

placed upon the train of funeral cars that bore it to Windsor. Here it was carried into St. George's chapel, where, after a period of military salutes and military band playing, the religious service was performed. This service, concluded at 4:10, was followed by proclaiming King Edward VII., who stood at the time beside his mother's coffin, as king and emperor, after which the queen's body was taken to the Albert memorial chapel, where it lay in state until the 4th. It was then removed to the mausoleum at Frogmore and deposited beside that of the queen's husband, who died in 1861.

The burial of the queen clears the way for more vigorous action in prosecution of the British war in South Africa. On the 6th the war office announced its decision to reinforce Lord Kitchener with 30,000 mounted troops, in addition to those already landed and to the recently enlisted local forces.

South African news emphasizes the necessity for this enormous reinforcement. Lord Kitchener reported on the 31st that Gen. Knox had engaged De Wet in a battle lasting several hours, but said nothing of results. As he told, however, in the same report of De Wet's having subsequently eluded Hamilton and crossed the railroad line between Bloemfontein and Ladybrand, it is to be inferred that Knox did not score a victory. Subsequent newspaper reports indicate that he suffered heavy losses. It is further inferred from Kitchener's report that De Wet is making his way into Cape Colony, where it is believed he will be able to arouse the Dutch inhabitants to the support of the Transvaal cause. This inference was confirmed by a report of the 2d, which placed De Wet at Dewetsdorp, some 50 miles south of Ladybrand; but on the 5th Kitchener reported De Wet as still to the north of Thabanchu. Three other engagements are reported by Kitchener. In one of them Gen. French was in conflict with 2,000 Boers, who were driven back. In another, also, the Boers were driven back. But in the third a force of Boers captured the British post at Modderfontein, southwest of Krugersdorp. Gen. Kitchener was reported from London on the 3d as having begun a great offensive movement designed to sweep the

Boers out of the eastern Transvaal. Seven columns, moving in wide fan-shaped order between the Pretoria and the Ladysmith railroads, and keeping in constant communication with one another, were to advance along a battle front of 100 miles or more, driving everybody before them and denuding the country of everything that might serve to support the Boer troops.

One of the Afrikaner envoys from Cape Colony, J. D. Merriman, has arrived in England. His purpose is to ask the privilege of appearing at the bar of the house of commons to explain the evils that must result from unconditional annexation of the Boer republics. For a precedent he refers to like permission granted a century and a half ago to Benjamin Franklin in behalf of the American colonies.

Philippine legislation by the commission appointed by President McKinley as commander-in-chief has gone to the extent of providing for the organization in the archipelago of municipal government. The bill was passed and became operative on the 31st. It assumes to disqualify from voting and holding office any person who is in arms or aiding those in arms against the United States after April 1. The commission contemplates making these municipalities the units of the general government to be hereafter constructed. It has also framed a system of provincial government, and is about to make a tour of the provinces to put it in operation.

Meanwhile the war goes on. In a fight 16 miles from Manila on the 30th Capt. Cameron, with two columns of native cavalry in the American service, killed 20 Filipinos and captured 36 rifles. The report makes note of neither wounded nor prisoners. Several skirmishes in southern Luzon are lumped in the reports, and from the island of Cebu comes a report of an American disaster. Lieut. Hicken and a detachment of 30 men from company M of the Forty-fourth regiment were ambushed on the 29th while crossing a river. Six were killed and four wounded. Two are missing.

The old established Manila newspaper, the *Diario*, started in 1848, was arbitrarily suspended on the 1st by Gen. MacArthur, acting as governor general, because it has persisted in objecting to the deportation of Filipinos

to the island of Guam, and in criticizing the newly argonized federal party which the American authorities have taken under their patronage. Gen. MacArthur has also arrested the editor, Senor Salas.

Another political party has been organized at Manila, chiefly by Americans. Its organization is upon the model of the republican party in the United States and it adopts the name "republican." The intention is to act entirely independently of the federal party, of which its organizers are jealous because the American authorities are devoting so much patronizing attention to the federals.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive of the current official reports given out in detail at Washington to February 6, 1901, are as follows:

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| Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91) .....   | 1,847 |
| Killed reported from May 16, 1900, to the date of the presidential election, November 6, 1900..... | 100   |
| Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period.....   | 468   |
| Total deaths to presidential election .....  | 2,415 |
| Killed reported since presidential election .....  | 36    |
| Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period .....  | 145   |
| Total deaths .....   | 2,596 |
| Wounded since July 1, 1898.....  | 2,410 |
| Total casualties since July, '98....   | 5,006 |
| Total casualties last week .....   | 4,989 |
| Total deaths to last week.....   | 2,590 |

The work of the Cuban constitutional convention, referred to last week, has come to a deadlock in one respect. It is over the qualifications for president of the new republic. One faction insists that the president must be of native birth; the other, having in view the election of Gen. Gomez, a Puerto Rican by birth, proposes that naturalized citizens shall be eligible if they served ten years in the wars for Cuban liberation. Each ballot on this question resulted in a tie. Finally, by a vote of 15 to 14, the matter was postponed until the last session of the convention. The only other subject of general interest to come under consideration was the question of the choice of provincial governors. It was decided not to allow the president to appoint them,