

a very large camp, there were over 133 deaths, including 109 children.

Upon the basis of those facts the resolutions denounce the British for the "out-Weylering of Weyler's regime of Spanish barbarity in Cuba," which, to quote President McKinley, was—

not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

The resolutions consequently call upon the president—

to advise the British government that American public sentiment calls strenuously for the release of these non-combatant prisoners, to the end that they may find refuge in friendly lands where their needs may be relieved, their comfort provided for, and their lives preserved.

The Boers themselves are strengthening the impression that the war in South Africa, a victorious termination of which was celebrated in London a year ago, has revived, with prospects of a different ending. Some indications of this we gave last week at page 376. Further indications are now reported. Though Lord Kitchener tells of two or three British victories, the burden of the news is the other way. For one thing, a Boer commander met a party of Lovatt's scouts, and though prevented by them from crossing the Orange river, he caused them heavy loss, including the death of their lieutenant colonel. The British prisoners captured near Scheepers Nek, which we reported last week, have been released, in accordance with the Boer custom. But the most discouraging news for the British relates to the uprising in Cape Colony, of which there have been indications, in spite of the censorship, for the past two or three months. A Cape Town correspondent of a London paper, the Daily Express, whose letter appeared on the 23d, declares that "the Dutch element in the colony is in revolt, and it is useless to disguise the fact." From Orange river to the sea, he explains, Cape Colony is in a condition of open or incipient rebellion. This is confirmed by advices from Boer circles in Holland to the effect that everything is in readiness for a Dutch uprising in both Cape Colony and Natal. Further confirmation may be found in the fact that the British government, which prorogued the Cape Colony parliament until August 27, so as to make the government free to

resort to martial law, has extended the prorogation to November 20; and also from the fact that the British cruiser Barracouta is on its way to Mossel bay, only about 225 miles east of Cape Town, with reinforcements for the trenches that defend the bay. Lord Kitchener has carried out the threat in his proclamation declaring the war at an end on the 15th, to the extent of permanently banishing from South Africa ten Boer leaders captured since that date.

Meanwhile friends of the Boers in Europe are working to secure peace on the basis of arbitration. The Dutch minister of foreign affairs has forwarded to the members of the administration council of the court of arbitration at The Hague and also to the legations, a copy of the Boer appeal for arbitration, with a notification that he intends to bring the appeal up for consideration at the first meeting of the council. A news dispatch of the 23d from The Hague intimates that the council will declare itself incompetent to deal with the subject; but action by the council has not yet been taken, no day for its meeting having been fixed.

The Filipino cause is less promising than that of the Boers, though pacification is certainly not yet established. Our last reference to this struggle was at page 344. The unsettled conditions at that time are apparently not improved. A mail dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated August 12 and just published, says that—

it is freely predicted that a renewal of guerrilla hostilities is to be expected. Malvar still has enough men to be troublesome. . . . There seems to be little doubt that the Hong-Kong junta is in communication with him and is still holding forth the hope of intervention.

Telegraphic dispatches of the 25th report that all the Filipino forces in the province of South Camarines have surrendered and that the province, therefore, is now pacified. An official report of casualties received at the war department on the 25th summarizes as follows:

Killed: Engagement of August 7—2.
Wounded: Engagements of June 10, 17 and 20 and July 27—8.
Died of disease, drowning and suicide: 30.

NEWS NOTES.

—A federal judge has decided that the anti-trust law of Nebraska is unconstitutional.

—Owing to floods in the Yang Tse valley, China, 10,000,000 persons are reported homeless.

—Simon Sterne, a prominent lawyer and distinguished publicist of New York, died on the 23d at the age of 62.

—The statue of Alfred the Great was unveiled at Manchester on the 20th, Lord Roseberry delivering the oration.

—The czar of Russia, whose arrival in France on the 18th we noted last week, departed on the 21st, after reviewing the French army. He did not go to Paris.

—A committee of the Marquette club, of Chicago, of which Congressman H. S. Boutell is chairman, has been organized to agitate for congressional legislation against "anarchist" doctrines.

—A socialist congress is in session at Lubeck, Germany. Two official stenographers have been assigned by the Prussian government to report the proceedings, for the purpose of making proof of forbidden utterances.

MISCELLANY

THE MENDICANT.

I.

Sakya-Muni, Gautama Buddha, what dost thou proffer of hope or of mirth?

"What shall I do to be saved" from the sorrow, passion and terror, and madness of earth?

What is thy gospel, O prophet of India? What hast thou left to me, child of the sun?

What is the balm for my pain thou hast promised me? What is the crown when the race hath been run?

II.

"What shall I do to be saved?" Thou hast answered it: "Labor not forever, but beg for thy bread;

Live as a mendicant; marry not; mortify flesh; let a life of Nirvana be led.

So shalt thou find in the depth of thy passions, growth of thy spirit, composure and rest,

Passing through indolent days of humanity on to intangible joys of the blest."

III.

Sakya-Muni, Gautama Buddha, bending I heed thee, but find in thy law

Something that baffles me, doubtful consistency.—lo, in the web of thy wisdom a flaw—

Look to it, Gautama, Sakya-Muni, sweet is the bulb, but hollow her egg.

How shall thy gospel suffice for the many? If all men are beggars, from whom shall men beg?

—George Francis Savage Armstrong.

A GOOD CITIZEN.

When attention is called to the manly and able fight being made by the present mayor of Cleveland

against the robbery of the citizens by favored corporations, wonder is expressed that a man of such wealth and business capacity can be willing to give so much of his time to the work of defending the public rights of his fellow citizens. The very expression of the wonderment thus excited is proof of the fact that we have degenerated as a nation and that we need a revival of true citizenship and a better comprehension of its duties. The very fact that men wonder at the labor of Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, for a salary which is no importance to him is of itself alarming proof of the degeneracy of the times. It is indication that we have come to look upon official position as means to personal ends. The simple truth is that Tom L. Johnson stands for a happily growing class in the state. He has convictions as to the real functions of government. He has the courage of those convictions and believes that he can attain the best ideal of American citizenship by so conducting a municipal office as to illustrate them to the world. How far such an ideal is above mere fads for the impossible purification of politics by enlisting men of wealth in the degrading and demoralizing work of alienating public rights and further increasing the power of plutocracy is becoming better understood by men of intelligence.—Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat.

THE DEATH RATE IN THE RECONCENTRATED CAMPS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

At the end of July the total number of people in different camps in the Transvaal was 62,479; of whom some 10,000 were men, over 23,000 women, and over 28,000 children of from one to twelve years of age. The total number of deaths in July was 1,067, of which 860 were children. In the Middelburg camp alone there were 342 deaths, mostly from measles. At Potchefstroom, where there is also a very large camp, there were over 133 deaths, including 109 children.—The Standard, of London, Eng.

The annual death rate among the children in the Transvaal camps is about 370 per 1,000. In less than three years, if the war goes on and the camps remain as deadly to their inmates, everyone of these babies, our prisoners, will be dead. The death rate for men, women and children in these Transvaal camps was at the annual rate of about 210 per 1,000. That is to say, if the present arrangements

were maintained for five years, every Boer inmate of the camps, man, woman and child, would be dead. There is no parallel in history, as far as we know, to this process of extermination, steadily continued month after month, in which the enemy's casualties in the field seem likely to be completely eclipsed by the holocaust of women and infants.—The Manchester Guardian.

AN AMERICAN REMEDY FOR ANARCHY.

Remarks made by Judge Amidon, in the United States court in Minneapolis, prior to granting a motion of adjournment on account of the death of President McKinley, as reported by the press.

The first impulse upon hearing of the terrible crime has been one, apparently, of vengeance; and that spirit seems still to prevail in many minds and many circles. One thing, however, is very certain; and that is that we shall not find a remedy for anarchy in lawlessness. It would be difficult to estimate how much the evil spirit of lynch law found lodgment in the brain of the man who slew the president. It is one of the features of our recent history that makes every patriotic American considerate if not humiliated, that over wide districts of this country there has been a suspension of the ordinary course of justice, and in place of it lynch law has been substituted. Now, lynch law is the very essence of anarchy, and the expressions that we hear in the north now, in the large cities, and that we read in this morning's papers, of laying aside all the ordinary forces of justice and resorting to lynch violence do not speak creditably for the sobriety and reserve judgment of those who share in these sentiments.

If history teaches anything, it teaches that the opinions and beliefs of men, however erroneous or wicked they may appear to be, cannot be cured by the sheriff or jailer, or by criminal punishment. We have the record of 1800 years of persecutions for belief to teach us that belief cannot be changed by violence or by blood. The safety of the country in regard to such matters was voiced by one of the great commoners of England, John Milton, when he said in defense of freedom of speech:

Let truth and error grapple. Who ever knew truth to be worsted in an open fight?

And when we come to deal with the evil that has led to this sad termination, as I said at the outset, our remedy will have to be an American remedy, a remedy consistent with those founda-

mental principles of civil liberty, of freedom of thought and freedom of speech, upon which this government is founded.

We shall not find our remedy in the despotic countries which have given rise to this very class of people who have come here now to trouble us. If drastic measures, if the eternal presence of the police, the dungeon and banishment were a remedy for anarchy, there would be no anarchists in the old world; but we all know that notwithstanding the exceedingly drastic remedies that have obtained there, the class has grown under it.

When we speak of freedom of speech and freedom of thought we, of course, do not mean to justify that speech which incites directly to the commission of crime. That is criminal itself, and ought to be punished. But that is a very different thing from freedom of speech, for example, which consists in criticism of the government. That is a very different thing, I say, which incites directly to the murder and assassination of public officers, from the criticism of governmental measures.

If our laws are insufficient now to deal with such matters, as they seem to be, they will have to be amended or new laws adopted. But those laws, when they are framed, will be laws consistent with the principles of civil liberty upon which our country is founded. We shall find our remedy for anarchy to be an American remedy, and not a foreign remedy. We certainly shall not find it in any method of violence.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH SPECTATOR AT THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

From a Private Letter.

My conclusions, after my day in Canton, are that the people I saw had not been rightly trained in either a noble cultivation of emotion, nor—what is of perhaps less importance, but still, to me, a matter of very great interest—in the artistic expression of the same. For, to refer to the latter first, I do not hold that the democratic necessarily means the plain, the inartistic, the commonplace. To my mind ceremonial and pageant are by no means the monopoly of aristocracy and superstition. Splendor and magnificence, especially in public matters, are perfectly consistent with democracy, so they express democratic principles, and are the outpouring of a catholic spirit. You can see trades processions in Manchester which breathe independence, not to say defiance, from start to finish, which are also most interesting and enjoyable spectacles.