

case of the Arabia (p. 279), to confiscate as contraband of war that part of her American cargo which was consigned to Japanese ports, consisting of 59,000 pounds of flour and the railroad equipment. This constituted less than half the bulk and weight of the cargo, the remainder consisting of 142,500 pounds of flour consigned to Hong-kong. The steamer was released.

The court next took up the case of the British steamer Knight Commander (p. 279), which it adjudged, on the 6th to have been with its cargo a lawful prize. The evidence having shown that the cargo, consisting principally of railway material, was consigned through a Japanese port to Chemulpo, the court inferred that it was designed for use on the military railway under construction from Seoul to the Yalu.

Apropos of these inquiries a diplomatic circular from the American State department to the American ambassadors in Europe, setting forth the position of the United States concerning contraband, has just been made public. It was issued June 10, 1904, and is in form an argumentative protest against the attitude of Russia toward certain classes of merchandise carried in neutral ships in time of war. The classes named are coal, naphtha, alcohol and other fuel. Regarding these the department argues that they should be considered with "provisions and foodstuffs of ordinarily innocent use, but which may become absolutely contraband of war when actually and especially designed for the military or naval forces of the enemy."

At last the British invaders of Thibet (p. 217) have reached Lhasa, the capital. Early in the month they crossed the Brahmaputra river, after which they met no armed opposition, and on the 4th they entered the forbidden city. But the Dalai Lama had fled to a Buddhist monastery in the Himalaya mountains, eighteen miles away, where he has secluded himself. The condition in the city since the invaders arrived is vividly described by a cable dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald of the 8th as follows:

From the moment the British marched

into Lhasa and set foot in streets that for twelve centuries have been hallowed to Buddha, the priests and monks have been in a state of frenzied agitation. The temples are crowded continuously and the city echoes with prayers and supplications. The inhabitants seem subdued and abject, but in view of the fierce fighting that made every mile from the frontier to the forbidden city a battle field, the British leader is taking no chances. He has intrenched his men strongly where they can defend themselves against attack, and is now waiting for the signing of a new commercial treaty—the aim of the expedition. His commission from Lord Curzon contains an order that will keep the troops in the holy city until all differences are settled. It reads: "Remain at Lhasa until you secure a treaty opening Tibetan markets to British merchants."

NEWS NOTES.

—In a railway disaster near Pueblo, Colo., on the 7th, 106 people were killed.

—James T. Lewis, the famous war governor of Wisconsin, died on the 4th. He was 83 years old.

—On the 5th Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate for President, resigned his office as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

—George G. Vest, United States Senator for Missouri from 1879 to 1903, and a member of the Confederate Congress during the Civil War, died at Sweet Springs, Mo., on the 9th at the age of 74.

—Gen. Grant has been transferred to command at New York, and Gen. Funston takes his place at Chicago, the change to be made October 1st. Orders of the war department to this effect were reported on the 6th.

—The convention of the International Typographical Union began its sessions at St. Louis on the 8th. On the 10th a motion that no member should enlist in the militia under penalty of expulsion was voted down.

—At the convention of the American Association of Africans, in session at Milwaukee on the 4th, it was decided to adopt the word "optometry" for the science which treats of the physiology of the function of vision, and "optometrists" for one skilled in that science.

—The monthly statement of the United States treasury department (see p. 248) for July shows on hand July 31, 1904:

Gold reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash.....	154,081,576.63
Total	\$304,081,576.63
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1904.....	319,027,242.39
Decrease	\$14,945,665.76

—The monthly treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal

government (see p. 248) for the month ending July 31, 1904, shows the following:

Receipts:	
Tariff	\$19,482,749.88
Internal revenue.....	20,234,004.88
Miscellaneous	7,068,632.62
	\$46,786,387.38
Expenses:	
Civil and misc.....	\$16,564,168.38
War	18,484,284.60
Navy	12,163,653.73
Indians	957,259.98
Pensions	12,054,380.06
Interest	3,970,368.60
	\$64,194,115.35
Deficit	\$17,407,727.97

PRESS OPINIONS.

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH.

Chicago Record-Herald (Ind. Rep.), Aug. 11.—There is in this production no suggestion of a genius rising to a great opportunity. There is in it nothing of the eloquence of Mr. Bryan, whose sentences would have set the blood of millions to tingling. There is no ringing keynote, no electrifying battle cry, nothing that inspires one with a sense of great accomplishment and of a lofty mission in the speaker's party, and with a spirit of fierce aggression toward the party of the second part—with which issue is joined on a platform that reads much like an agreement. But this is not to imply that the address is contemptible. If we were to sum it up in a word we should say that it was judicial, which is just what one would expect from the speaker's record. . . . What he says of the Philippines is a reaffirmation of the principle of government by the consent of the governed, but it does not work out very differently from the policy announced by the Republicans. . . . The speech closes with the assurance that the Judge will not be a candidate again if he is elected. Mr. Cleveland had some such thought once, and it will be regarded as a boon by the writers of pert paragraphs.

Chicago Examiner (Dem.), Aug. 11.—In the main the candidate follows the platform, which he formally indorses. But it is noticeable that, instead of seeking to outdo the party's declarations of principles in vehemence, he is considerably less emphatic. Take the tariff, for example. The platform speaks of the trust-breeding tariff as a "monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure." It also says: "We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few, and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government, economically administered." Judge Parker betrays none of the denunciatory fervor, but temperately points out that "the present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates, and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people." . . . The platform is quite as warm on the subject of the trusts as on the tariff, but again Judge Parker refrains from reflecting its heat. There is just complaint of the growth of monopoly, he admits, but he is of the cheerful opinion that the trusts present no very formidable problem. . . . This speech plainly presents to the country the issue on which the Presidential campaign is to be fought: Rooseveltism versus Parkerism. Do the people want a government of impulse, experiment and adventure, or a government of law, unwarlike, prudent, conservative? Judge Parker has told the American people the principles and purposes for which he stands. It is for them to decide whether they prefer a peaceful conservatism to the perils of radical Rooseveltism.

Chicago Chronicle (Rep.), Aug. 11.—It is sufficiently evident that Judge Parker gained the Democratic nomination for the