

396 members against an opposition of 271. The Tories will go to the people with the "khaki issue," in justification of the war. The liberals will evade that issue, and especially in London will make the taxation of land values their principal ground of contest.

Last in the current week's batch of news, but by no means of least importance, are the reports of the Chinese situation. Germany has probably shattered the prospects of a peaceable adjustment through the immediate withdrawal of the powers from Peking, as proposed by Russia and agreed to by France and the United States, and by subsequent negotiations through Li Hung Chang. In a note to the other powers, published on the 18th, Germany demands—

as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese government that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Peking. The number of those who were merely instruments in carrying out the outrages is too great. Wholesale executions would be contrary to the civilized conscience, and the circumstances of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained. But a few whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished. The representatives of the powers at Peking are in a position to give or bring forward convincing evidence. Less importance attaches to the number punished than to their character as chief instigators or leaders. The government believes it can count on the unanimity of all the cabinets in regard to this point, inasmuch as indifference to the idea of just atonement would be equivalent to indifference to a repetition of the crime. The government proposes, therefore, that the cabinets concerned should instruct their representatives at Peking to indicate those leading Chinese personages from whose guilt in instigating or perpetrating outrages all doubt is excluded.

This note makes an issue over which the long expected and dreaded quarrel between the powers may break out. Shall the allied troops withdraw from Peking while their governments negotiate a peace treaty through Li Hung Chang, as Russia proposes and France and the United States agree? Or shall the capital of China be occupied indefinitely by hostile forces, as Germany demands and Great Britain undoubtedly intends? That is the question that now confronts the powers.

NEWS NOTES.

—New York bankers on the 14th purchased \$20,000,000 of the new four per cent. bonds of the German empire.

—Senator Helme, of Michigan, a prominent single tax advocate of that state, was unanimously nominated for reelection on the 17th by the democrats of the Fifth district.

—Dwight D. Perkins, of the small parks commission of Chicago, sailed for Europe on the 15th to make a study of the park and public playground systems of London and Paris.

—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' association opened at the Auditorium, Chicago, on the 18th. The convention passed resolutions denouncing the continuance of the war revenue taxes.

—Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, United States navy, died of apoplexy at his summer home at Westerville, N. Y., on the 14th, aged 64 years. He was in command of the North Atlantic squadron at the time of the destruction of the Maine.

—Gen. John A. McClernand, of civil war fame, and commander of the famous McClernand brigade, which fought valiantly under Grant at Shiloh and in other western campaigns, died at his home in Springfield, Ill., on the 19th. He was 88 years old.

—The eighth annual conference of the National Municipal League for Good City Government opened a three days' session at Milwaukee on the 19th. Bird S. Coler, of New York; Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and other prominent civic reformers were in attendance.

—President Loubet of France made his award on the 16th in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica, in which Colombia claimed the western coast of Costa Rica and a large slice of Nicaragua, including the western mouth of the projected canal. The award is favorable to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and places the entire Nicaraguan canal within Nicaraguan boundaries beyond further dispute.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for August, as given by the August treasury sheet, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold, and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M	\$103,262,479	\$61,626,005	\$41,636,474 exp.
G	18,066,372	3,099,857	14,966,515 exp.
S	6,486,899	4,214,573	2,272,326 exp.
	\$127,815,750	\$68,940,435	\$58,875,315 exp.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1900, to and including August 31, 1900, as given by the treasury reports, were as follows

(M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M	\$203,679,980	\$125,162,268	\$78,517,712 exp.
G	21,335,531	8,044,621	13,290,910 exp.
S	11,400,567	7,525,606	3,874,961 exp.
	\$236,412,068	\$140,732,485	\$95,679,583 exp.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States since the foundation of the government (gold, silver and merchandise), as shown by the treasury reports to August 31, 1900, were as follows:

[The upper row of figures represents merchandise to date, inclusive of gold and silver down to 1821; the lower row represents gold and silver from 1821 to date.]

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
\$37,376,531,864	\$33,789,833,037	\$3,586,698,827 exp.	
3,632,179,314	2,163,416,360	1,478,762,954 exp.	

\$41,008,711,178 \$36,943,249,397 \$5,065,461,781 exp.

—The treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the federal government for August, shows the following:

Receipts for August:

Tariff	\$21,384,494.53
Int. Rev.	26,054,785.99
Misc.	2,249,525.36
	\$49,688,755.88

Expenses for August:

Civil and Misc.	\$11,869,732.04
War	15,231,700.11
Navy	6,456,563.80
Indians	991,282.11
Pensions	13,780,799.06
Interest	3,170,081.89
	\$50,500,198.51

Deficiency	\$811,442.63
Receipts, July 1 to Aug. 31:	
Tariff	\$41,186,766.39
Int. Rev.	53,615,424.89
Misc.	4,841,725.20
	\$99,643,916.48

Expenses, July 1 to Aug. 31:	
Civil and Misc.	\$24,073,291.38
War	34,076,824.58
Navy	10,776,227.78
Indians	1,947,726.70
Pensions	25,697,142.35
Interest	7,909,637.32
	\$104,479,851.61

Deficiency	\$4,835,935.13
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MISCELLANY

THE POEM WE WERE LOOKING FOR.

Mister Editur: Thares a raybor of mine that dont like Bryan's ideas on silver and he just hates McKinleys actions in fighting them poor Fillpernas who are tryin to get their independence like Sam Adams and James Otis and them other rebels who fit King George when he tried to assimilate them with powder and shot along back in 1776. He gin his vote for Palmer and Buckner four years ago and feels sorter bunkode now that Palmer is shoutin for McKinley. He says darn ef he dosent vote for Bryan silver and all this time, for even of an all-fired panic did come, it would only be like a fit of sea-sickness; but imperiallism, says he, is drivin the ship o state full head on the rocks.

Hes writ some rimes which sound putty good to me but the newspaper here wont print em. I told him it want edzackly safe to say there was a mckinley panic comin along before a grate while because that might hurry it up. My wife who is Christian sience says that the "evil thought" ought not to be spoke, but nabor G. says when you see fellers underminin a building and it begins to topple, you dont make it