

similar action, reaffirming the St. Louis platform and asserting that all its promises had been fulfilled.

In Illinois the republicans held a gubernatorial convention at Peoria on the 8th. The leading candidates for governor were Judge Hanecy and Judge Carter, both of Chicago. Hanecy represented the regular republican machine, while Carter was making a fight for independence within the party. On the first ballot Hanecy had 573½ votes, Carter 359½, and two others, Reeves and Yates, 331½ and 272½ respectively. Yates is a son of ex-Gov. Yates, the war governor. Carter, Hanecy and Yates all fell off on the second ballot, and only Reeves gained; and when the fourth ballot was reached Yates and Reeves were alone in the field. Hanecy's strength was thrown to Yates, who was consequently nominated, the vote being: Yates, 971, and Reeves, 566. The platform indorsed the McKinley administration and instructed the delegates to the national convention to support his renomination. A resolution of sympathy with the Boers was laid upon the table.

From political preparations in America to the municipal elections in France. They were held on the 6th, when more than 400,000 municipal councilors were to be chosen, who in turn are to choose more than 36,000 mayors and 38,000 assistant mayors. As a majority vote is required to elect, some of the elections were left unsettled. They will be determined on the 13th by a second ballot. Parisian interest (and to the outside world that is French interest) centered as usual upon the contest in Paris, where 80 councilors were to be chosen. Seventy seats were contested. The principal contests were between the supporters of the present cabinet and the nationalists, who oppose not only the present cabinet but the present form of government. The army is their fetich. The nationalists were not expected to accomplish much, but they carried eight seats and are in the lead for 11 out of 30 for which second balloting must be held. Five of the seats they gain they take from republicans, and three from radicals. Their success is expected to have a disturbing effect upon national politics; and acting with the royalists and the conservatives they can control the city council. The republican press dis-

covers that Paris is now in the hands of the reactionaries. In the south of France there were general socialist gains.

A short-lived peasant's rebellion is reported from northern Bulgaria, caused by grinding taxation. Pressed by financial difficulties, the ministry brought in a tithing law bearing with special severity upon the agricultural population. For months past peasant meetings have been held, threatening to resist this law if it were not repealed. One conflict occurred a month or more ago at Varna, on the Black sea. The disturbance then spread until, in the neighborhood of Rustchuk, on the Roumanian border, it began last week to assume alarming proportions. Three thousand strong, and armed with scythes, hatchets, pitchforks and logs of wood, the peasants marched on the 3d upon Rustchuk, where there were but two battalions of troops. They disarmed one and used the captured arms against the other. The prefect of the town they cornered and killed by beating out his brains. Fresh troops arrived, however, and on the 4th the peasants were dispersed. The dispatches say that the leaders are being sought out and punished with unexampled severity.

Something akin to this peasant outbreak in Bulgaria are the street car riots in St. Louis. The street railway employes' union presented on the 4th to the president of the corporation that owns all the streets of St. Louis for street car purposes, a demand that the union be recognized and only union members be thereafter employed. The corporation having ignored the demand, a general strike began on the 8th. From the beginning of the day every street car line in the city was tied up. The men were on hand in full force, but not one would handle a car. Every department had struck. Some cars were started by means of non-union help, but mobs stopped them. Women and children who sympathized with the strikers hurled stones at those who tried to handle the cars. Some shooting was done, but only by non-unionists, who fired from cars into crowds. A large number of men were arrested for rioting. At three o'clock all effort to run the cars was abandoned, and the same condition has continued to the hour of writing. Over 4,000 men are involved in the strike. The mayor issued a letter

urging arbitration, and the strikers agreed to submit, but the corporation declined.

NEWS NOTES.

—The American Social Science association began the sessions of its annual congress in Washington on the 7th.

—Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption and is emitting great quantities of lava. The rumbling and roar of the explosions can be heard plainly for miles around.

—Sir Francis Hodgson, English governor of Ashanti, is besieged in Koomassie by the rebellious Ashantis who are in great force. He has called on his government for aid.

—President Kruger opened the Volksraad of the South African republic on the 7th, on the occasion of its first session for 1900. Representatives of several foreign countries were present.

—The Illinois Steel company's plant at Joliet, Ill., part of the Federal steel trust, was closed down, for an indefinite period, on the 7th, by which action more than 2,500 men were thrown out of employment.

—A convention of Irish nationalists is to be held in Dublin June 19th, under the auspices of the United Irish league, at which delegates representative of the whole country will endeavor to determine the nationalist policy.

—The Ohio Single Tax league is to hold its fourth annual conference in Columbus, May 19th and 20th, at the Great Southern hotel. John S. Crosby, of New York, the distinguished single tax orator, will address the conference on the 20th.

—Germany's crown prince, Frederick Wilhelm, the eldest son of the kaiser, became of age (18) on the 6th, and the event was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies in the royal chapel at Berlin. The entire diplomatic corps was in attendance.

—For the ten months ending April 30 the United States treasury report of receipts and expenditures is as follows:

Receipts .....	\$472,387,062 72
Expenditures .....	413,866,973 21

Surplus .....

—The official report of the cash in the United States treasury for April is as follows:

Gold Reserve .....	\$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance .....	146,117,548 26

Total cash balance .....	\$296,117,548 26
On hand June 30 .....	281,380,468 73

Increase since June 30.....\$ 14,737,079 53

—Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary paid a visit to the kaiser in Berlin on the 4th. He was received with the greatest honors and during his visit conferred on Emperor Wil-