

AFRICA.—Continued.

Zanzibar, despatch published in Berlin says that the influx of poor Germans into that region is causing a rapid reduction of wages, and that only mechanics with some capital have a chance of success.—Aug. 27.

Alabama, State elections take place; Democratic victory.—Aug. 5.

Alaska, Mount Bogoslov in eruption on July 3. News reported.—Aug. 25.

Anarchism, Paris, 15 anarchists charged with inciting disorder at Paris on May Day acquitted; three sentenced to one, two and three years' imprisonment respectively.—Aug. 13.

Anarchism, Swiss and French anarchists hold a conference in Savoy.—Aug. 8.

ARABIA.—Mecca, numerous deaths from cholera at.—Aug. 2.

Mecca, 135 deaths from cholera.—Aug. 5.

One hundred deaths the daily average from cholera at Jeddah.—Aug. 8.

One hundred and twenty-six deaths at Jeddah and one hundred and eight at Mecca from cholera.—Aug. 11.

Cholera, number of deaths from, at Mecca and Jeddah, diminishing.—Aug. 21.

ARGENTINA.—Securities drop 2 per cent. on the London Stock Exchange, owing to a general feeling of distrust as to the permanence of peace in the Republic.—Aug. 1.

Buenos Ayres tranquil; the banks re-opened.—Aug. 1.

The Pope instructs the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres during the disorders to use his utmost influence towards the restoration of peace.—Aug. 1.

Great Southern Rosario Ry. torn up in places, and troops despatched to protect workmen repairing the road; traffic suspended; gold premium 250.—Aug. 1.

General Roca and Senor Costa decline to take office in President Celman's cabinet.—Aug. 4.

Bill introduced into the Chamber of Deputies providing for a forced currency; National Bank resumes payment; premium on gold 209 per cent.—Aug. 4.

Foreign and Finance ministers resign.—Aug. 5.

President Celman resigns; Vice-President Pellegrini succeeds him.—Aug. 5.

President Pellegrini threatens to resign.—Aug. 5.

Senate refuse to accept Celman's resignation, and he at first withdraws it, but is compelled by popular clamor to resign.—Aug. 6.

New Ministry appointed under President Pellegrini; Finance, Vicente Fidal Lopez; Interior, Gen. Roca; Foreign Affairs, Eduardo Costa; Education, Gutierrez Lasta; War, Gen. Levalle; public confidence reviving; gold quoted at 125.—Aug. 7.

President Pellegrini congratulated on his accession by the governors of all the provinces in the Argentine Republic.—Aug. 8.

Programme of the new Cabinet presented to the Chamber of Deputies; it includes respect for the constitution, a just administration of the public funds and the development of the national resources.—Aug. 8.

Mass meeting at Buenos Ayres, to rejoice over the fall of the President Celman, attended by sixty thousand people.—Aug. 11.

Ex-President Celman's house attacked by a mob, who threaten to burn it to the ground.—Aug. 12.

Reports that the Provincial Government of Cordova is mobilizing the National guard cause great uneasiness in Buenos Ayres.—Aug. 12.

President Pellegrini telegraphs to a Paris firm that the Republic will make every sacrifice to save and protect its name and credit.—Aug. 13.

Premium on gold 166.—Aug. 14.

Government proposes to put a tax on tobacco; gold at 165.—Aug. 17.

The Governor of Cordova resigns and the Provincial bank closed.—Aug. 19.

Finance Minister Lopez proposes to issue \$60,000,000 of Treasury notes, redeemable in five years, and a loan of \$20,000,000 for the conversion of the paper currency.—Aug. 20.

Senor Lopez, Minister of Finance, and Gen. Lavallee, Minister of War, resign.—Aug. 22.

Reports of the resignations of Senor Lopez and Gen. Lavallee denied.—Aug. 25.

ARMENIA.—Armenians, petition of, seeking admission to Russian church, in reply to, official announcement is made that Russia will heartily welcome the applicants, but that she declines to bind herself to any particular policy in behalf of Armenia.—Aug. 11.

The Sultan agrees to a number of reforms in, involving commercial autonomy and the admission of A. to a share in the administration the vilayets.—Aug. 21.

Conflicts reported between Kurds and Armenians in the Alashgerd district.—Aug. 12.

Panic amongst Christians increasing; hundreds flee to Persia.—Aug. 15.

ARMENIA.—Continued.

Wholesale massacre of Christians at Moosh.—Aug. 20.

Government reported to be arming the Kurds with Martini rifles.—Aug. 21.

Astronomical, Pittsfield, Mass., a meteor bursts over, causing a brilliant illumination.—Aug. 6.

Astronomical, Sydney, C.B., brilliant meteor bursts over.—Aug. 13.

AUSTRALIA.—Federal parliament, movement for, gaining strength.—Aug. 30.

Melbourne in almost total darkness at night owing to the gas-stokers strike; the English Dockers' Union votes £1000 for the strikers in Australia.—Aug. 28.

Melbourne, 40,000 men representing all trades form in procession and parade the streets.—Aug. 31.

Queensland Cabinet resigns, owing to lack of support in Parliament on its budget proposals; Mr. Griffiths, leader of the opposition, forming a new ministry.—Aug. 8.

Queensland, 30 members of the Parliament petition the Crown in favor of the separation of the north part of Queensland from the rest of the colony.—Aug. 15.

Tasmanian Shipping Co. lays up its boats, and many steamers stop-running, owing to the seamen's strike.—Aug. 21.

Complete suspension of the shipping trade at Melbourne caused by a strike, the Marine Officers' Association, Seamen's Union, and Dockmen's Union.—Aug. 12.

A meeting of employers at Melbourne resolves to support the ship-owners against the strikers; strike causes a general paralysis of business.—Aug. 22.

Leading engine foundry in Ballarat closed owing to the want of fuel arising from the strike of miners.—Aug. 28.

Coal trimmers and crane-men at Sydney and Newcastle join the strike.—Aug. 25.

Seamen's Union calls out the crews of the Union S.S. Coy, whose vessels ply between Sydney and N.Z., gas-stokers strike on the ground that the company employs non-Union men.—Aug. 27.

AUSTRIA.—A terrific storm causes great loss of life and property at Trieste; many wrecks on the Adriatic Sea.—Aug. 27.

Choral festival held at Vienna.—Aug. 16.

Corn Fair opened at Vienna.—Aug. 25.

Emperor Francis Joseph arrives at Graz to open the Styrian exhibition.—Aug. 3.

Fire in the village of Puelspolt. Haival, Hungary, destroys 180 houses and immense stores of corn.—Aug. 4.

Fire destroys nearly the whole town of Tokay, Hungary.—Aug. 25.

Fifteen hundred acres of forest land burnt in the vicinity of Carlstad, Croatia.—Aug. 27.

Nine persons injured by the fall of a house at Pesth, Hungary.—Aug. 13.

Hungary, towns of Puspak, Ladama and Halvin partially destroyed by fire; 180 dwellings burnt and eight lives lost.—Aug. 11.

Hungary, the forest of Polaski on fire.—Aug. 28.

Styria ravaged by storm and flood; many persons drowned and much damage done.—Aug. 13.

Terrible railway accident at Boels Station, Tyrol; many people killed.—Aug. 4.

Terrible hailstone destroys the vineyards on the left bank of the Danube and in Southern Moravia.—Aug. 15.

The town of Mikolajowa, in Galicia, destroyed by fire; many lives lost.—Aug. 1.

Azore Islands, protracted drought ruins the crops.—Aug. 8.

Ballooning, Palermo, Sicily; balloonist falls and alights on the roof of the cathedral.—Aug. 1.

Bauernfeld, Edouard de, celebrated Austrian poet, dies.—Aug. 8.

Banks, National Mortgage Bank established in Brazil with a capital of 100,000 centos of reis in gold.—Aug. 3.

Behring Sea, Hon. Wm Macdougall, in an interview, says Mr. Blaine's position on the Behring Sea question is wholly untenable and at variance with the universally accepted doctrine of nations.—Aug. 8.

BELGIUM.—Eight thousand miners strike in the Borinagne district.—Aug. 22.

Socialists hold an immense demonstration at Brussels on behalf of universal suffrage.—Aug. 10.

Strike of coal miners in the Borinagne district spreading; 4,500 more men quit work.—Aug. 25.

Striking miners now number 18,000. One thousand resume work.—Aug. 26.

Waterloo monument erected in Evere cemetery unveiled by the Duke of Cambridge.—Aug. 26.

Bismarck Prince and Count Herbert go to Kissingen.—Aug. 4.

Bismarck Prince receives the freedom of Duisberg, Germany.—Aug. 18.