

avenge the army and its generals for the sufferings they had to endure in silence. This publication he followed on the 10th with another, in which he exhorted the government to take the Dreyfus case from the criminal section of the court and refer it to the 49 magistrates composing the whole court, or to five of the oldest judges. The gist of his accusations seemed from this last publication to be that M. Loew, the president of the criminal section, had conferred with Col. Picquart privately in an anteroom. M. Beaurepaire's resignation was accepted on the 10th by decree of President Faure, and Ballot de Beaufre appointed to the vacancy. On the same day, to remove any taint of suspicion which Beaurepaire's resignation and statements might have created, the minister of justice announced that when the evidence in the Dreyfus case is in, and the arguments begin, M. Mazeau, the first president of the court of cassation, will preside over the criminal section, instead of M. Loew, the president of that section. Meanwhile M. Mazeau has been appointed by the minister of justice to institute an inquiry into M. Beaurepaire's accusations. Another statement was published by Beaurepaire on the 11th in which he set forth further reasons for doubting Loew's impartiality. The situation is regarded in Paris as the most dangerous yet to the republic. Beaurepaire is looked upon as the needed leader of the anti-Semite and military reactionaires, and his public statements are construed as bids for the favor of those factions.

On the 10th a new president of the French chamber of deputies was elected without the disorder in anticipation of which extreme precautions had been taken. The new president is Paul Deschanel. He was elected by a vote of 323 to 187 for M. Brisson, the radical.

Greece is on the eve of an election. The king has dissolved the chamber, and the second ministry of M. Zaimis—that which he appointed upon the resignation of his first ministry, reported in *The Public* of November 12, on page 10—will appeal to the constituencies. M. Delyannis leads the opposition, and is supported by Gen. Smolenski, who was minister of war in the first Zaimis ministry. The election is set for February 20.

The English forces in Egypt have routed the last of the formidable

dervish chiefs in the Soudan. Emil Fedil, the chief alluded to, while crossing the Blue Nile on December 26, was attacked by Col. Lewis and his force dispersed. Col. Lewis lost 27 men killed, and 7 officers and 18 men wounded.

Little effort is any longer made to conceal the purpose of the English to assume sovereign power in the Soudan. At a reception to Soudanese sheiks given on the 5th at Cairo by Lord Kitchener and Viscount Cromer, the British diplomatic agent in Egypt, Lord Cromer, said to them; "For the future you will be governed by the queen and the khedive. The sole representative in the Soudan of the two governments will be the sirdar, in whom both the queen and the khedive have the fullest confidence. No attempt will be made to govern the country from Cairo, still less from London." Then announcing that they must look to the sirdar alone for good government, Lord Cromer promised them perfect religious freedom, and in reply to a shiek's question assured them that the moslem sacred law would be applied. He also declared that taxation would be moderate and just. The *London Times* says of these declarations that "they constitute the plainest assertion of British sovereign rights in the Soudan yet made."

#### NEWS NOTES.

—Lord Curzon formally assumed the governor-generalship (commonly called viceroyalty) of India on the 6th at Calcutta.

—On the 11th the battleships Oregon and Iowa sailed from Callao, Peru, the former for Honolulu and the latter for San Francisco.

—A conference of officers of Wisconsin municipalities was held at Milwaukee on the 6th. It developed a strong sentiment in favor of municipal ownership.

—The president has nominated Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, as ambassador to Russia, and Joseph H. Choate, of New York, as ambassador to Great Britain.

—The various steel and wire interests in the United States have formed a trust to be known as the American Steel and Wire company of New Jersey, with a capital of \$90,000,000—\$40,000,000 preferred, and \$50,000,000 common stock.

—The attorney-general of Illinois is prosecuting for penalties all corporations which neglect to file affidavits showing that they are not parties to

any trust or combination in restraint of trade. The penalty is \$50 a day for each day's neglect.

—The annual meeting of the sugar trust was held on the 11th at Jersey City. A resolution carried to reserve all profits, less dividends declared to date, for working capital, which is understood to mean that the trust intends to kill off all competition by cutting prices so low as to leave no profit.

—Single tax men of Chicago are organizing to support ex-Gov. Altgeld for mayor. Temporary headquarters have been taken in the Unity building, under the management of Walter F. Cooling. The committee responsible for the work consists of Walter F. Cooling, chairman; John Waaze, secretary; George A. Shilling, John Z. White, Franklin H. Wentworth, F. D. Butler, W. H. Maguire, Gustaf Holehr, H. F. Williams, Leon Hornstein, J. McGrath and A. T. Johnson. A public meeting of single taxers favorably interested is called for the 14th at Orpheus Hall, Schiller Building.

#### IN CONGRESS.

Week ending Jan. 11, 1899.

##### Senate.

Mr. Hoar presented a resolution on the 5th requesting the president to communicate the instructions to the commissioners for negotiating the pending treaty with Spain. It went over the day under the rule.

On the 6th Mr. Davis moved to refer Mr. Hoar's resolution to the committee on foreign relations, to which Mr. Hoar objected. The resolution was then adopted in secret session, without reference. Mr. Caffery spoke at length in support of the Vest resolution against a colonial system.

A resolution was submitted on the 7th by Mr. Mason, declaring that the government of the United States will not attempt to govern the people of any other country without the consent of the people themselves, and at his request it was laid upon the table subject to his call. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

Aside from routine business the time of the senate was occupied on the 9th by Mr. Hoar in an address in support of the Vest resolution.

Mr. Mason called up his resolution on the 10th and spoke at length in support of it.

A resolution declaring that any armed action by our government against the Philippines would be an unwarranted act of war on the part of the president, was introduced on the 11th by Mr. Allen; and on the same day Mr. Foraker spoke at length in support of the Spanish treaty. The treaty was reported in executive session by the foreign relations committee, without amendment, and the senate authorized