

rate his property interests into a limited liability company, as the basis for some scheme in Napoleonic finance, of the nature of a trust with watered stock, he came in conflict with the Newfoundland ministry, which, under the premiership of Robert Bond, refused this further concession to his already enormous power. That conflict made the issue at the recent election. Reid brought all his influence to bear to prevent the return of the Bond party, nominating his own lawyers and other hired men for office, and misusing his railway and telegraph service to help them and hinder their opponents. But his party was defeated, and Mr. Bond was reelected by the most pronounced vote of confidence ever cast for a premier in the island. The new legislature is almost a unit against Reid. This disposes of Reid in politics for the present, but it would be remarkable if the owner of a country, should he be allowed to continue to own it, did not in time bring even its politics under his control.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to ascertain the effect of the American elections upon the war in the Philippines. The result was reported on the 11th to have been received quietly at Manila however, no noticeable change in Filipino sentiment having been observed. Several minor military engagements had occurred during the preceding week, with an American loss of ten wounded and four killed.

On the 10th the department at Washington gave out Gen. MacArthur's report, evidently received during the presidential campaign but withheld until after election, in which MacArthur predicts that in the Philippines "for many years to come the necessity of a large military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion." He attributes this necessity to the fact that in the island there are "several millions of sensitive and credulous people, without allegiance to any existing institutions, but animated by certain inchoate ideas and aspirations, which, by some unfortunate perversion of thought, they conceive to be threatened by America;" and he accounts for their unity of sentiment by reference to the probability that "the adhesive principle comes from ethnological homogeneity which induces men to respond for a time to the appeals of consanguinous leader-

ship, even when such action is opposed to their own interest and convictions of expediency." All which is a pedantically obscure mode of explaining that the Filipinos are bound together by ties of race against an alien invader, and that they subordinate selfish interests to patriotic ideals. Gen. MacArthur makes this clear when he says that "the people seem to be actuated by the idea that in all doubtful matters of politics or war men are never nearer right than when going with their own kith and kin, regardless of consequences."

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to November 14, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91)	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900. .	105
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900	522
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Total deaths since July 1, 1898..	2,474
Wounded	2,332
Captured	10
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Total casualties since July 1, 1898..	4,816
Total casualties reported last week	4,776
Total deaths reported last week...	2,445

One of the outcomes of the American policy regarding the Philippines is the Spanish-American congress now in session at Madrid. A preliminary step in the direction of uniting the Spanish republics of America with Spain in an alliance against the imperial encroachments of the English-speaking nations, it was inspired by fears that the ambition of the United States for conquest, as indicated by her Puerto Rican, Philippine and Cuban policies, may reach out to the South American continent. The congress assembled at Madrid on the 10th with 30 representatives from this side of the Atlantic in attendance. All the Spanish republics in America, as well as Spain and Portugal, are to be represented, and hopes of a Latin alliance are indulged. Secret sessions began on the 12th, when the whole six sections into which the congress is divided, held protracted meetings. In the arbitration section a motion for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes between Spain and the Spanish republics in America was adopted.

In the Transvaal there has been excessive guerrilla fighting between the Boers and the British at several points for several days. The British are always victorious, according to the reports, but they evidently feel the effects of the harassing tactics of the Boers. Gen. De Wet, the Boer commandant, is reported as having been wounded. While the Transvaal Boers keep up their desultory warfare, their president, Kruger, is on his way to Europe in the hope, even at this late hour, of securing European intervention in behalf of the independence of the republics. The Gelderland, which carries him, reached Port Said, on the Suez canal, on the 12th, and he is expected to land at Marseilles by the 17th or 18th.

Turning now to China, we are advised that a joint note has been agreed upon by the representatives at Peking of the allied powers, for submission to China as the basis for a preliminary treaty. This note demands—

- (1) the erection of a monument to the murdered German ambassador, Von Ketteler, on the site of his assassination, and an apology through an imperial prince personally to the German emperor;
- (2) the infliction by China of the death penalty upon 11 enumerated Chinese princes and officials;
- (3) the dismissal and punishment of all Chinese officials who fail in future to prevent anti-foreign outrages;
- (4) the payment of indemnities to states, corporations and individuals for losses in the recent uprising;
- (5) the abolition of the tsu-li-yamen, or foreign commission, and the substitution of a foreign minister;
- (6) the removal of the forts at Taku, as well as other forts on the coast of Pichili; the prohibition of the importation of arms, and the establishment of a permanent system of foreign guards at the legations and between Peking and the sea;
- (7) the posting for two years of an imperial proclamation throughout the empire for the suppression of Boxers.

Pending these negotiations the allied powers, under the command of the German field marshal, Count von Waldersee, have set up a military tribunal for the trial of Chinese officials charged with responsibility for Boxer assaults upon foreigners. Pursuant to the sentence of this tribunal, four leading officials of Pao-ting-fu were shot on the 5th. One of the four was Ting Yang, acting viceroy of Pichili. Another was Gen. Kusi Hing. After execution they were decapitated and their heads were exposed on poles as a warning to the

populace. We are glad to be able to add that the Americans took no part in these international lynchings. Apprehensions on the part of the Chinese government have been justly excited by them, and it has officially expressed surprise and regret at this action of the allies during peace negotiations, and fears of its disturbing effect at a critical time upon the Chinese people.

NEWS NOTES.

—The German reichstag reassembled on the 14th.

—R. G. Dun, head of the great mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., died in New York on the 10th. He was 74 years old.

—The thirty-fourth annual session of the national grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was opened at Washington on the 14th.

—The National Civic Federation has called a conference of employers and labor leaders to meet at Chicago, December 17 and 18, to discuss plans for conciliation and arbitration.

—The American Steel and Wire company has obtained control of the American Steamship company, which operates a fleet of the largest ore freighters on the great lakes. Ten of its ships have a capacity of more than 5,000 tons each.

—The military department of Puerto Rico was abolished by a war department order of the 9th. One native regiment of 850 men and three battalions of United States regulars will remain in the island, attached to the department of the east.

—Henry Villard, the well-known railroad financier, died suddenly at his home at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on the 13th, from an attack of apoplexy. Mr. Villard, who was formerly a newspaper man, owned a controlling interest in the Nation at the time of his death. He was 66 years old.

—A new contrivance in the automobile line is a slot machine, now on exhibition at the New York automobile show, which automatically charges the storage batteries of automobiles, the open sesame, however, being a quarter instead of the customary penny.

—Several English lacemakers whose transportation from Europe to America was paid by Dr. John A. Dowie, of Zion fame, have been detained at Philadelphia by immigration officials for violation of the alien contract labor law. Dowie claims exemption for them on the ground that they came to establish a new industry.

—Two Atlantic steamship companies and one Pacific have been merged into a single company. The combining companies are the Red Star, which operates a fleet of

steamers between New York, Philadelphia and Antwerp; the Pacific Mail, which runs a fleet between San Francisco and Yokohama, Japan; and the Atlantic Transportation company.

—Marcus Daly, of Montana, commonly known as the "copper king," died in New York on the 12th from heart disease, aged 58 years. Daly was president of the Amalgamated Copper company, "the copper trust," and was reported to be worth \$30,000,000. With his death is ended the famous Daly-Clark feud, which has kept Montana politics in a turmoil for the past ten years.

—Prof. Edward A. Ross, head of the department of economics at Leland Stanford university, has been compelled to resign, by order of Mrs. Stanford, because of his views in opposition to coolie immigration and in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities. Mrs. Stanford, who is the widow of the university's founder, is a large employer of Chinese and Japanese labor and is deeply interested in street car lines.

—Paris closed the gates of her immense exposition at midnight on the 12th in a blaze of glory. Though not the success its projectors intended, and while outdone architecturally by the Columbian exposition of 1893, the fair brought together the largest and most diversified collection of exhibits ever made. The attendance, which was prejudicially affected by a British boycott, was nevertheless in excess of 50,000,000, or nearly twice that of the fair of 1889. Among foreign nations, the Germans and Americans took the most prominent part.

MISCELLANY

THE FULL DINNER PAIL.

For The Public.

Here's to the nation! Here's to its people!
Here's to its Ruler! May IT never fail.
This is its motto—this is its mission—
Its highest ambition: A full dinner pail.

Preach not of human rights; prate not of honor;

Justice and virtue no longer prevail.
Sink to oblivion all that is noblest;
Take them—but leave us a full dinner pail.

Speak not of liberty won by the fathers.
Nor of the future wrongs we entail;
If but the present lend an existence—
If it but offer a full dinner pail.

Greed of a nation! Greed of a people!
Weighed in the balance with Right, they shall fall.

Selfish of heart, and selfish of purpose—
Selling themselves for a full dinner pail.

Leave it unwritten; never record it;
Bury forever the sorrowful tale—
Of a great people that took for its idol,
Bowed down and worshiped, a full dinner pail.

Lost to all honor, betraying a brother,
Lowering themselves in humanity's scale!

God, who last judges, will not take for answer:

"This thing we did for a full dinner pail!"
AMY DUDLEY.

THE SINGLE TAX.

An Essay on the Single Tax in 50 Words.

All men have equal right to life.
Life depends absolutely upon land.
Therefore all have equal right to land.

Some must occupy more valuable land than others.

Equal right demands that landholders pay the yearly value of land into a common fund for common purposes.
This is the single tax.

SAMUEL BRAZIER.

AN OBITUARY.

For The Public.

Notices Under This Head Two Dollars Per Line.

DIED.—Uncle Sam, of the United States, died November 6, 1900. Uncle Sam was born July 4, 1776, and was therefore 124 years, 4 months and 2 days old. Uncle's most intimate friends have noted his failing health ever since 1873, but no one expected the end to come so sudden. Charges are made, and apparently on good evidence, that his doctors have been administering poison continually for the last three years. Uncle will be missed by all who ever made his acquaintance.

In the United States about 35,000,000 people mourn his death, while about the same number rejoice that he is gone; the other 7,000,000 don't appear to care one way or the other.

Two of Uncle's sons were unjustly executed in South Africa lately, but the old gentleman was too weak to render any assistance. The dastardly attempt to assassinate the youngest son, Filipino, was a terrible blow to the old gentleman, and probably hastened the end more than anything else.
N.

THE RELATION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE REPUBLIC.

The imperialists have been so put to it for defenses that they have caught at every departure from our fundamental principles, every failure to live up to our political creed, as expressed in the amendments to the constitution, and in the constitutions of the various states, into which the principles of the declaration of independence have been incorporated; and these departures and failures have been cited as authority for the acquisition of transmarine territories, and the government of their inhabitants outside of the constitution, and without any purpose or expectation that