

faction. On the 22d the republicans of Vermont nominated their state ticket.

The republican county convention held at Portland, Me., on the 16th, in Speaker Reed's district, passed resolutions advocating the annexation of Hawaii, but in eulogizing eminent republicans omitted all reference to Mr. Reed. The omission was understood to be a rebuke of the speaker for opposing Hawaiian annexation.

The anti-fusion populist members of the populist national committee have issued a call for a national convention to be held at Cincinnati on the 4th of September. They met with the committee at Omaha, and upon its adjournment, dissatisfied with its action or refusal to act regarding fusion, they issued an address condemning all fusion and calling the Cincinnati convention for the purpose of inaugurating, in the language of the call, "a vigorous campaign that will never lag until the democratic party is destroyed, and that which is good in it absorbed into the people's party, and the new party triumphs over the old."

In Europe, too, the political cauldron is boiling. President Faure, of France, found it no easy task to reorganize his ministry after the resignation of Meline and his associates, which was reported last week. He asked M. Ribot—who had led in overthrowing the Meline ministry—to undertake the responsibility, but Ribot declined. M. Sarrien, however, was more confident, and formed the following cabinet: Premier and minister of the interior, M. Sarrien; foreign minister, M. Freycinet; minister of marine, M. Delcasse; minister of war, M. Cavaignac; minister of finance, M. Delombre. None of these men were in the Meline ministry.

The German elections to the reichstag were held on the 16th. They were preceded by what in this country we should call a "hot campaign." There were hundreds of big meetings nightly, and an immense amount of printed matter was distributed. Yet the only exciting issues were raised by the socialists and the agrarians. The programme of the socialists is a republican form of government and the collective ownership of all the improvements of production, natural and artificial. The agrarians are a

new party, representing the landed interest of the agricultural regions of Germany, who seek by various kinds of protective measures, ostensibly for the benefit of farmers, to raise the rent of agricultural land. The election returns have not been fully reported in this country, but sufficient information is at hand to indicate that the agrarians have made a poor showing, and that the socialists have increased their representation. Singer and Liebknecht, socialist leaders, were elected from two of the six Berlin districts, and the other four are to be contested by socialists at a second election, no candidate having received a full majority on the 16th, but the socialists having been one of the two highest. Hamburg elected three socialists, among them being Herr Bebel; and Breslau elected two. So strong has this party now become, that conservatives are proposing to obstruct its further growth by raising the voting age and abolishing the secret ballot.

Dr. Koch, whose name was upon every lip some seven or eight years ago, as the discoverer of the consumptive cure which bears his name, claims to have found the microbe of malaria, and accuses the mosquito of being most active in communicating it. Mosquitoes thrive best in malarial districts, he says, living and breeding upon animal and vegetable decomposition; they become saturated with the poison, and in their bite instil it into the victim.

IN CONGRESS.

Week Ending June 22, 1898.

Senate.

The bill to incorporate an international bank, pursuant to the recommendations of the Pan-American congress, was passed on the 17th—26 to 23. Since then the time of the senate has been devoted to a discussion of the question of Hawaiian annexation; except that a joint resolution was adopted on the 22d authorizing the president to invite England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Mexico and Venezuela to send details of infantry, artillery and cavalry to a military jubilee at Madison garden, New York, on December 2d, 1898, under the auspices of the New York Red Cross society.

House.

A bill amending the war revenue bill in certain details, was to cure de-

facts, was passed on the 16th. On the 20th the general deficiency bill of \$224,000,000 was passed. No other business of general interest was done during the week.

NEWS NOTES.

—Merrill E. Gates has resigned the presidency of Amherst college.

—The Federation of Woman's Clubs of the United States met at Denver on the 21st.

—The National Association of Credit Men, represented by 150 delegates, met at Detroit on the 22d.

—Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones, the English artist, died at London on the 17th. He was 65 years old.

—About 80 per cent. of the fresh water fish dealers of the great American lakes have effected a consolidation, with capital running up into the millions.

—All the coal mines in the Jellico district, covering about 121 square miles in Whittlesey county, Ky., and Campbell county, Tenn., have been sold on a 90 day option to an English syndicate.

—News from San Domingo is contradictory. It is said on one side that the whole country is in arms and the president in flight, and on the other that the president is master of the situation.

—The delegates from Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, assembled at Managua, Nicaragua, to formulate a federal constitution, elected on the 21st Senor Angelo Uriarte, as president of the constitutional assembly.

—The Cuban republic has bought a vessel in New York, 50 feet by 12 in dimensions, which is described by the New York papers as "the Cuban navy." It has a crew of four men, and began its voyage to Cuba on the 22d.

—The Illinois building at the Omaha exposition was dedicated on the 21st, when Gov. Tanner presented it to the exposition authorities. At a banquet in the evening, William J. Bryan responded to the toast, "The Sons of Illinois."

—Ex-President Cleveland delivered the founders' day address at a New Jersey preparatory school at Lawrenceville, on the 21st, his subject being "Good Citizenship." He argued at length in opposition to an imperial policy for the United States.

—The packing house of the King Powder company on the Little Miami river about 30 miles from Cincinnati, was blown up on the 19th. It contained a ton of smokeless powder, and was destroyed as the result of a deliberate plot, supposed to have been concocted by Spanish spies.

—At the launching of the British battleship Albion, on the 21st, at Blackwall, about 250 spectators were submerged by the displacement of an immense mass of water which followed the