tion. Homewood Park stockholders meet and decide to keep it as it is. The Baltimore and Ohio pays $200,000 for a plot of land at Glenwood.

20—Black diphtheria raging in the schools at St. Clair and the Board of Health considers the advisability of closing them. The Railroad Grievance Committee sign an agreement and submit it to the companies. Many charges made against the officers of the Granite State Association. The elephant for Schenley Park arrives. Jack Gilson arrested for trying to sell some of the city property. First annual national convention of the non-Partisan W. C. T. U. at the North Avenue M. E. Church.

21—Chief Assessor Case estimates that the valuation of city property for the tax levy of 1891 will exceed by $1,000,000 that of 1890, when it aggregated $95,000,000. Committee on Finance recommends the purchasing of nine acres adjoining Highland Park. Allegheny to increase her indebtedness $500,000 in order to improve streets. The question of eight hours in the building trades to be settled by arbitration. Two men ground up under the wheels of a locomotive at Rankin while engaged in a friendly tussle. Banquet to the members of the Law and Order League at the Seventh Avenue Hotel.

22—German Catholics of St. Joseph's Church, Allegheny, prefer their own tongue in worship. A doctor blames Malone for delay of work on the Government building. Homeopaths want admission to the Allegheny General Hospital. Law and Order convention closes with a mass meeting at Old City Hall.

23—Thomas Kernan, Sr., killed by an accident at the Clinton Blast Furnace. A meeting held at Lafayette Hall to which manufacturers think that the condition of labor will work against the plate plants.

24—James B. Myers convicted of murder in the second degree, and a sensation caused by alleged attempts to tamper with the jury. James Enright killed in Lawrenceville by James Cox falling a quarrel. Rev. Dr. Wolfe's Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Southside, dedicated. Bad roads clog city industries and impede country trade.

25—Thirteen wholesale liquor dealers charged with doing a retail business. Superintendent Malone removed, and Joseph N. Pattison succeeds him. Thomas Newell & Sons, coal operators, embarrassed. Drifters on the Southside strike pure water. Councils discuss parks and bridges. Burnham not to manage Pittsburg's baseball club.

26—Natural gas men say prices may go up to 50 cents per 1,000 feet. Painters kick against the eight-hour fight. Priddy challenges the world to run a foot race.

27—Window glass workers threaten to leave the knights. Granite State Provident Association defendants held in heavy bail. Martin O'Toole killed by Hungarians at McKeesport. Murderer Killian applies for a new trial.

28—Henry Phipps gives $50,000 for books for the Carnegie Library. Eighteenth Regiment officers indorse Captain McClelland for Adjutant General. First Ward Public School graduates. Gymnasium under ball. The Eighteenth ward football team defeats the Allegheny Athletics. William Coltman, found injured in a coal car at Wilson Grove, dies at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

29—Paddy McGraw and James Dobson escape from Riverside Penitentiary. The first cold snap leads gas men to predict a due demand. More delay in Allegheny's improvement ordinance. Trial begun before Mayor Wyman of Fire Chief Jones.

30—Judges White and Magee decide that work on the Sabbath is not always unnecessary, and discharge an oil driller. Mamie Fitzpatrick, Allegheny, saves her father from being clubbed and probably murdered. Cox, the murderer of James Enright, captured in Chicago. Miss Mary Micker, of Allegheny, chosen Secretary of the Daughters of America. Wooster and Washington-Jefferson football teams play and each claim victory.

DECEMBER.

1—Two Chinamen baptized at the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church. Mrs. Nate Gass, of Allegheny, while insane, pours oil over herself and then applies the match. Secretary Tracy makes a contract with Carnegie for steel armor.

2—Allegheny Councils accept Henry Phipps', Jr., gift. S. W. Ritter, a Granite State Assessor, charged with extortion. Bitter feeling among officials for a demurrer to the bill of W. J. Howard. Suits entered against wholesale liquor dealers to recover license money. The question of admitting women to the Methodist Conference is decided affirmatively by the women of Allegheny county. The Duquesne Theatre opens for the season.

3—Controller Morrow assures a reduction of at least one mill on city taxes. J. Painter & Sons testing a new process of puddling by the use of limestone.

4—Mr. and and Mrs. Irwin burned to death during a fire at Ninth street and Penn avenue. Work of the Lake Erie road rapidly approaching completion. Football players form a league.

5—Five houses burned on Liberty street, opposite the Seventh Avenue Hotel, one fireman killed and several wounded. Frank J. Weisel elected President of the Randall Club. Local L. N. baseball men agree to dissolve their club.

6—Flag presented to the High School by Ben Franklin Council, No. 1, Jr. O. U. A. M. B. & O. employes at Glen Junction strike. The tie passed in the Allegheny Railroad Committee.

7—Bids for envelopes Pittsburg and Allegheny. Imposing ceremonies at the Catholic cathedral reopening. Squire Beinhauer wants the Aldermanic system reformed. Pittsburg Traction Company claims Grant street rights. Switchmen on the Baltimore and Ohio threaten to tie up the road. Officials prepare estimates for the next fiscal year. Fifteenth annual meeting of the Society for the Improvement of Humanity.

8—Mayor Gourley opens the fair for the benefit of Battery B. First fall of snow. Cardinal Gibbons hold a reception at the Episcopal residence.

9—Two deaths in Plum township of children whose parents believed in faith cure. Plan to form an International Club of newspaper workers.

10—L. E. Haughey, of the W. E. Baeder Glue Company, arrested for embezzlement, amounting $5,000. City Attorney Elphinstone thinks Hilty will remain in its present class. The Oliver Iron and Steel Company proposes to remove coal. Annual meeting of Pennsylvania Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.

11—Oleomargarine dealers compelled to pay the Government license. Trouble between the Witmers over the Duquesne Hotel management. Builders propose to enforce the fire escape law. Mr. Kern, New York member of the Flower Sites Commission under ball.

12—Mr. Van Wagoner addresses public teachers upon teaching drawing by form. Western Association Football League organized. Plate glass manufacturers talk of combining. Another large hotel project.

13—The Exposition weld proves a gasser. B. A. Wolff, Jr., joins the firm of Wolff & Co., the East End. Dr. C. C. Hersman, Southside, tendered the Deanery of the New Orleans Medical College. Edward Caughey, of Stowe township, murdered from his home near Sewickley and killed. Iate glass jobbers not to cut prices.

15—Hundreds of pension applications being filed under the act of June 27. Duquesne Company proposes to carry passengers free. Switchmen B. & O. striking switchmen still express confidence. Rauh's refrigerator has a public test.

16—Stanley lectures in Pittsburg. More time to be given in the Allegheny High School tests. Michael Finney, a vagrant, hangs himself in a station house.

17—The Farmers' League demand equal taxes from the next Legislature. Valley furnace men threaten to shut down unless coke is reduced. Nickel steel a success at the Homestead works. The Coroner's jury hold two road supervisors responsible for the death of Vaughan.

18—A great snowstorm delays traffic and does much damage in the two cities. Local switchmen and yardmen make a new move on their respective companies. John C. Brosd brought back from Canada.

19—Miss Kate Drexel, "Sister Catharine," perfects plans for her novitiate. Gas at 25 cents, to which she will give her fortune of $8,000,000. Western Union and telephone companies estimate their storm loss at $20,000.

20—Carries' gas test a success. Deeds were made for building lots. Superintendent Winn, of the Allegheny fire alarm, killed by a wire in mid air. Burglars in Allegheny county have a hard time to make both ends meet.

21—Building trades will ask for eight hours and more pay on March 1. Manager Clarke, of the Western Union, resigns. Tony Newell's restaurant to give way for a music store. Louise Liebendorfer, while asleep, walks down the Monongahela incline. Beaver claims Allegheny's certificate as a second class city.

22—Local members of the Legislature solid for Cameron. Parents of children complain of the present methods of education. Cox's grip reappears in Pittsburg. Local baseball people organize a consolidated club. Citizens make a formal demand for the investigation of the workhouse management.

23—Talk over giving Allegheny county a Board of Tax Revision similar to that of Philadelphia. Three million bushels of coal ready to go down the river. Tile layers demand nine hours a day. The Coroner's jury in the case of Superintendent Winn denounces overhead wires. Judge Stowe object to the manner in which the workhouse petition was presented to the grand jury.

24—Gas manufacturers in court for violating the child labor act. James Stevenson, 101 years old, of the West End, reported as sick and destitute to the Board of Health. Mayor Gourley's message to be presented at Councils January meeting. Workhouse Superintendent Warner asks for an investigation. Judge Acheson fixes the value of lock and dam No. 7 at $199,999.

25—Frank Aldrich sentenced to the penitentiary for robbing old Mr. Lemon, of Allegheny, free on a technicality. Fourteen persons killed by car wheels during the year. Local railroad yards to be lighted by electricity. Secretary Robert Watchorn, of the Knights of Labor, dies.

26—McClelland defeats McCabe in 15-mile walking contest. Heavy snow storm interferes with travel. Italian counterfeiters held for trial.

27—Mrs. Fannie Lewis, of Irwin, accidentally shot and killed by her husband. Carnegie Library Committeemen oppose the Schenley Park site. Allegheny formally accepts Beaver's proclamation.

28—Marshals chosen for the Jr. O.U.A.M. Building delayed by cold snap. Bar meeting favors Judge Acheson. Temperance revival at Standard Theater.

29—Mayor Gourley sent his first annual message to Councils. Allegheny county legislative caucus decides to support Cameron.

30—Monongahela Presbytery of the U. P. Church meets. Chief Bigelow, of the Department of Public Works, estimates his expenses at $1,000,000 more than in 1890. The Coroner reports 28 murders in Allegheny county during the year.

THE REVIEW OF POLITICS.

SOME FEATURES OF THE NEVER-ENDING STRIFE FOR SUPREMACY.

Special Elections Made Famous by a Revolution That Elects a Democratic Governor in Pennsylvania and Gives a Big Opposition Majority at Washington.

The past year has been the most important in a political sense since the last Presidential contest. The elections were hotly contested and resulted in the selection of Democratic Governors and Legislatures in several Republican States, and an overwhelming Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives.

JANUARY.

1—Benjamin Folsom to be retained as Consul at Sheffield, Eng. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, spoke at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League. Bitter feeling between two leading Senatorial candidates in Ohio.

2—Senatorial candidates in Ohio hurrying to Columbus. Ex-Senator Coxe declares himself not in the Gubernatorial race.

4—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black, President of the Democratic Societies, appoints club committees.

5—Senators Quay and Cameron recommend C. O. Harrison, of Philadelphia, as Minister to Russia.

6—Hon. J. H. Bookwalter withdraws his name from the Ohio Senatorial contest. Ohio Legislature organizes.

8—Senators Voorhees and Edmunds have a lively tilt over Colonel Dudley and his "blocks of five" letter. Brice leads in the Ohio Senatorial fight.

9—Congressman Ray to nominate the McKeesport postmaster.

10—Senator John E. Reyburn named as the successor of Judge Kelley. Congressman Edward N. Osborn announced for Governor by Luzerne county Republicans.

14—Calvin S. Brice elected United States Senator by the Ohio Legislature.

15—Senator Quay's bill goes through in Philadelphia city convention.

16—Republican Senatorial caucus at Des Moines, Iowa, nominates Senator Allison, Chairman Kisner, to succeed himself.

17—Democrats in the Iowa Legislature offer to compromise to break a dead lock.

18—Witness Wood swears that ex-Governor Forraker knew the ballot-box contract was a forgery.

19—Wharton Barker, leader of an Eastern scheme to bolt the Republican ticket at the State election.

20—Henry A. Phillips, Chief of the middle division of the Pension Office, asked to resign, refuses to do so, preferring the executioner's ax. Congressman Osborne out for Governor, but will head no Independent bolt.

21—Speaker Reed refuses to name tellers in the House who might prove his count wrong. Colonel William E. Thompson appointed postmaster at McKeesport. Ex-Governor Pattison won't say he is not a candidate for Governor.

22—Grover Cleveland talks plainly of 1892 and his own possible candidacy. Pittsburg politicians call on President Harrison and Secretary Windom in the interest of George Shepard for Bank Examiner. Kisner re-elected State Chairman.

23—Disappointed aspirants for the McKeesport postoffice have it in for Congressman Ray. General Goff's side of the Gubernatorial case presented. The Legislature in Joint Session.

24—Bill to admit women to the Methodist Conference is decided affirmatively by the women of Allegheny county. The Duquesne Theatre opens for the season.

25—Wallace and Delamater have the inside track for the Gubernatorial nomination.

26—Delamater's friends assert he has sufficient delegates to win.

31—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee present a revised tariff bill which make many changes in existing legislation; Republican Congressmen delighted, while their Democratic brethren take an entirely different view of the bill. Quay claims no preference among the gubernatorial candidates.

APRIL.

1—Senator Quay had a conference with General Hastings, and dined with Mayor Fitler. William A. Wallace announces positively that he is a candidate for Governor. George W. Peck, of *Peck's Sun*, elected Mayor of Milwaukee. First election in Missouri under the Australian system. A woman's ticket made election exciting in Kansas.

2—The bill providing for the admission of Idaho passes the House; Democrats refused to vote, and Speaker Reed counted a quorum.

3—Wallace prepared to fight. Republicans in Iowa meet in conference and decide prohibition not a success. Democrats of Iowa introduce a measure in the Legislature permitting the sale of liquor.

6—Mrs. Wm. Walker declines to recognize Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. The Mayor and postmaster at Irondale, Ala., boycotted because Republicans.

7—Prominent Republicans avow openly they will oppose Delamater on the ground that he represents bossism. J. S. Clarkson, First Assistant Postmaster General, decides not to retire Iowa 1. Buckeye municipal elections result in many surprises.

8—Representative Bayne presents a petition in favor of civil service reform. The Montana election cases in the Senate. Greene county delegates instructed for Wallace.

9—Senator Turner warm in discussing the Montana election contest, and uses some vigorous language. The Democratic State Committee meets.

10—Congressman Daizell says Lee's open letter to President Harrison contains the truth; he also says that unless Quay is unloaded by the Republican party they will be unloaded. Quay insists that he is not interfering in the State contest.

11—Treasurer Houston, President Harrison's close personal friend, announces that Harrison is in the field for re-election.

13—Lawrence county goes against Delamater. The Republican lead in the House increased from 3 to 8.

15—Quay thanked and Delamater indorsed at Shenandoah. Sixteen Republican Congressmen enter a protest against the McKinley tariff bill. Captain Thompson still hopes to convert the Postmaster General.

18—Republican State Committee summons to the State Committee meeting. Monmouth popular in Lycoming. Daizell for Paxson for Governor. R. D. Layton instructed to report in New York for Blaine.

19—Congressman Culbertson's fences endangered by a fierce fight for the spoils. Abusive epithets hurled at each other by Editor Dana and ex-Postmaster Wallace.

19—Delamater in the Gubernatorial fight to the finish and confident of victory. Hastings club organized at Harrisburg.

21—Republican Congressmen hold a vigorous caucus on the silver question. The Chicago World's Fair bill passes the Senate.

22—Quay makes another nomination in Daizell's territory. Businessmen of Philadelphia hold a meeting to boost Hastings.

23—Senator Chandler complains his colleagues by introducing a resolution which practically adopts Reed's rules. The Republican State Committee decide the convention shall be held at Harrisburg. Senator Quay warmly commended.

24—A New York paper asserts Quay will resign the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee May 7. Democrats in the Senate to resist any Federal election bill. Captain Thompson's nomination for postmaster at McKeesport withdrawn.

25—Quay will say nothing about the report of his resignation. A bill for "booze" for the Civil Service Commission causes a kick in Congress. Quay, Reed, Clarkson and others on the road to Pittsburg.

28—First Assistant Postmaster General James S. Clarkson says the Republican party organ is needed; he thinks of starting one. The Mississippi floods start a flood of oratory in the House. The new club house of the Union Republican Club of Allegheny County opened.

29—Republican Congressmen held a caucus and decided to rush partisan legislation, and force the kickers to follow. Blackburn makes a vigorous defense of the established rules and precedents in the Senate.

30—After a hot fight in the House passed the Morrill bill giving an increase of $40,000,000 in pensions. In a letter to Major McKinley Chairman Beaumont, of the Legislative Committee, K. of L., condemns the issuing of silver certificates.

MAY.

1—State Democratic Convention called for July 2. J. W. Bailie and W. C. Cronemeyer, of McKeesport, writing a card to Congressman Ray. Palmer declines to run for Governor of Michigan.

2—Alderman James McAbee and City Central Committeeman J. Lorenz Forested in Chicago for election frauds. Ex-President Cleveland in Washington to consult with party friends.

3—Reed admits that an early adjournment of Congress is impossible. Illinois Senators mad because the President ignored them in the appointment of General Black, of Illinois, Treasurer of the United States at Chicago. Governor Hill approves the New York electoral reform bill. Various farmers' organizations of Illinois form a new party.

4—Primary elections in Armstrong county result in victory for Quay men. Brosius renominated for Congress in Lancaster. Clinton county instructed for General J. H. Hastings. Mr. McComas' gerrymandering bill reported to Congress despite protests of Democrats.

5—Cambria county Republicans will be in the race to succeed Senator Beck. Efforts made to bring out a candidate for Congress against E. B. Taylor, of Youngstown.

6—Speaker Reed indorsed for State Treasurer. Pressure brought on Carlisle to induce him to remain in the House. Brosius way ahead in the Congressional race in Lancaster. Clarion gives Delamater the highest figures.

7—Senator Quay says Pattison is the strongest Democratic candidate.

8—McKinley and Carlisle debate on the tariff bill. William McAleer defeated at the Democratic primaries in the Third Congressional district, Philadelphia. The Democratic Convention of the Fifth Ohio Congressional district denounces Federal control of elections. Republicans show their anxiety to control the next House, and express the belief that the McKinley bill will help them.

9—Ex-Speaker Carlisle announces his candidacy for the United States Senate. Senator Harrison makes a speech at Atlanta.

19—General elections for members of Parliament cause anxiety in Germany. Compromise elected and the Quay deadlock in the Iowa Legislature is broken.

20—Duties upon sugar and wool cause the Ways and Means Committee considerable trouble. The assassination of President Delamater at the primaries in McKean county, but he easily carries Erie. Judge Thayer, at Philadelphia, refuses to grant the mandamus asked for by the friends of McAllister. Elmira Patriotic Sons of America withdraw from the order, alleging that it is a Knownothing body. The Committee on Constitution of the State Patriotic League agree upon a constitution, which declares for the use of practical politics in the defeat of men and measures hostile to America.

13—Indications at Washington point to the conclusion that President Harrison is hard at work for a second term. Quay opposes the candidacy of Culbertson for Congress from the Erie district. McAleer withdraws in the Third Congressional district in favor of Hon. John Weaver Vaux.

22—Senators and Representatives do not expect to reapportion the Congressional districts this session. Richard Vaux nominated in the Third Congressional district. Delamater delegates carry Erie and Venango counties.

14—Stone captures the delegates from McKean county. Hart and Todd decline to run for Congress in Washington district, leaving the field to Acheson. Butterworth attacks the tin plate features of the McKinley bill.

15—Ex-Congressman Galliger, of New Hampshire, who seconded Harrison's nomination, denounces the ingratitude of the President. Senator Wallace says that he is neither for nor against Cleveland. Negroes at Birmingham, Ala., take possession of a Republican meeting and elect delegates to the State Convention without the white people participating. Prohibitionists of Butler county demand a national prohibition law.

17—John G. Christ elected to succeed U. S. Senator Beck. The Democratic Committee of Blair county splits on the nomination of delegates to the State Convention. Quay says that Delamater and Pattison will be the nominees for Governor. Wallace declares for a secret ballot. Hiram DeWalt, prohibitionist, nominated for Congress in the Third district.

18—Primary elections in York county result in a Hastings victory.

19—Southern Democrats in Congress arranging a course of action to defeat the Federal election law. The original package issue takes prohibition into politics in Iowa.

20—Ex-Congressman W. L. Scott says Mr. Pattison must be the Democratic nominee.

21—Wallace writes a letter telling why farmers should not oppose him for Governor. Richard Vaux chosen to succeed Samuel J. Randall in Congress. Leonard Rhoads, Master of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, issues an address against Delamater.

22—Forraker still anxious for temporary chairmanship of the Ohio State Convention.

24—At the banquet given by the Norfolk Club, of Boston, First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson said that the Republicans should go into the South with a strong hand.

25—Delamater carries Indiana county, while Stone carries Bradford and Delamater has the elected instructed delegates, Monmouth gets the vote of Green, and in the Democratic primaries Pattison carries Mercer.

26—Returns from 34 county primaries show a Delamater strength of 42 delegates.

27—Hastings secures the Cumberland county delegates and Stone beats Delamater two to one in Butler.

28—Anti-Delamater delegates elected in Franklin. Monmouth and Pattison the favorites in Westmoreland. Wallace fights for the Philadelphia delegation.

30—Richard Quay nominated for the Legislature at Beaver. Delaware county instructs for Pattison.

31—Philadelphia delegates to the Democratic State Convention want the meeting postponed for a week. A split in the Republicans ranks in New York between the Platt and anti-Platt people.

JUNE.

1—Perry and Lebanon counties go for Hastings. Thomas G. Jones nominated for Governor of Alabama by the Democrats.

2—Democratic delegates in Fayette to be instructed for Pattison.

3—Federal election laws considered by the Republican Representative caucus. Quay holds a conference with Republican leaders at Philadelphia. Perry county Republicans indorse Hastings. Republican Congressmen criticise the President for snubbing them.

4—Philadelphia delegates, while nominally for Hastings, will obey Quay's behests. Oregon Democrats secure the Governor, while the Republicans elect the Congressmen and Legislature. In the contested election case of Miller versus Elliot, from the Seventh South Carolina district, the Elections Committee denounce the State regulation and registration laws as unconstitutional.

5—Democrats of Illinois and Maine nominate their State tickets. Congressman Springer nominated for the ninth time. Republicans of Alabama nominate Noble Smithson for Governor. Stone and Eulan both say they will stand.

6—Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia, thinks Delamater is the weakest candidate. Culbertson pleads for Congress in the Erie district.

7—Ex-Postmaster Harrity says Pattison will get 50 Philadelphia delegates; that he will be nominated and elected. Both the South Carolina Senators oppose the farmers' movement. Stone wants to go to Congress, but is willing to take his chances at new primaries.

8—Hastings gets the Chester county delegates, while those from Westmoreland are for Monmouth, or anyone to beat Delamater. Pattison defeats Wallace at many points.

9—With only about two dozen delegates to be chosen Hasting leads. Enemies of ex-Governor Forraker in his own party determine to squelch him.

10—Hastings, Delamater and Andrews meet in Philadelphia, but do not talk politics. Frank Bellemonte named to succeed Samuel J. Randall in Congress. George Shiras III. expresses his intention of running for Congress.

11—General Bailey, Quay's candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, defeated in caucus and ex-Congressman Valentine, of Nebraska, chosen. Speaker Reed outlines a compromise Federal election law. Wanamaker denies that he is interesting himself against the candidacy of Delamater.

13—Maine Republicans renominated Governor Burleigh. Pennsylvania Democrats instruct for Pattison, while the Republican conferees of the Tenth district nominate Mathew Griswold for Congress.

14—Ex-Representative George McGowan, one of the leading Philadelphia Democrats, turns from Pattison to Wallace.

15—A feeling developing in Philadelphia that Monmouth should accept second place under Delamater.

16—Monmouth carries Fayette but is defeated in Somerset. Washington and instructs for Pattison. Nashville, Tenn., Republicans refuse to indorse Harrison.

17—The Senate Census Committee completes the Federal elections bill. General Hastings says he will use his influence for Delamater if there is no chance for himself.

18—Congressman Culbertson renominated. Crawford Democrats nominate W. L. Scott for Congress. Complaint in Alabama that politics are entering into the census.

19—Senator Quay proposes to be preparing the Republican State platform. Wallace insists that Quay is anxious for Pattison's nomination. Kisner will resign owing to a pressure of other business.

20—Mayor Fitler wants Delamater dropped and Hastings substituted. Vermont Republicans nominate Carroll S. Paige for Governor. Federal elections bill laid before the House.

22—Pattison adherents in Lycoming county charge fraud against Wallace's followers. Evidence of the disfranchisement of the Mississippi whites at the Constitutional Convention to eliminate the negro as a citizen.

23—Delamater, Andrews and Hastings say they are sure of victory. Charles H. J. Taylor, a colored Democrat of Alabama, is making political speeches in that State. Congressman Culbertson contradicts the report that his intention is paid to his request for postoffice appointments. Colonel R. B. Ricketts announces that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination.

25—George W. Delamater nominated for Governor by Republicans of Illinois; nominate a State ticket and indorse the Federal election law.

27—Lodge opens the debate in the House on the Federal election bill.

28—Martin Walker, of Philadelphia, predicts that 50,000 Republicans will bolt Delamater's nomination. Stenger to present Pattison's name to the convention. Northern Democratic members of the House enter a formal protest against the election bill and appeal to their constituents.

29—Representative Grant, Republican of North Carolina, declares in the House that Southern elections are fairly conducted. Friends of Pattison and Wallace claim their nomination and Hastings on the back seat.

30—Headquarters of the leading Democratic candidates for Governor opened at Scranton.

JULY.

1—Pattison's friends claim his nomination on the first ballot. Republicans in the House claim a majority of ten for the election bill.

2—Pattison nominated for Governor. Colonel Andrew Stewart nominated for Congress by the sickers for Colonel Bleakburn from the district.

3—The Federal elections bill passes the House by a majority of six. Maine Democrats adopt a resolution favoring a new ballot on the Prohibition question.

4—Senators undecided as to the Federal elections bill. Wallace says he will work on behalf of the ticket named at Scranton, while Wharton Barker says he will vote for Pattison and make remaining a Republican. Major McDowell, of Mercer, nominated for Congress.

5—Governor Beaver in interview expresses no doubt as to Delamater's election. South Carolina Republicans consider the idea of nominating a State ticket. The Union labor party of Ohio nominate a full State ticket. Tammany Hall braves hold a great meeting and denounce the election bill.

6—It is thought that ex-President Harrison will kill the election bill in the Senate. Quay says that November is a good ways off, and Delamater will win.

7—Pattison objects to take the stump in person accompanied by leading Democratic orators. Southern men, merchants and politicians to take action in revenge for the passage of the election bill.

8—Report has it that Wallace wanted Judge Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, nominated for Governor and W. D. Bynum, of Indianapolis, for Governor. Delamater in close consultation with his managers at Philadelphia. Alabama Greenbackers put a State ticket in the field.

9—Andrews denies that Quay wantsan independent ticket.

10—Charges of corruption made in connection with the Congressional nomination in the Mercer district, President Harrison and the Republican League, calls a meeting of the Executive Committee to fix a time for holding the State Convention. Charles S. Wolfe comes out against Delamater.

11—At a Senate Democratic caucus word was received from Calvin S. Brice to talk the election bill to death at its hands. Wallace expects that Scott would have formed an independent ticket had he been nominated. McDowell, the nominee for Congress in the Mercer district, denies that a money was paid to any Republican Democrats continue filibustering in the House over Reed's quorum counting.

12—Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, denounces both Quay and his candidate. William F. Harrity resigns the chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee. Warwick nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 23d district. Chairman Marshall, of the Beaver County Republican Committee, calls a meeting to denounce the charges of corruption in the Congressional Convention. Democrats in the Senate begin talking against time.

13—John R. Tate makes affidavit that he was paid money for his vote for Major McDowell. The Republican Senate Caucus Committee to recommend a change in the rules in order to pass the elections bill.

14—Blaine will issue a long statement declaring that bribe money did not come out of the House.

15—Two politicians of Delaware county arrested charged with the unlawful use of money for election purposes.

16—Democrats at Washington charge that the census returns have been doctored with intention of passing an apportionment bill at this session of Congress.

17—David McKinney makes information at New Castle against Wallace, Shafer and Downing, the delegates who confessed that they were bribed to vote for McDowell, while a warrant was sworn out against Attorney Wallace, who is alleged to have handled the money. Congressman Kerr, of Clearfield, chosen Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

19—An appeal is made to Delamater to use his influence to end the trouble in Quay's congressional district, which, it is feared, will injure the State ticket. John P. Buchanan, President of the State Farmers' Alliance, nominated for Governor by the Tennessee Democrats. Politicians in various sections of the country alarmed at the Granger movement.

20—The Republican State Committee of Beaver repudiates the nomination of McDowell.

21—General J. Hale Sypher, formerly Republican Congressman from Louisiana, says the proposed election law will be a farce.

22—It is given out that the bolt in Beaver is a plan to assure Dick Quay's election to the Legislature.

24—Butler County Republican Committee repudiates the nomination of McDowell despite his personal appeals. Democrats in Congress ready to open State headquarters at Philadelphia. Southern Farmers' Alliance men to join in the boycott of the North if the elections bill passes.

25—Blaine's friends announce that he will soon again be in the front of the Republican ranks. It is claimed that many of the radical features of the force bill will be eliminated by the Senate. Minnesota Republican Convention opposes the McKinley bill, favors the reciprocity plan and renominates Governor Merriam. John B. Robinson nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Delaware county.

28—The name of Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia, being mentioned for United States Senator.

27—Superintendent Porter denies that Congress is being prolonged to allow the Republicans to pass a new apportionment bill.

30—The Mercer County Republican Committee stand by McDowell. Alexander E. Craig nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twenty-first district. W. Lowdie Irvine takes ground against the election bill.

31—The Prohibitionists, Patrons of Industry and union labor men form a party in Michigan to the alarm of other politicians.

AUGUST.

3—The Lawrence County Republican Committee decide to stand by McDowell. An indignation meeting at Columbus against the election bill.

4—Green county Prohibitionists nominate a full ticket. Democrats make a clean sweep in Alabama. Rogers, of Arkansas, severely denounces Speaker Reed.

6—Resolution adopted by the House asking the Secretary of the Navy for the reasons for the increase of force at Kittery Navy Yard.

7—Joseph Bienkenburg, of Philadelphia, writes letters to Quay and Delamater telling why he will vote for Pattison. The Iowa Democrats name Cleveland for 1892.

9—Prohibitionists of Dauphin score Harrison and Morton on the liquor question.

10—Senator Cameron declares against the election bill. The Republican women hard at work preparing for the campaign. Henry George expected to stump the State for Democrats.

12—First State Conventions of Republicans and Democrats in Wyoming. Democrats of Bedford county nominates a cold water ticket. Kansas colored men hold a convention and choose a candidate for Congress.

13—Quay willing to sacrifice the election bill in order to save the tariff measure. Ohio farmers in convention determine to have a voice in shaping legislation. Delaware Democrats nominate a State ticket and attack the force bill. The Citizen's Alliance supplementary to the Farmer's Alliance formed in Kansas. Prohibitionists of Beaver, and Democrats of Chester nominate county tickets.

14—The Democratic State leaders have a harmonious meeting at Philadelphia to arrange details of the campaign, which is to be formally opened at Reading. California Republicans nominate Col. H. H. Markham for Governor.

15—Lively times in the Republican Senatorial caucus over the force bill. Reed and Boutelle said to be arrayed against Blaine and Hale. Delamater loses the contested election case of Miller versus Elliot, from the Seventh South Carolina district, the Elections Committee denounce the State regulation and registration laws as unconstitutional.

16—Democrats of Nebraska in convention condemn the course of Republicans in Congress. Ex-Senator Emery says he will substantiate his charges against Delamater.

17—Charles S. Wolfe will support Pattison.

18—Senator Edmunds appeals to the President to help them with the force bill. Senator Platt trying to arrange a deal with Tammany. No Prohibition state has been dried.

20—Ex-Senator Emery declines a nomination to Congress, tells why he will vote for Pattison and predicts Delamater's defeat. W. L. Scott declines a nomination, but names the candidate. The Democrats of Beaver nominate W. B. Dunlap for Congress. The State Democratic Society of Pennsylvania issues an appeal to voters urging the need of reform in politics.

21—Major Losch, of Schuylkill county, charges that both the Pennsylvania Senators have acted in bad faith toward himself. Republican State Convention of Wisconsin, after renominating Governor Hoard favor compulsory education. Philadelphia Independent Republicans organize for Pattison. The State Prohibition Convention meets at Harrisburg and Charles S. Wolfe declines the nomination for Governor.

22—C. L. Magee, in a New York interview, says the Federal election bill should and will pass. Pennsylvania Democrats nominate Jackson in the Twenty-fifth district. W. D. Wallace, of New Castle, arrested in connection with the bribery charges. D. F. Deville nominated for Governor by California Democrats. The Republican Senatorial caucus decides that the election bill shall go over until the next session. Charles Miller nominated for Governor by the State Prohibitionists.

23—Robert E. Pattison formally accepts the Democratic nomination. Democratic Senators agree that voting on the tariff bill shall not be delayed unnecessarily.

25—A spirit of revolt growing among the Independents against the candidacy of Delamater. South Carolina Democrats split over the nomination of Tillman. New York's State Trade Assembly putting legislators on record.

26—Quay favors Emery for the succession to Watson's vacant seat. Newton Black retires from the contest in the Twenty-fifth Congressional district.

27—Major McKinley renominated for Congress.

28—Conference of Independent Republicans at Allegheny City and Philadelphia favor a bolt. Delamater movement. Wisconsin Democrats nominate George W. Peck for Governor. Alabama Republicans refuse to indorse Harrison. Ohio Democrats nominate a ticket and adopt a platform.

29—Independent Republicans to stand by all the nominees except Delamater. Michigan Republicans renominate Governor Luce for Governor. Indiana Democratic Convention denounces Harrison and the force bill.

30—Blaine delivers a long speech in Maine devoted mainly to reciprocity. Grosvenor defeated for nomination for Congress in the Twelfth Ohio district.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Delamater scheduled for speeches every day weeks ahead, while results are reported from every section of the State.

3—Arkansas gives double her usual Democratic majority. Butler Republicans call for a new ticket. Democrats of Illinois nominate a State ticket and indorse the Federal election law.

27—Lodge opens the debate in the House on the Federal election bill.

28—Martin Walker, of Philadelphia, predicts that 50,000 Republicans will bolt Delamater's nomination. Stenger to present Pattison's name to the convention. Northern Democratic members of the House enter a formal protest against the election bill and appeal to their constituents.

29—Representative Grant, Republican of North Carolina, declares in the House that Southern elections are fairly conducted. Friends of Pattison and Wallace claim their nomination and Hastings on the back seat.

30—Headquarters of the leading Democratic candidates for Governor opened at Scranton.

OCTOBER.

1—Pattison, in his tour in the western part of the State, greeted by many thousands of people. Congressman Springer renominated by the Democrats at Reading. Delamater starts from Philadelphia on a two weeks' campaigning tour.

2—Edmunds and Hoar want the force bill passed in December. Lincoln Independent Republicans issue an address to the soldiers of the State.

3—The Ohio campaign opened at Canton with a speech by Governor Campbell.

4—The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee running a campaign of speeches. Delamater speaks at Meadville. Republican conferees in the Beaver-Washington Senatorial district fail to nominate, and the rival candidates, Colonel Hawkins and Samuel P. Wilson, will run independently in their respective counties.

5—Governor Campbell to call an extra session of the Ohio Legislature to wipe out the Cincinnati Board of Public Improvements.

6—Many Democrats believe Secretary Windom, of New York, will be a formidable candidate for the Presidency, while Republicans think Depew would be a good man to meet him in battle.

7—The Lincoln Independent Republicans give out a letter, calling upon President Harrison to withdraw the Pennsylvania patronage from Senator Quay.

8—Chairman Kerr proposes to Republican Chairman Andrews to have both party tickets printed alike. Delamater calls Emery a malicious liar. Master Workman Rae predicts 25,000 majority for Pattison.

10—C. S. Wolfe takes the stump for Pattison at Philadelphia. Quay, Cameron, Cooper and Andrews in conference.

11—Some New York Democrats opposed to Cleveland looking out for a new issue, since the settlement of the tariff.

12—Wallace addresses a great Pattison meeting at Philadelphia. Hon. David G. Kelly, candidate of the Prohibition party of Tennessee for Governor, gets into trouble with his conference over his nomination. The Farmers' Alliance swamping everything in Kansas. Harrison and Blaine to help out Major McKinley in his district.

12—Ex-Senator Emery admits that the identity of X, Y and Z has been correctly determined. Kansas temperance people warn the Governor against turning over Leavenworth offices to rebellious liquor men. Census figures give consolation to the Republicans.

14—Hamilton county politicians mad over the Governor's action in calling a special session of the Legislature. Captain John F. Morris, of Meadville, attests the truth of certain statements made by Emery against Delamater.

15—Governor Campbell sends to the Ohio Legislature his message telling why he called the extra session. Quay assumes personal control of the Delamater campaign.

16—Four delegates who confessed to bribery in the McDowell case say that there was no boodle in it. Cameron devoting particular attention to the Legislature.

17—Andrews declares that the charges against Delamater are unworthy of notice. Pattison challenges Delamater to meet him in joint debate. Reed, Alger and McKinley speak in the latter's district.

18—Delamater declines a joint debate with Pattison.

19—Bensel brings out fresh facts to back up his statements of mismanagement of State finances. Ex-Governor Forraker makes his only Pennsylvania speech during the campaign at Erie.

20—Chairman Mapes thinks Pattison's majority will be so big that money cannot wipe it out.

21—Great anxiety at Washington concerning the complexion of the next House. Minister Lincoln does not approve of the use of his father's name by the Independents. The Lower House of the Ohio Legislature refused to receive a message from Governor Campbell. Captain Jacob Creps nominated for Congress in the Twenty-first district by the Democrats.

22—The Ohio Senate passes a bill to wipe out the Cincinnati gang.

25—Governor Campbell secures the enactment of a law which secures to