

ence to duties upon goods exported from a state to Porto Rico. Since congress is distinctly enjoined (clause 5, section 9, article 1, of the constitution) that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state," it had been argued that the Foraker act is invalid in so far as it imposes duties on goods going to Porto Rico from a state. But "the second Dooley case," decided on the 2d along with the Philippines case, holds otherwise. Full power is therefore recognized in congress to impose tariff duties arbitrarily upon American trade with American colonies in both directions.

In these two cases the justices were divided precisely as in those of last spring. Brown, Fuller, Harlan Brewer and Peckham decided the Philippines case, with McKenna, Shiras, White and Gray dissenting; and Brown, McKenna, Shiras, White and Gray decided "the second Dooley case," with Fuller, Harlan, Brewer and Peckham dissenting.

American officials have intervened in the civil war in Colombia to the extent of securing a peaceful surrender of Colon by the insurgents to the Colombian government. At the time of our report last week the insurgents had captured Colon, and the commander of a government gunboat had given notice of a bombardment for the recapture of the city, to take place on the 29th, at six in the evening. This bombardment was not made. Hard fighting went on along the line of the isthmian railroad, the government troops slowly forging ahead toward Colon, and traffic being badly disturbed thereby, when a conference was secured on board the United States gunboat Marietta in the harbor of Colon on the 28th. Gens. Alban and Jeffries represented the Colombian government; the secretary to Gen. Domingo Diaz represented the insurgents; and Capt. Perry, of the United States battleship Iowa, Lieutenant Commander McCrea, of the United States gunboat Machias, and the commanding officers of the Marietta, of the British cruiser Tribune, and of the French cruiser Suchet were present. The conference concluded with an agreement that the insurgent forces between Colon and Bohio should surrender their arms upon being guaranteed their lives and their liberty by the Colombian government. Accordingly, early in the afternoon of the 29th, before the expiration

of the notice of bombardment and under the supervision of the United States naval authorities in the harbor, the insurgent troops surrendered to Gen. Alban, he at the same time making the required promise of life and liberty.

From the Philippines no news of importance has been received this week, other than a gossipy newspaper intimation that proceedings against Aguinaldo, for secretly encouraging resistance to American authority, is contemplated.

News from South Africa is equally meager, the capture of a small Boer force being all that Lord Kitchener reports. By way of London, however, the significant announcement is made that "owing to the proclamation of martial law in Cape Colony and Natal, nobody will be allowed to land in South Africa after January 1, without a permit."

The indication of weakness which that announcement displays is confirmed by the remarkable speech of C. T. Ritchie, home secretary, delivered at Croydon on the 28th, in which he intimates that less drastic terms than unconditional surrender would now be granted the Boers. He is reported to have declared in this speech that—

Salisbury's statement that "no shred of independence should be left to the republics" had been twisted and contorted in a way Lord Salisbury never intended. It was not intended, he said, that the Boers should not have a representative in the government or that we insisted upon unconditional surrender except in the sense that we could not again offer the terms which had been rejected. If any general representing the Boers in arms, the speaker said, had made a proposition of peace on the conditions that the Boers should in the course of time have a representative in the government he was satisfied such a proposition would be referred home by Lord Kitchener and would form a basis for the conclusion of peace. "We desired a termination of hostilities," concluded Mr. Ritchie, "so that Boer and Briton could live together in peace and amity, and the same extraordinary success which has attended the British administration of Egypt would be repeated in South Africa if the Boers would only frankly acknowledge their defeat and ask for terms."

At a meeting of the National Liberal Federation—the open caucus of

the Liberal party of England—held at Derby on the 4th, a resolution was adopted which calls upon the British ministers to publicly announce the terms on which they are prepared to conclude peace in South Africa. This resolution is evidently designed as the Liberal fighting ground in parliament, which is to reconvene on the 16th of next month.

The Boer cause has been strengthened in the United States by a proclamation issued on the 4th by Gov. Yates, of Illinois. In response to a large popular petition calling his "attention to the destitute and helpless condition of the women, children and other non-combatants now confined in the military camps of South Africa," among whom the death rate is so appalling as to indicate "that the unfortunate prisoners must be suffering from a want of the necessaries of life," Gov. Yates issues his proclamation in the name of humanity. He calls "upon all the charitably disposed and humane citizens of this state to contribute money, medicine, food and clothes for the use of the sick and needy prisoners in the South African camps," and names "Judge Edward F. Dunne, Mayor Carter H. Harrison and Peter Van Vlissingen as a committee, and other persons to be hereafter designated, to receive all such contributions and deposit them to their credit in the Corn Exchange bank of Chicago, which has volunteered to receive and hold such funds and pay out on their order."

NEWS NOTES.

—The date fixed for the coronation of Edward VII. is June 26

—The fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock association met at Chicago on the 3d.

—Davis H. Waite, former governor of Colorado, died suddenly at Aspen on the 27th at the age of 76.

—M. Sevaro made a successful trial trip with his dirigible balloon at Paris on the 2d. Without difficulty he steered the balloon over the city.

—The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian exposition opened at Charleston on the 2d. Senator Depew, of New York, delivered the opening address.

—At a meeting of anti-imperialists held in Boston on the 3d and presided over by George L. Boutell, resolutions were adopted calling upon congress to acknowledge the absolute independence of the Filipinos and invite them to establish a republic.