

all parts of the world. He has imposed taxes on them without their consent. He has deprived them in many cases of trial by jury. He has transported them beyond the seas (to Guam) to be punished for pretended offenses. He has suspended their legislature and declared himself invested with power to legislate for them in all cases whatsoever.

"He has plundered their seas, ravaged their coasts, burnt their towns and destroyed the lives of their people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has excited domestic feuds among them, and brought upon those opposing his attacks, the merciless (Macabebe) savages whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

"A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be a ruler of a free people."

"If seems, your honors, that the curses of Jefferson have come home to roost. I have nothing further to say about the Declaration of Independence.

"I will add one word of advice. The principles of imperial government should be cautiously introduced and applied. While the empire is inevitable, a too sudden and ostentatious proclamation of its maxims and theories may occasion violent reaction, and much turmoil and bloodshed. You and your president should be guided by the example of the great Augustus, who, while making his authority absolute, vied with others in professions of patriotism and republican simplicity. To lay your dying republic to rest without distressing convulsions will require political abilities as consummate as those of Augustus himself."

Here Lord North concluded. The judges gazed helplessly at each other; the bar and audience at the judges. Then all eyes turned toward Lord North. He had vanished and court adjourned. Not one of the statesmen and jurists present will admit that this reappearance of the great prime minister of more than a century ago was an actual occurrence. Many things do occur, however, which

statesmen and jurists fail to see, or seeing deny.

Yet an honorable senator from Illinois who belongs to neither class, and ought occasionally to tell the truth, has admitted that when the readings of the opinions of the court concluded, he felt as though something had happened, he didn't know what.—Geo. W. Shaw, of Geneseo, Ill., in Duluth Evening Herald of July 13.

AN EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE BOER WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MORTALITY.

In the house of lords last night Lord Raglan, parliamentary under-secretary of the war office, gave the mortality for all the refugee camps in South Africa as 63 men, 138 women, 576 children, out of a total of 14,623 men, 24,711 women and 43,075 children.—Chicago Daily News, of July 16.

A LIVING SHIELD.

State of Illinois, County of Cook.—SS.

Ollie Henry, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he is an American citizen, and that he lived in Pretoria, South African Republic, from November, 1895, to March 26, 1901, and that he held the rank of captain in the Boer army with the corps known as the American Scouts;

That he is acquainted with the geographical and military situation in the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, Cape Colony and Natal, in South Africa, and that he believes the British Government have congregated the women and children in reconcentrado camps to act as a living shield for the protection of its army;

That he firmly believes that if the seventy thousand loved ones were removed from the British camps to neutral territory the Boers would have more heart and courage and would be able to take important positions now held by and essential to the British, which they cannot take now without killing their own people;

That he further believes that if these people were removed to neutral territory the Boers would effectually destroy the railroad communication, thereby compelling the British army to withdraw from Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and the interior of South Africa to the seaport towns;

That he further believes that it is owing to these reconcentrado camps

that the Boers do not effectually destroy the railroad communication, as by doing so they would be starving their own loved families.

Deponent further says that he has seen the reconcentrado camp near Pretoria and that it is hard to believe that the reconcentrado camps instituted by the infamous Weyler in Cuba, which so justly aroused the indignation of the people of this country could in any way excel the horror, destitution, sickness and starvation existing in these camps, where, according to recent admissions made in the House of Parliament, out of a total of 82,409 people, 777 died in the month of June.

Deponent further says that he makes this affidavit in the hope of arousing sympathy among the American people to such an extent that out of their well-known generosity and charity they will be induced to raise a fund large enough to provide for the removal of these persons to neutral territory, thereby alleviating their great suffering and giving the men constituting the armies of the respective nations a chance to fight it out among themselves, as men should.

OLLIE HENRY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in Cook County, this twenty-seventh day of July, 1901.

JAMES H. HEALD,  
Notary Public.

(Seal.)

State of Illinois, County of Cook.—SS.

H. C. van Medenbach de Rooy, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he fought with the Boer army until recently, and that he is acquainted with the geographical and military situation in the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, Cape Colony and Natal, in South Africa, and that he believes the British Government have congregated the women and children in reconcentrado camps to act as a living shield for the protection of its army;

That he firmly believes that if the seventy thousand loved ones were removed from the British camps to neutral territory the Boers would have more heart and courage and would be able to attack and take important positions now held by and essential to the British, which they cannot attack now without killing their own people;

That he further believes that if these people were removed to neutral territory the Boers could effectually destroy the railroad communications, thereby compelling the British army to withdraw from Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and the in-