

ratus or an injunction will be applied for.

Crossing over to England we find the people there in the midst of an extraordinary political excitement. It is peculiarly significant of the weariness of the British public with the Boer war, which, officially ended over a year ago when the parliamentary elections were carried upon the strength of the British victory over the Boers, has since been a heavier burden to Great Britain than before. The occasion of this popular demonstration was a speech at Chesterfield on the 16th, by Lord Rosebery, whose relations to British politics can only be described as those of a tory-imperialist Liberal with a record but without a party. In this speech Lord Rosebery outlined and defended the following policy, offering to lead the country in realizing it:

Prosecution of the war, but repeal of Lord Kitchener's proclamation of last September (see p. 298); recognition of Kruger and consideration of proposals for peace offered by the Boers; liberal amnesty for the Boers with civil rights to all taking the oath; liberal appropriation for rebuilding Boer homes and restocking farms; reorganization of the war office; increased efficiency of the navy; a national educational system; energetic inquiry into commerce and industry; new parliamentary election.

The policy outlined above with reference to the war is in conflict not only with that of the ministry, but also with that of the Liberal party, and it is inferred that Rosebery is scheming the organization of a new party.

Meanwhile the British public has been somewhat encouraged by reports from South Africa. It is stated that the Rand mines are to be operated again, that uitlanders in large numbers are about to return to the mining region, and that Lord Kitchener has been meeting with military successes. Regarding the latter statement, Kitchener himself announced on the 15th the capture by Gen. Bruce Hamilton of Viljoen's laager, and on the 17th the capture of Kretzinger, a Boer commander who has figured prominently in connection with the Boer invasion of Cape Colony. It was he who for months evaded seven British columns that were pursuing him in this region. When taken he was suffering severely from wounds.

The British reports for October and November on the reconcentrado

camp, are to the effect that in October the deaths were 3,156 out of 111,879 prisoners, and in November 2,807 out of 118,255 prisoners. The total number of deaths, from June 1 to November 30, is 13,941—at the rate of 253 per 1,000 per year. It is now reported from London that the reconcentrado policy of the British is to be abandoned.

NEWS NOTES.

—Gov. William Gregory, of Rhode Island, died on the 16th at the age of 52.

—Ernest H. Crosby has become one of the editors of "Whim," an unconventional but serious monthly published at Newark, N. J.

—The post office at Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois, has been abolished. In that once flourishing town there are now only five families.

—The annual meeting of the Federation of Labor, in session at Scranton, as stated last week (p. 569), has reelected Samuel Gompers as president.

—President Roosevelt has appointed Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, a street car magnate of Milwaukee, as postmaster general, in place of Charles E. Smith, who has resigned.

—Somewhat lurid reports have come in during the week, of a probable war between Chili and Argentina over a boundary dispute, but there has been no outbreak of hostilities and an amicable adjustment is probable.

—The appointment of P. C. Knox, whose nomination for attorney general of the United States was referred (p. 569) by the senate to the judiciary committee, upon charges preferred by the Anti-Trust league, was confirmed on the 16th by the vote of 43 to 7.

—Roscoe Conkling Bruce, son of the late United States Senator Bruce, and the brilliant Negro student at Harvard, was given the oratorical honors of his class on the 16th by a vote of 269 to 100, the minority candidate being one of the most promising speakers of the university.

—The Norwegian odelsting (one of the houses of parliament of Norway), which has under consideration a new penal code, has decided to abolish capital punishment. Only a small minority voted for its retention. No execution has taken place in Norway for 22 years, and crime is reported as steadily decreasing.

—The Monthly Summary for October, issued by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, contains a comprehensive review, by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau, of the colonial administrations of the world from 1800 to 1900. The work appears

to be thoroughly indexed and in all respects valuable for reference.

—The monthly statement of the treasury department for November shows on hand November 30:

Gold reserve fund.....\$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance..... 167,010,664 94

Total\$317,010,664 94
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1901..... 326,833,124 02

Decrease\$ 9,822,459 08

—A bill to grant the voting right to women is to be introduced into the Ohio legislature during its coming session. It will be backed by a monster petition, secured under the direction of Mrs. Louisa Southworth, of Cleveland, to which over 50,000 signatures have already been appended. Many of the signers are men, Mayor Tom L. Johnson being one of them.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the 11 months ending November 30, 1901, as given by the November treasury sheet, are as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M....	\$1,328,493,371	\$800,424,607	\$528,068,764 exp
G....	52,598,926	49,808,733	2,790,195 exp
S....	50,914,827	28,366,361	22,548,466 exp
	\$1,432,007,126	\$878,599,701	\$553,407,425 exp

—Arrangements are reported between the Ohio Single Tax league (J. B. Vining, secretary, 76 Harriet street, Cleveland) and the Kansas City Australasian Tax Committee, for raising \$500 each, by voluntary subscriptions, for the printing of an edition of 100,000 copies of Senator Bucklin's famous tax report, made to the senate of Colorado, and upon the basis of which the people of that state are to vote next fall upon a constitutional amendment allowing county home rule or local option in taxation.

—Santiago Iglesias, president of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico (part of the American Federation of Labor), was convicted at San Juan on the 11th of organizing a labor association and conspiring to raise the price of labor. He has been sentenced in consequence to imprisonment for three years, four months and eight days. The conspiracy consisted in agreeing to raise wages to correspond to the rise in prices consequent upon the change of currency from Spanish pesos to American dollars.

—The treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the federal government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, shows the following:

Receipts:
Tariff\$104,828,695 93
Internal revenue.. 119,368,403 94
Miscellaneous 13,499,518 38
\$237,697,618 25

Expense:
Civil and misc.....\$47,250,288 69
War 50,638,410 03
Navy 28,775,746 93
Indians 4,458,932 66
Pensions 59,190,430 66
Interest 14,509,879 22
\$204,818,688 19

Surplus\$32,878,930 06