

**AFRICA.**—Anglo-German agreement in reference to Africa signed at Berlin by Chancellor Von Caprivi and Dr. Krael for Germany and Sir E. B. Malet and Sir Percy Anderson for England.—July 1.

Congo railway rapidly progressing.—July 29.

Congo State, Belgium to loan 25,000,000 francs to; five million at once and two millions every year for ten years, without interest.—July 9.

Congo State, Belgium recruiting hundreds of Soudanese for.—July 23.

Egypt, the agreement for the conversion of the £8,500,000 Daira Sanich loan signed at Paris.—July 4.

Egypt, smallpox ravaging the villages between Mansouray and Zagazig; population being almost decimated.—July 23.

Egypt, Suakim, hurricane sweeps over, and does much damage.—July 26.

Egypt, Suakim, many natives near, dying from famine.—July 28.

Egypt, ravages of the cotton worm increasing in the Nile district.—July 31.

Emin Pasha has severe fighting with Masai and Mgoro; he kills many natives with the Maxim gun.—July 31.

French exploring expedition reported to be being organized.—July 24.

French sphere of influence, London *Daily Telegraph* states that England and France will appoint commissioners to fix the.—July 30.

H. M. S. "Stock," launches at the mouth of the Zambesi River, two stern-wheel gun-boats for service on the Shire River.—July 21.

Mahdi the, reported to be about to make another advance, and summons the Emirs to a council of war.—July 21.

Morocco, expedition sent out by the Sultan, against the Zemmour tribe, completely routs the enemy.—July 21.

Morocco, Arabs fire on a detachment of Spanish cavalry near Melima a Spanish convict settlement, the attacking party shelled from the fortress and several Arabs killed.—July 22.

Morocco, the French Minister to, starts for Rabat on a special mission to the Sultan.—July 25.

Morocco, Melilla, thirty Arabs killed at, in the recent fighting with Spanish troops.—July 26.

Morocco, Moorish Government assures Spain of the prompt punishment of the Melilla raiders.—July 28.

Osman Digna reported to be at Omdurman, and his followers at Tokar; he is said to have lost 400 men by famine and sickness.—July 21.

Peters Dr., telegraphs of his arrival at Usugara.—July 3.

Peters Dr., declares Uganda is entirely secured to German interests.—July 21.

Peters Dr., leaves Zanzibar for Europe.—July 22.

Peters Dr., to receive an appointment in the German Imperial Service in East Africa.—July 28.

Royal Niger Company prohibits the sale or importation of intoxicating liquor into its African territory north of the seventh parallel of latitude.—July 30.

Russia to appoint consuls at all the principal ports on the east coast of Africa, from Cape Town to Zanzibar.—July 7.

Saadani, Missionary Stokes and Bishop Tucker's caravan starts for the interior.—July 25.

Soudan, rumored battle between the Dgoalins and the Bagarras, two native tribes in Darfur.—July 26.

SS. "Reichstag" leaves Hamburg with a full cargo and a number of passengers for German East Africa.—July 23.

Victoria, Nyanza, the Queen gives \$250 to the fund for placing a steamer on.—July 16.

Zanzibar, Admiral Freemantle receives the British naval brigade and the field artillery in the presence of the Sultan.—July 23.

Zanzibar, all foreigners, except Germans, welcome the establishment of a British protectorate.—July 28.

Zanzibar, revolt of natives against present Sultan feared.—July 29.

Zululand, terrible starvation existing in.—July 30.

Arabia, Muscat, many houses demolished and great loss of life in, from a terrific cyclone.—July 9.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—Loan Bill postponed indefinitely by the Government.—July 4.

Cedula Note Bill, providing for the emission of \$100,000,000 notes, 10 per cent. of which shall be redeemed and burnt annually, referred by Congress to the Finance Committee.—July 9.

Panic at Buenos Ayres, gold at a premium of 320.—July 12.

More arrests at Buenos Ayres on the charge of conspiracy.—July 21.

Several army officers arrested for complicity in a plot against the Government.—July 21.

Senor Racedo, War Minister, resigns.—July 25.

President Celman resigns and is succeeded by Vice-President Pellegrini as president.—July 29.

Italian Government forbids emigration to, having received information that the revolutionary movement is likely to continue.—July 30.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**—Continued.

Western Railway sold to an English syndicate.—July 2.

A revolution breaks out at Buenos Ayres; troops in the garrison rebel; desperate fighting; many killed on both sides.—July 26.

Generals Campos and Arredontio, commanding the insurgents, seize the arsenal, barracks and Plaza Lavalle.—July 27.

The navy declares in favor of the revolutionists, and bombards the Government house and President Celman's residence.—July 27.

The Revolutionists compelled to yield through want of cartridges.—July 29.

Revolution reported to be at an end.—July 29.

The Government grants a general amnesty to all persons who took part in the insurrection.—July 29.

President Celman resigns; everything reported quiet at Buenos Ayres.—July 30.

Astronomical, Charlois at Nice discovers a new asteroid of the twelfth magnitude.—July 17.

Australia, New South Wales, Earl of Jersey appointed governor of.—July 28.

**AUSTRIA.**—Archduchess Valerie married to the Archduke Francis Salvator, at Ischl.—July 31.

Danube overflows its banks near Vienna; several bridges destroyed.—July 17.

Gerson & Major, recently seized by brigands near Ismid, released.—July 21.

Hungary, much damage done by floods in; 10 persons drowned.—July 14.

Hungary, parish church, synagogue and 70 houses burnt at Rosenan.—July 18.

Terrific rains fall in, doing great damage.—July 3.

Ballooning, Buffalo, N. Y., Prof. Campbell makes a successful trial of his air-ship.—July 16.

**BANKS.**—American National Bank organized in Boston; capital \$1,000,000.—July 17.

Delta, Pa., Miles National Bank authorized to begin business; capital \$50,000.—July 14.

Englewood, N.J., Citizens' National Bank authorized to begin business; capital \$50,000.—July 11.

Behring Sea, Canadian sealing fleet leaves Victoria, B.C., for.—July 7.

Behring Sea, correspondence concerning between Great Britain and the United States, made public in the U. S. House of Representatives.—July 23.

Behring Sea, British schooner "Ariel" boarded by an officer of the American cutter "Rush," who presented a copy of the President's proclamation to the captain.—July 29.

Belgium, Congo Bill adopted.—July 25.

Belgium, Customs tariffs, conference on the publication of, in different languages, meets at Brussels.—July 1.

Belgium, Congo State Loan Bill introduced into the Chamber of Representatives.—July 9.

Belgium, Government introduces a bill granting an amnesty to soldiers guilty of desertion or other misconduct.—July 9.

Bismarck Prince, declines to contest Kaisers-lantern for the Reichstag.—July 4.

Bismarck Princess, goes to Homburg to take the waters.—July 28.

Bismarck Prince, accompanied by Count Herbert Bismarck, leaves Friedrichsruhe for Schonhausen.—July 29.

Boyle Lord, the missing, arrives in New York and sails for England.—July 24.

Canadian Western Territories, first sod of the Calgary and Edmonton Ry. turned by Hon. Mr. Dewdney.—July 22.

Carnegie Andrew, the Pittsburg millionaire, offers to give \$50,000 to build a free library at Ayr, Scotland.—July 25.

Casati Capt., African traveller, offered a post in the Italian Foreign office, by Premier Crispi.—July 22.

Casati Captain, Italian traveller, promoted to the position of major in recognition of his services in Africa.—July 28.

Casati Captain, to go to England to treat with Lord Salisbury on colonial questions mutually concerning England and Italy.—July 28.

Cedar Keys, Fla., Ex-Mayor Cottrell of, arrested in Lowndes County, Ala.—July 22.

Census, Minneapolis, Minn., warrants issued for five enumerators for complicity in census frauds.—July 22.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**—Contradictory reports from Guatemala and San Salvador; both sides claim victory; Guatemala seizes many cases of rifles shipped aboard the Pacific mail steamer "Colima," for San Salvador.—July 24.

General Ezeta's abdication as president of San Salvador demanded by other States of Central America.—July 21.

General Ezeta, of San Salvador, reported to have defeated the Guatemalans in their own country at Atezintemp Chingo.—July 25.