

Methuen was isolated, but fought for three hours. Having suffered a severe wound himself, and his men having exhausted their ammunition, he finally surrendered. He asserts that most of the Boers wore British khaki uniforms, and that many also wore British badges, so that they were undistinguishable from British troops even at close quarters.

Field Marshal Wolseley having suddenly gone to South Africa after the Methuen disaster, it was rumored in London on the 14th that he had gone under special orders from the king, which was regarded as a rebuff to the prime minister; but the rumors have been denied, and the question remains whether he has gone to South Africa in an important but mysterious official capacity or only as a private traveler.

The subject of the war came up in the British House of Lords on the 17th when a criticism of martial law in Cape Colony drew out from Lord Salisbury the explanation that armed resistance in Cape Colony is such as to make martial law necessary. In the House of Commons a motion by the Liberal leader, Campbell-Bannerman, for an investigation of British army scandals, made on the same day, was defeated on the 18th, the war secretary having declared that while the ministry did not fear an investigation, the proposed inquiry would be so vast and far-reaching that British operations in all parts of the world would be paralyzed.

In the United States the British reconcentrado camps have been subjected to further discussion in Congress (see p. 775) in connection with the refusal of the administration to apply for British permits to enable the Rev. Hiram W. Thomas and his wife to go into the camps for the purpose of offering the relief provided for by the Gov. Yates fund. The question of recognizing the Boer republics is also agitating Congress, a paper signed by 90 members calling a Democratic caucus for the 19th to take party action on the subject, having been presented to the caucus chairman, such a caucus was held on that date. It adopted resolutions (1) calling for an expression by Congress of sympathy with the Boers; (2) calling for an amicable appeal by Congress to the British government to accept overtures of peace; (3) demanding prompt reports by the congress-

sional committees on resolutions bearing on the subject. It is believed that Mr. Bryan, who was in Washington last week, approved active measures in this direction by his party friends. On his return from Washington, while stopping at Chicago to attend the funeral of the late Gov. Altgeld, Mr. Bryan spoke at a meeting called in honor of the visiting Boer envoys. He was earnest in his advocacy of the Boer cause, deplored the refusal of our officials to interfere with the British breach of neutrality at New Orleans, and expressed his hope that Congress would invite Paul Kruger to visit this country.

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, whose sudden death at the close of a pro-Boer speech at Joliet, Ill., we announced at page 775, was buried in Graceland cemetery, Chicago, on the 16th. Private funeral services had been conducted at his home on the 14th, addresses being made by Jane Addams, Clarence S. Darrow, and the Rev. Frank Crane of the People's church. On the 15th the body was borne to the public library building, in the large marble-lined corridor of which it lay in state for 24 hours, imbedded in flowers. From 40,000 to 50,000 people passed by the open coffin, and on Sunday morning it was carried to the grave. William Jennings Bryan spoke briefly at the library building before the long civic procession moved, and at the open grave eulogies were delivered by Mr. Bryan, Charles A. Towne and Joseph W. Errant. There was no military display. Gov. Yates, who, with his staff, escorted the body both from the house and to the cemetery, had offered to call out the militia in full uniform in honor of the dead ex-governor, but at the urgent request of Altgeld's closer friends refrained from doing so. He himself attended simply as the civil chief magistrate of the State. Along the whole line of march thousands who had come to honor the occasion lined the streets on either side; while a Negro pall bearer occupied one of the six chief places of honor at the funeral of this great Democrat, and organizations of working women marched in the funeral column. For a distance of two miles or more the procession moved on foot, Mr. Bryan walking as an honorary pall bearer close behind the hearse, escorted by Judge E. F. Dunne, while Gov. Yates and his official attendants walked immediately

after the line of honorary pall bearers. A memorial meeting is to be held at the Chicago Auditorium on the 20th of April.

The final act of the city council of Cleveland on the 3-cent fare measure, described last week, took place as predicted on the 17th. By a vote of 20 to 2, the franchise was granted, the new company having obtained the necessary number of frontage consents for about 20 miles of double track. The work of construction, the mayor declares, is to begin immediately.

Further proceedings for the repeal in Colorado of the Bucklin taxation amendment (p. 776) were taken in the lower house of the legislature, notwithstanding the expectation noted last week that the matter had in effect been indefinitely postponed. All revenue legislation pending in the House was suddenly disposed of on the 7th, whereupon this repeal measure came up. The first battle was over the majority and minority reports of the committee on constitutional amendments, the former recommending the repeal, with the proviso that upon passing second reading the repeal be referred to the Supreme Court for its judicial opinion. The motion to adopt this report was carried by a vote of 33 to 26. Thus encouraged the repealers tried to force the bill through, but they were defeated on the 14th on a motion to strike out the enacting clause. The circumstances were exciting. While the vote was proceeding monotonously, Representative Whitelaw's name was called. He had always been opposed to the Bucklin amendment, and as he rose to explain his vote, the assembly became oppressively silent. His explanation raised it to a high pitch of excitement. Said he:

Mr. Speaker: I am against this Bucklin bill, but I am also a representative of my people. From the hearthstones of nearly every hut on the mountain sides of my district, from the dwellers of every hamlet in my county, and from every walk of life among my constituency, has come an appeal to me to submit this question to them. I shall therefore hearken to their call and dutifully obey the mandates of those who have honored me with their suffrages. Mr. Speaker, I vote aye to kill the repeal bill.

But still the vote stood 31 to 29 in favor of the repeal. Then Representative Davidson changed his vote, making a tie, and both sides were

frantic until Representative Fall broke the tie by changing his vote to the Bucklin column, making it 31 to 29, thus killing the last repeal bill. One more was added to this majority by a member who changed in order to move a reconsideration; but the motion to reconsider was at once tabled, and the bitter legislative fight came to an end with Bucklin victorious.

The net effect of this fight has been to bring the Bucklin amendment under discussion in the papers and debating clubs all over Colorado. Such danger as the amendment was in before the people from their apathy, is therefore regarded now as having been removed. An active popular campaign for the amendment has begun. The effective cause of the final defeat of the repeal bill in the House is said to have been a threat of the labor organizations to nominate Bucklin for governor if the repeal bill carried, a movement which would have swamped the Democratic party in the state.

NEWS NOTES.

—Prince Henry arrived in Germany from the United States (p. 777) on the 18th.

—Frank P. Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has been offered the position of commissioner of immigration as successor to Terence V. Powderly.

—The ship subsidy bill was passed by the Senate on the 17th by a vote of 42 to 31, six Republicans—Allison, Dooliver, Spooner, Quarles, Proctor and Dillingham—voting against it.

—The British consul at New Orleans appealed on the 18th to the mayor and chief of police for protection. He declared his life and property in danger from Boers and Boer sympathizers.

—The chamber of deputies of France adopted on the 18th, by a vote of 208 to 237, a resolution, accepted by the government, which extends the duration of future legislatures from four years to six.

—The cabinet of Spain resigned on the 1th, and the premier, Sagasta, declined the request of the Queen Regent to undertake the responsibility of forming a new one. Since then a new cabinet has been organized.

—Over 500 returned emigrants, disappointed with life in the United States, passed through Berlin on the 18th on their way to their old homes in Posen, the provinces of East and West Prussia, and Russia and Austria.

—By a vote of 56 to 38 the lower house of the Iowa legislature has

adopted the committee report (p. 762) recommending indefinite postponement of the woman suffrage amendment which had been passed by the senate.

—The supreme court of Missouri decided on the 19th that an injunction cannot issue in that state against a labor boycott, because the constitution guarantees freedom of speech and publication, subject only to being held responsible for its misuse.

—A tourist car carrying 18 insane men under the guard of a detachment of 105 soldiers rolled into the Omaha depot on the 16th. The lunatics were American soldiers who had gone violently crazy under the hardships and vices attendant upon military service in the Philippines.

—The committee on foreign affairs of the lower house of Congress was reported on the 13th as having by a vote of 7 to 6 decided to report against extending the present Chinese exclusion law and in favor of recommending the rigid exclusion bill proposed by the Pacific coast senators and representatives.

—At a Republican congressional conference on the 18th, the beet sugar interests were defeated 85 to 31 on the Cuban reciprocity question, it being decided to reduce tariff rates on Cuban sugar 20 per cent. A bill to that effect was introduced in the House on the 19th by the chairman of the ways and means committee.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the eight months ending February 28, 1902, as given by the February treasury sheet, are as follows (M. standing for merchandise, G. for gold and S. for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M	\$974,182,400	\$693,368,077	\$380,816,323 exp
G	38,883,675	41,924,590	3,040,915 imp
S	36,662,649	20,124,790	15,527,759 exp
	\$1,048,738,624	\$655,415,457	\$393,303,167 exp

PRESS OPINIONS.

JOHN P. ALTGELD.
Daily Ledger, Tacoma (Rep.), March 13.—He espoused the cause that seemed to him to be just, and went into advocacy of it with fiery impetuosity.

St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette-Herald (Ind.), March 15.—While he was an extremist and a revolutionist in his instincts, he was humane and not destructive.

Washington Post (not classifiable), March 13.—Undoubtedly one of the most forceful orators of the country, his words were calculated to convince the unthinking and easily persuaded.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), March 13.—It is only fair to acknowledge that his later utterances have been marked by less acerbity than the spirit that characterized his first acts and speeches.

Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.), March 14.—His early struggles and the unswerving fidelity with which he stood by his sometimes questionable ideals entitle his memory to a degree of respect.

Johnstown Democrat (Dem.), March 14.—That was a glorious death of Altgeld. It was dramatic. Just as the Boers had their

wondrous victory, Altgeld could stand up and lash the whole crowd and then die.

Wilmington (Del.) Justice.—Hon. John P. Altgeld, another of the few real statesmen, died in the harness a few hours after delivering a brilliant speech at a Pro-Boer meeting.

Pendleton (Ore.) East Oregonian (Dem.), March 14.—Altgeld dead will be tendered greater justice than Altgeld alive. He will be accorded a place among the great lovers of democracy.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.), March 13.—He was demagogical, malignant and anarchistic. . . . If Mr. Altgeld rendered any real service to the State of Illinois as Governor it is not recalled.

The Broad Axe (Chicago. Negro), March 15.—He was thoroughly honest in all things, was plain and simple in his habits and loved his home and family. He was devoid of personal vanity and was thoroughly democratic.

Minneapolis Times (Ind.), March 13.—Gov. Altgeld was a man of fine abilities and great energy; but a cynical and somewhat pessimistic turn of mind caused him to fall short of the heights he might have attained.

Providence (R. I.) Journal (Ind.), March 13.—There can be little question that in politics Mr. Altgeld laid his virtues one side. . . . He was a dangerous man in many ways, but personally he had his strong virtues.

Salt Lake Tribune (Rep.), March 15.—He was a man of great powers of intellect, but not of corresponding powers of candor and conscience. . . . He was a natural demagogue, and lacked but little of being a dangerous one.

N. Y. Journal (Dem.), March 13.—He snapped his fingers at the rancor of his enemies, defied public opinion when it ran counter to his beliefs and lived a life of perpetual battle with what he considered the powers of evil.

Butte (Mont.) Journal (local), March 15.—Gov. Altgeld died as he had lived, pleading the cause of the oppressed and the lowly. He was a simple man. He had a heart as tender as a child. His judgment was founded on rigid regard for truth and honesty.

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald (Dem.), March 12.—He was traduced and maligned by his political enemies for the pardon of the alleged Haymarket anarchists, although upon the facts and the evidence presented he could not have done otherwise.

Denver Post (Ind.), March 12.—By ultra-conservatism and financial magnates he was regarded as a dangerous man. From the point of view of class distinctions, he certainly was. He was wholly, and we believe unselfishly, the champion of the masses.

Dunlop's (Chicago) Saturday Night Dispatch (Ind.), March 15.—Taking the savor of his life's salt into consideration at its genuine worth, what man would not prefer to go down into the dark valley as John P. Altgeld did rather than as a great captain of industry?

Cleveland Citizen (socialist), March 15.—He was feared because of his wonderful ability and unswerving sympathy for the exploited, and we predict that the rising generation will learn to revere his name and place it in the same category with that of John Brown or Lincoln.

Buffalo Enquirer (Ind.), March 12.—His popularity was of a kind that seemed to grow throughout the country. He has not lived in vain. He will go into history as one of the great tribunes of the common people, the courageous friend of humanity, willing to suffer and die for the truth.

Oregonian (Portland. Rep.), March 13.—He was an intellectual man, a studious man, a well-trained lawyer, but he was a dangerous man because there was a bee of radical socialism closely approaching anarchism always buzzing in his bonnet.