

18.—Treaty of Frankfort between France and Germany ratified by Assembly.

19.—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrives home after the tour through the world.

20.—Rochfort arrested by Commune.

21.—Shock of earthquake in Ottawa and Toronto.

22.—Terrible fire at Brantford, Ontario; destroying great part of town. Debate in House of Lords on Treaty of Washington. Versailles Troops occupy Paris.

23.—Archbishop Darboy, ten hostages and fifty priests, murdered in prison in Paris.

24.—Queen's Birthday; general holiday throughout Dominion. British Commissioners sails for Europe. Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate. Terrible slaughter in Paris. Fires raging in all parts of the city. Hotel de Ville blown up. Sir John A. Macdonald arrives in Ottawa from Washington.

25.—Tuilleries, Luxembourg and Palais Royal destroyed by insurgents; one-third of Louvre saved.

26.—Jefferson Davis at Atlanta, Georgia, declares that the Southern cause is not crushed, and advises patience. Conflagrations in Paris continue.

27.—Insurgents finally suppressed in Paris. London Fire Brigade enter the city. Fire in coal mine at Pittston, Pennsylvania; a number of lives lost.

30.—Pope issues Encyclical, protesting against Italian guarantee.

31.—Bourbon and Orleans Princes formally unite. Victor Hugo obliged to leave Belgium. Fenian demonstration in Dublin.

JUNE.

3.—Submarine cable completed between Hong Kong and Singapore, giving direct communication between London and China.

4.—Coolie ship on her way from Macco to San Francisco, burned; 500 coolies burned to death.

5.—Flood at New Orleans.

6.—Postal communication in France restored. Trade relations between France and Germany resumed.

8.—Election of Orlean Princes to Assembly declared valid. Emperor of Russia and son visit the Emperor of Germany at Berlin.

9.—Volunteer camp at Niagara.

11.—Admiral Rogers, U. S. navy, storms the Corean Forts.

12.—Debates in the English Parliament on the Washington Treaty. Terrible famine in Persia.

14.—German Parliament closed its session.

16.—Triumphal entry of German army into Berlin. Pope's Jubilee enthusiastically celebrated by Roman Catholics throughout the world.

17.—Ratifications of Treaty of Washington exchanged.

20.—Volunteer camp at Kingston, Ontario. Nutmeg and Macco crops in Bahama Islands destroyed by a hurricane.

21.—Spanish Cortes declare Cuba shall be defended to the last.

26.—Volunteer camp at Laprairie. Twenty-six thousand workmen thrown out of employment at Manchester, England, by burning of cotton mills. Snow storms at Shields, England.

27.—Extensive mining strike in Wales.

JULY.

1.—Dominion Day. Italian Government transferred to Rome.

2.—Elections in Paris. Victor Emanuel enters Rome.

4.—Proclamation of Treaty of Washington by U. S. President.

7.—Pope writes to Thiers his determination to stay in Rome. Great freshets in England. Severe thunder storms about London. Several churches struck by lightning.

9.—Great storm in Ohio and Western New York, injuring fruit trees and crops, destroying buildings, &c.

12.—Great riots in New York and loss of life.

14.—Destructive fire among the shipping in Riga.

15.—New York quiet, Spanish Cortes refuse to sell Cuba to United States.

17.—Chief of Police, Dublin, dies from wounds given by a supposed Fenian. Asiatic cholera appears in Poland. Destructive storm in Ohio and Kentucky. Terrible typhoon in Japan.

20.—Mr. Gladstone announces Issue of Royal Warrant for abolition of purchase in the army.

22.—Presentation of prizes at Wimbledon.

23.—Resignation of Jules Favre. Yellow fever very virulent in Brazil.

25.—Terrible famine in Persia.

28.—Dr. Dollinger re-elected Rector of Munich University. Dreadful steamboat explosion at New York.

31.—Vote of censure against Ministers, for advising issue of Royal Warrant, carried in Lords by large majority.

AUGUST.

1.—Prince of Wales and party arrive in Ireland.

2.—Further instalment of War Indemnity paid to German Government.

4.—Immense shoals of mackerel on Nova Scotia coast.

5.—First claim against U. S. under Treaty of Washington filed with British agent, N.Y.

6.—Terrible riot in Dublin.

7.—Royal party leave Dublin. Court martial for trial of Communists opened at Versailles. Cattle disease breaks out again in Meath, Ireland. C. F. Adams accepts post of arbitrator under Washington Treaty.

9.—Celebration of Scott Centenary at Edinburgh.

10.—Ballot Bill rejected in House of Lords. Emperor of Germany visits Emperor of Austria.

12.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn appointed British arbitrator at Geneva Conference.

13.—Meeting in London to protest against suppression of Dublin meeting.

15.—General celebration of Scott Centenary. Asiatic Cholera appears in London.

16.—Amer. fishing schooner seized in Bay Chaleurs and taken to Quebec. Dangerous bush fires in county of Perth, Ont. Serious illness of Garibaldi.

17.—Vanderbilt, President of Staten Island Ferry Co., committed to jail by the Coroner, N.Y. Opening of telegraphic communication between England and Japan. House of Commons sustain Government in suppression of Dublin meeting. Arbitrator on Alabama Claims appointed by King of Italy.

18.—Cholera spreading in Germany. Spanish Government assent to extradition of Communists. Pope issues a new Encyclical. Numerous strikes among English workmen. Extensive fire in Leicester, England.

20.—Recovery of Garibaldi. Cholera at New York. Indians in Arizona on the wretched path. Irish herring fishery reported very abundant. Famine and pestilence in Persia of the most terrible nature.