

enlisted, heart and soul, in this great cause. We know he has the high courage of his convictions. His triumph is necessary if we are to hand down to our children and our children's children a government founded in the wisdom of the fathers, maintained by the blood and treasure of its citizens, and perpetuated as a priceless heritage. Impelled by these considerations, your national committee has determined that its duty in this hour is to indorse Adlai E. Stevenson as our candidate for vice president, in order that the opposition to the gold standard, trusts and monopolies, imperialism and all its attendant evils may concentrate its votes at the danger point and accomplish the triumph of those principles so dear to us. It is but simple justice to say that in taking this action we are following the advice of our distinguished leader, Charles A. Towne.

The first democratic ratification meetings of the campaign were held at Lincoln, on the 10th. One, held in the afternoon by the populists and free silver republicans jointly, was addressed by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Towne and Gen. Weaver; the other, held at night by the democrats, was addressed by Bryan, Towne, Stevenson and Webster Davis.

Turning from party politics to the world's politics, in which the United States has become a factor, the complications in China are first confronted. The situation there is as much a news puzzle as ever. But little that is authentic can be added to the report of last week, in which we told of the probable desperate circumstances of the foreign colony in Peking and the refusal of the viceroys of the southern and central provinces to recognize the usurper Tuan. The American consul general at Shanghai reported on the 7th that the legations and foreigners were safe on the 3d, when a runner to Shanghai had left Peking. The dispatch, though its trustworthiness depends upon the veracity of the runner, was somewhat reassuring. It was followed on the 8th by one to the effect that Prince Ching, the former president of the tsung-li-yamen, or foreign office, had, with 10,000 followers, started a counter revolution in Peking against the Tuan faction, and that he was protecting the legations from attack. This report, which emanated from Sheng, the director general of telegraphs at Shanghai, has been partially confirmed by the English Admiral Bruce, who notified his government that he had grounds for believ-

ing the Sheng dispatch to be trustworthy.

A Chinese imperial decree of June 26 was presented on the 11th to the foreign offices of the respective powers by the Chinese ambassadors and ministers. It explains the domestic outbreak and the efforts to suppress it, gives assurance of the safety of the legations, and charges the war with the powers to their unprovoked attack of June 20 upon the Chinese forts at Taku. When the Chinese minister at Washington delivered this decree to Secretary Hay, Mr. Hay referred to the possibility of communication with Peking, to which its receipt bore witness, and demanded that the Chinese government put the American government in immediate communication with the American minister at Peking.

Fighting at Tientsin, which appears to have been going on since the return of Admiral Seymour from his Peking expedition (see page 199), June 27th, has been of the fiercest description. During the past two weeks the Chinese, who have been receiving reinforcements at an alarming rate, have furnished the allies a great surprise by their dogged persistence and aggressiveness, as well as by their effective use of modern arms and artillery, with which they seem well equipped. Though sustaining heavy losses and numerous repulses, they have succeeded in cutting off communication with Taku by land and in making the investment an exceedingly close and harassing one. The latest reports from Tientsin tell of the safe removal of all women and noncombatants to Taku on the 4th, and the retaking of the native quarter by the Chinese after terrific fighting on the 5th, 6th and 7th. These reports tell also of the vigorous bombardment on the 8th and 9th of the foreign quarters by the well-served Krupps of the Chinese. The allied garrison in Tientsin, whose casualty list on the 2d amounted to more than 600, though hard pressed and somewhat short of provisions, are said to be in no serious danger, owing to the reinforcements rapidly arriving at Taku. Among these is the Ninth United States infantry, from Manila, which arrived on the 9th.

Although the allied powers refuse to recognize a state of war in China, and regard the present affair as a do-

mestic uprising against the lawful Chinese government, they are making elaborate preparations to mobilize a huge force at Taku preparatory to marching on Peking. Japan has been given full authority by other powers to send immediately an army large enough to control the situation until the other powers can complete their preparations, and has accordingly dispatched 15,000 troops and arranged to transport 50,000 more. All the European powers expect to be represented by large quotas at Taku before August 15. The United States has made preparations to send out 6,000 regulars, to be drawn from Cuba and garrisons in this country as fast as transport service can be secured. In addition to these another regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery are to leave Manila for Taku at once.

The complications of the United States with European powers in China serve to emphasize the fact that the American war in the Philippines is still far from ended. In the scouting in Luzon during the week ending on the 8th 11 American soldiers were killed and 16 wounded. Submissions to the amnesty proclamation are said to be coming in slowly.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to July 12, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900. see page 91)	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900.	31
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900	138
Total deaths since July 1, 1898.	2,016
Wounded	2,190

Total casualties since July, 1898.	4,206
Total casualties reported last week	4,148
Total deaths reported last week.	1,969

Great Britain's war in South Africa, like the American war in the Philippines, still holds out, notwithstanding the expectations noted last week (pages 199-200) that Lord Roberts's enveloping movement, described the week before at page 185, would soon subdue the Boers. The British casualties from June 5 to July 5, were 3,000, of which number 1,200 were deaths; and several engagements are reported from that part of the Orange