANGELL, JAMES BURRILL, educator: b. in Scituate, R. I., Jan. 7, 1829; became president of the University of Vermont in 1866 and of the University of Michigan in 1871; U. S. minister to China to negotiate a commercial treaty in 1880; and was appointed by the president one of the commissioners on the part of the U. S. to confer with Canadian commissioners concerning the feasibility of building such canals as shall enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass to and fro between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean, under an act of Congress approved March 2, 1895. The Canadian Commissioners were announced on Feb. 1, 1896.

ANTHONY, SUSAN BROWNELL, reformer: b. in South Adams, Mass., Feb. 15, 1820; made an argument before the House Judiciary Committee in advocacy of woman suffrage on Jan. 28, 1896, that being the fourteenth committee of Congress before whom she had appeared.

ARBITRATION: In Dec., 1895, the International Arbitration Society at London adopted resolutions that, while regretting the attitude taken by President Cleveland, they hoped the difficulty would yet be settled by arbitration. Jan. 14, 1896, the International Arbitration League declared that the Venezuela difficulty was "a

trumpet call" to English speakers both sides of the Atlantic in favor of arbitration. Jan. 27, 1896, a memorial, signed by some of the most eminent Englishmen, was published in several London papers urging a treaty by which all disputes between Great Britain and the United States shall be referred to a permanent tribunal representing both nations. See also BOUNDARY LINES.

ARCHITECTS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF: President, George B. Post; vice-presidents, Henry Van Brunt and William C. Smith. The thirtieth convention will be held in Nashville, Tenn., in Oct., 1896.

ARMENIANS: The representatives of the U. S. in Constantinople reported Jan. 11, 1896, that in the provinces of Diarbekir and Harpoot 176 towns and villages, containing 8,050 Armenian houses, had been burned. The Armenians in those places numbered 92,000, and of these 15,845 were killed. About the same time the French ambassador estimated the entire number of Armenians massacred at 50,000. Jan. 22, 1896, the U. S. senate adopted resolutions urging the European Concert to enforce the treaty of Berlin; and promising all support to the president in defending the rights of American citizens in Armenia. Large sums of money were sent for the relief of those made destitute by the outrages. American missionaries in Armenia distributed this relief; and in Jan., 1896, the work of distribution was undertaken by the Red Cross Society and their president, Miss Clara Barton (*q.v.*).

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES: Nine million men available for military service.

ASHANTEE: the terms submitted by the British to King Prempeh were accepted in full, and the British expedition occupied Coomassie without opposition on Jan. 17, 1896.

ASTRUP, EIVUD, Arctic explorer: b. in Christiania, Norway, in 1865; found dead in the Lille Elvedel Valley, Norway, Jan. 21, 1896. He accompanied Peary's North Greenland expedition of 1891; returned from that region in 1894; lectured in the United States in 1895; and was engaged for the Swedish Antarctic expedition of 1896.

AUSTIN, ALFRED: appointed poet laureate, Dec. 31, 1895; published Jameson's Ride (1896).

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:** In the half-year ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared for the U. S. aggregated in value \$3,945,265.32, an increase of \$1,221,703.89 over the total for the corresponding period 1894. It was announced, Jan. 17, 1896, that Count Badeni would submit to the Reichsrath on its re-assembling a plan for elective reform, adding 72 to the 353 deputies now elected by universal suffrage.

**BANCROFT, HUBERT HOWE:** offered to sell his great library on Pacific coast history, valued at \$500,000, to the New York Public Library for \$300,000, Jan. 17, 1896.

**BARCELONA:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$124,961.22, principally glycerine.

**BARMEN:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$1,746,444.82, principally hardware and cutlery (\$496,076).

**BARTON, CLARA:** The Turkish Government declined to permit the American Red Cross Association to carry on its relief work in Armenia, but consented Jan. 24, 1896, to allow individual Americans to distribute relief in Asia Minor. Miss Barton sailed from New York for Constantinople on Jan. 22.

**BASLE:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$544,283, principally ribbons (\$259,458).

**BATOUM:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$115,389, principally licorice root.

**BAYARD, THOMAS FRANCIS:** President Cleveland sent a message to Congress on Jan. 20, 1896, transmitting a report by the secretary of state in the matter of Mr. Bayard's public utterances, and stating that no action had been taken excepting such as was indicated in the report. The report was principally the correspondence between the secretary of state and the ambassador, in which the latter declared that his speeches were merely expressions of personal views. The message and report were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which reported Feb. 1, a resolution of censure.

**BEERS, HENRY AUGUSTIN:** published in 1895, Initial Studies in American Letters.

**BELFAST:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$2,359,760.44, principally linens (\$1,878,946.49).

**BELGIUM:** In the half-year ending June 30, 1895, the exports declared for the U. S. aggregated in value \$5,930,379.45, an increase of \$2,577,605.08 over the total for the corresponding period 1894; and in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the declared exports were valued at \$4,145,332.81.

**BERGEN:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$235,682.13, principally fish and cod-liver oil.

**BERLIN:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$1,857,308.70, principally ready-made clothing (\$386,519).

**BERNE:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$215,007.94, principally cheese.

**BIGELOW, POULTNEY.** In 1895-96 he published serially in Harper's Magazine a history of The German Struggle for Liberty.

**BILLINGS, JOHN SHAW,** surgeon: b. in Switzerland co., Ind., April 12, 1838; was placed on the retired list of the U. S. army with the retired pay of a colonel and was appointed professor of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania in 1895, and was chosen supt.-in-chief of the consolidated New York Public Library (Lenox, Astor, Tilden) in January, 1896.

**BIRMINGHAM (England):** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$598,196.70, principally steel tubes (\$132,139.38).

**BLUEFIELDS:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$223,148.34, principally bananas.

**BOATING:** The proceedings of the committee appointed to investigate the charges by Lord Dunraven were prematurely published on Jan. 20, 1896, and officially on Feb. 1, and showed that the allegations were not sustained.

**BOOTH, BALLINGTON:** On Jan. 20, 1896, he and his

wife issued an official announcement of their retirement from the direction of the Salvation Army in the United States.

**BRAZIL:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared at five ports for the U. S. aggregated in value \$1,261,915.46.

**BREMEN:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$635,549.48, principally rice and rice flour (\$357,514).

**BRESLAU:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared here for the U. S. aggregated in value \$592,041.28, principally linen goods and porcelain.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared at the ports of Nanaimo, Vancouver, and Victoria, for the U. S. aggregated in value \$986,753.08.

**BRITISH EMPIRE:** In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, the exports declared for the U. S. at the principal ports of the United Kingdom aggregated in value \$13,680,070.84.

**BROWN, ARTHUR,** lawyer: b. in Michigan; has been for many years one of the most prominent mining attorneys in Utah and a successful criminal practitioner; is a strong opponent of Mormonism and a free-silver man; was elected one of the two Rep. U. S. senators from the new State of Utah, on Jan. 20, 1896, and drew the short term and was sworn in on the 27th.









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