

thority from congress, to supply many more American troops for service in China without crippling the service in the Philippines. An Associated Press letter of June 12 from Manila, which escaped the censor by coming by mail, reports that "more soldiers" are demanded from every department in the islands. "The present force is not large enough," says this letter, "to garrison more than half the important towns, and in some of the most important islands—among them Cebu, Panay, Samar, Leyte and the great Mohammedan empire of Mindanao—only the commercial ports are occupied." An outbreak in Mindanao is confidently expected by American officers familiar with the conditions there; and Gen. Young, who holds seven provinces in Luzon, looks for renewed fighting during the rainy season. Other newspaper dispatches report that rumors constantly reach Manila which indicate that Aguinaldo is putting out proclamations urging the people to continue their struggle for independence. One of his proclamations is devoted to the Taft commission, explaining to the people that this commission is unauthorized by congress and nothing but President McKinley's personal instrument, and that he is committed to the policy of subjugation.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to July 19, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91) .....	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900. 34	
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900 .....	193
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Total deaths since July, 1, 1898....	2,074
Wounded .....	2,195
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Total casualties since July 1, 1898.	4,269
Total casualties reported last week .....	4,206
Total deaths reported last week....	2,016

From South Africa nothing has been heard of Lord Roberts's enveloping movement in the Orange Free State, described at page 185, since the taking of Bethlehem, which was reported last week; but in the Transvaal the Boers are active close up to Pretoria. After failing in an attack upon the British near Pretoria on the 9th, they made another on the 11th about 18 miles west of Pretoria, in which they were successful. This lit-

tle victory was achieved at Nital's nek, on the road from Pretoria westward toward Rustenburg, where the road crosses the Crocodile river. The place had been fortified and was garrisoned by a squadron of British cavalry and five companies of infantry, along with part of a battery of artillery. The fighting began at dawn, and lasted throughout the day. British reinforcements were sent from Pretoria, but before their arrival at Nital's nek the garrison had been overpowered and the guns and most of the men captured.

Simultaneously with the Boer attack at Nital's nek, one was made at Durdepoort, about ten miles north of Pretoria, but there the advance of the Boers was checked. An engagement occurred, also, at about the same time, near Krugersdorp, to the southwest of Pretoria and only a short distance west of Johannesburg. On the 14th Lord Roberts reported that fighting had taken place east, southeast, northwest and southwest from Pretoria, and that Buller was being harassed along the railroad running from Pretoria to Ladysmith. And on the 17th he reported another engagement in the neighborhood of Pretoria. It is suspected that these Boer operations in the Transvaal are intended to draw the attention of the British and thus relieve the Boers in the Orange Free State whom Lord Roberts is trying to envelope.

Of Great Britain's difficulty with Africa further north, that with the Ashanti, regarding which we reported last week that Gen. Hodgson had escaped from Coomassie, the only news this week is that the British relief expedition, referred to at page 152, reached Coomassie on the 15th.

The field of American politics yields no news of importance except the formal notification to President McKinley of his renomination by the republican party for president of the United States. The ceremony took place at Mr. McKinley's home at Canton on the 12th. Senator Lodge read the speech of notification, and Mr. McKinley replied at length, promising in the course of his speech to communicate his acceptance more formally at a later day by letter. Other speeches were made by Postmaster General Smith, a Col. Parker of Hawaii, and Senators Fairbanks and Hanna. On the same day Gov. Roosevelt was notified at his home in Oys-

ter Bay, New York, of his nomination for vice president. Senator Wolcott made the notification address, and Gov. Roosevelt replied with a speech. At the luncheon that followed wine was tabooed in compliance with a direct and emphatic request from President McKinley. The western headquarters for the republican campaign have been located at 223 and 224 Michigan avenue, and 19 and 21 Congress street, Chicago. They will be under the management of Perry Heath, of Ohio, and under the general supervision of Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin.

Bryan and Stevenson are to be formally notified of their nominations at Indianapolis, on the 8th.

The republicans of Kentucky have nominated John W. Yerkes for governor. In South Dakota and also in Nebraska the populists and the democrats have nominated fusion tickets. The fusion candidate for governor in the latter state is Gov. W. A. Poynter, a populist. All the other candidates are populists except the candidate for lieutenant governor, who is a silver republican, and the candidate for attorney general, who is a democrat. On account of the Coeur d'Alene labor troubles in Idaho, where martial law still prevails, strong opposition to the renomination of Gov. Steunenberg was manifested in the democratic, silver republican, and populist conventions, which met on the 17th, but at this writing no nomination had been made.

Pursuant to a call headed by Thomas M. Osborne, the agricultural implement manufacturer of Auburn, N. Y., a meeting was held on the 18th at New York city for the purpose of organizing to put into the field another presidential ticket, so as to enable voters who oppose Bryan for his "financial illusions" and McKinley for his imperialistic policy to express their convictions at the poll. It authorized a call for a meeting at Indianapolis on the 25th, with a view to nominating presidential candidates upon a platform demanding (1) a return to the principles of the declaration of independence and the constitution; (2) the recognition of the independence of the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, as well as Cuba; (3) genuine monetary reform; (4) civil service reform; and (5) "the abo-