

campaign was more exciting here than anywhere else in the state, though a campaign on economic issues. The county is normally strongly Republican. In 1897 the Republican candidates carried it by over 5,000 plurality. In 1899 they ran ahead of the Democrats by 14,000, but Mayor Jones, of Toledo, polled more votes than both parties, and so made that an abnormal year. McKinley carried the county in 1900 by nearly 3,000 plurality. The normal Republican plurality on county tickets has been about 7,000. But at the election on the 5th, Kilbourne lost by only 73, that being Nash's plurality, and the entire Democratic county ticket, with the exception of one judiciary candidate, was elected. The Democrats also carried the entire legislative delegation from the county. On county and legislative tickets the Democratic plurality varied from 3,000 to 6,000.

A surprisingly interesting election was that of San Francisco. There were three principal candidates—Republican, Democrat and Union Labor. The nomination of a Union Labor candidate was one of the results of a bitter labor fight (see pp. 298, 411), which broke out in San Francisco last summer. The strikers lost their strike, but it now appears that they did so only to strike at the ballot box. The Trade Union candidate for mayor was Eugene E. Schmitz. He is leader of a small theater orchestra and manager of a machine shop. At no time was he regarded as a very formidable candidate, notwithstanding the bitterness which the strike had engendered. But he was elected by a plurality of several thousand. The labor unions voted solidly for him, and only about half the Democratic vote remained with the Democratic candidate.

Other elections of the 5th, with their results approximately, were:

Iowa, Republican plurality.....	84,245
Pennsylvania, Rep. plurality.....	52,360
Nebraska, Rep. plurality.....	12,000
Massachusetts, Rep. plurality....	71,352
Rhode Island, Rep. plurality.....	6,349
South Dakota, Rep. plurality....	7,000
New Jersey, Rep. plurality.....	10,000
Maryland, Dem.....legislature	
Kentucky, Dem.....legislature	
Virginia, Dem. plurality.....	10,000
Mississippi, Dem. plurality.....	35,000

The Republican plurality in Iowa is about 29,000 more than in 1899 and about that of McKinley in 1900. In

Pennsylvania, the regular Republican (or Quay) ticket overcame a fusion of Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans. The Nebraska contest was over judiciary candidates. The Republican plurality in Massachusetts is more than 30,000 higher than in 1899 and nearly as much less than in 1900. The Democratic candidate for governor of Rhode Island, Dr. Garvin, a well-known New England single tax man, polled an unexpectedly large vote in the cotton factory districts of the state, and reduced the Republican plurality from 9,706 in 1899 and 8,859 in 1900 to 6,349.

Parliamentary politics in Australia are evidently at a boiling point, but the cabled report is too meager to afford a basis for definite explanations. It appears from this report, however, that on the 2d, after a continuous sitting of 27 hours, the lower house of the Commonwealth parliament voted upon a resolution of want of confidence in the ministry, introduced by the opposition leader, Mr. Reid. The resolution was lost by a vote of 39 to 25. In all probability the resolution in question is in some way connected with the tariff controversy, regarding which we told the facts at page 441. As will be observed by reference to that page, an error, due to certain transpositions, was made in the table giving the political complexion of the parliament. The table should have read:

	Senate.	House.
Ministerialists	14	42
Opposition	22	33

Mr. Reid would seem to have been unable to unite the opposition against the ministry, since he secured only 25 votes in an opposition of 33.

Over in the Philippines the American war still goes on. A battle is reported from the island of Samar, in which 25 Filipinos were killed, 175 houses burned and 5,000 pounds of rice captured by the Americans. No American casualties are reported. Around the Island of Leyte a strict blockade is maintained by the Americans. So strict is it that the people are suffering for want of food, and the presidents of the various towns have explained the situation to Gen. Smith and asked in the name of humanity that this threatened starvation of the inhabitants be relieved; but Gen. Smith replied that the blockade would be continued against the importation of food and be in every way

of the strictest kind, until the people of the island bring in their guns and give the American authorities full information regarding hostile Filipinos. "All the arguments of the officials of the towns," says the dispatch, "were unavailing." The Filipinos in the island of Cebu, so Gen. Hughes reports, have laid "down their arms in good faith." But he states in the same dispatch that affairs are "not yet satisfactory in Bohol island."

Owing to the illness of Gov. Taft, the Philippine commission has appointed Commissioner Wright as vice governor. It has also adopted a local treason ordinance. This ordinance defines treason as giving aid and comfort to the hostile Filipinos, and makes it punishable with death. It also forbids seditious speeches and libels against either the United States government or the colonial government. Strenuous objections to the ordinance were made at a public hearing, but on the 5th the commission adopted it.

The federalist party of the Philippines, which was organized under the patronage of the Americans and in the interest of American sovereignty (vol. iii., p. 680), has been holding a convention at Manila. The object is to arrange for a petition to the American congress asking for autonomy. The sessions of the convention are reported as turbulent and the body as at times almost unmanageable.

Much greater are the difficulties of Great Britain in South Africa even than those the Americans experience with their Philippine conquest. Another serious battle with the Boers is to be added to the number already reported. It was fought on the 30th in the eastern part of the Transvaal, within the area of Botha's operations. During a thick mist, a Boer detachment supposed to have been under the direct command of Botha himself, attacked a British column under Col. Benson. The fight lasted a day and a night. Twelve British officers (including Col. Benson) and 58 men were killed, and 158 wounded. It was the hardest battle and the worst British disaster of the year.

It is now asserted, the report coming from Paris, that on the 15th of September, when Gen. Kitchener's outlawry proclamation (p. 298) against the Boers was to take effect,

Gen. Botha issued a counter proclamation. It is given by the Paris reports in these terms:

Whereas, no official of the Orange Free State or the Transvaal republic, and no general, commandant, or burgher intends to obey Lord Kitchener's proclamation or to trouble with it. And, whereas, the proclamation contains falsehoods, habitual to the English. And, whereas, Lord Kitchener's proclamation has strengthened the determination of all burghers to resist to the end; now, therefore, I Louis Botha, commandant general of the republican forces, with the consent of the government, officers and burghers of both republics, proclaim Lord Kitchener, his staff, and the officers and soldiers serving under his orders and fighting us now, to be outlaws in South Africa, and all officers and burghers in the two republics and in Cape Colony are ordered to shoot every armed Englishman whom they meet.

Absolute confidence cannot be put in this report. The Botha proclamation has probably been forged, but upon the basis of knowledge of some sort that a Boer proclamation ordering reprisals is contemplated. An Amsterdam dispatch of the 1st, which makes this seem probable is as follows:

The Boer deputation here summoned Messrs. Leyds and Van Boeschoten yesterday to consider dispatches received from Boer leaders in the field, saying the fighting burghers were determined to make reprisals if the British continued hanging and shooting rebels; and others to the effect that the Boer authorities in South Africa affirm that the adoption of reprisals would be bad policy, and that, in order to strengthen their position, they request Mr. Kruger to let them know his opinion, as he still has the greatest hold on the minds of the burghers. The meeting lasted four hours, and it was decided to advise Mr. Kruger to comply with the request of the Boer authorities and to take the opportunity to bring the subject of British executions in South Africa before the European public in an open letter.

Another war cloud looms up, this time in Europe itself. France has made a hostile move upon Turkey, which may possibly bring on a European war. The nominal causes of this movement on the part of France were explained at page 331, at the time of the severing by France of diplomatic relations with Turkey. France had demanded certain money payments, regarding which Turkey did not offer satisfactory guarantees.

Since the severance of relations, Turkey has made no advances in the matter. The French government has consequently sent a fleet from Toulon to Turkish waters, under command of Admiral Caillard. It was reported on the 1st that the fleet had returned to Toulon, but this proved to be a mistake. The fleet arrived on the 5th, at the Island of Mitylene, off the coast of Asia Minor, and, according to some reports, which, however, are not verified, the admiral seized the three principal ports of that island and provided for the collection of their customs receipts by the French until the claims against Turkey are satisfied.

This move on the part of the French government was on the 4th made the subject of interpellation in the French chamber of deputies. A radical socialist, M. Sembat, criticised the naval expedition and was replied to by M. Delcasse, of the ministry. Not satisfied with the explanation, M. Sembat made a motion which indirectly condemned the expedition. It was rejected by 394 to 75. Thereupon a motion of confidence in the ministry was made and carried by a vote of 305 to 77.

NEWS NOTES.

—The Buffalo exposition came to an end on the 3d.

—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister at Washington, has been recalled.

—In Perry county, Miss., a negro was burned at the stake on the 2d by a mob.

—Joel Prentiss Bishop, the famous law book writer, died in Cambridge, Mass., on the 4th, at the age of 86.

—Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman and diplomat, died at Peking on the 7th at 11 o'clock at night, at the age of nearly 80 years.

—The Socialist party of Austria met for the first time in two years in conference at Vienna on the 2d. Herr Bebel, leader of the German socialists, attended with a deputation from Germany.

—"Free Speech and Free Press," will be the subject of a lecture by Clarence S. Darrow, under the auspices of the Turn-Verein Vorwaerts, at 1168 West Twelfth street, Chicago, on Sunday, the 10th, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

—Edward S. Stokes, who shot James Fisk in 1872, and after being convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, secured a reversal of the judgment and upon subsequent conviction of a lower grade of crime

served four years in state prison, died at New York on the 2d.

—The monthly statement of the treasury department for October shows on hand October 31:

Gold Reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000 00
Available cash balance.....	175,655,697 01
Total	\$325,655,697 01
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1901.....	326,833,124 02
Decrease	\$1,188,427 01

—The governor of Indiana refused on the 2d to extradite ex-Gov. Taylor, of Kentucky, who has taken refuge in Indiana. Kentucky demands his custody upon an indictment for complicity in the murder of Goebel (see p. 473), and the Indiana governor refuses on the ground that Taylor cannot be guaranteed a fair trial in Kentucky.

—Indications that the Mexican government is mistaken in asserting that the Yaqui rebellion (vol. iii., p. 602) has been subdued are reported in the form of an account of a bloody battle with Yaquis, near Onaias, a small town on the western slope of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The reports state that a greater portion of the western part of the state of Sonora is in rebellion.

—Judge Thompson, of the Sangamon county court, at Springfield, Ill., issued a mandamus on the the 2d, directing the state board of equalization to meet and assess for 1900 the capital stock of the 20 Chicago corporations named by the Chicago school-teachers in the mandamus proceedings which the supreme court (p. 467) has sustained. The board is required to report to the court on the 22d in what manner it has complied with the order.

MISCELLANY

THE SECRET OF LIFE.

For The Public.

Not through the churchmen's wordy creed,
Nor pompous ritual, obsolete,
Nor outward show of worship, is wrought
Thy Soul's salvation;

But in knowing
Through tedious toll of weary years,
The God within thee, and the Universe.

Encompass Him, O Soul, with Thy whole being;

Nor reck the agony, the tears, and the heart-rendings

That visit thy reluctant, work-worn flesh.
A joy born of a hallowed pain, it is, to be
One with the Eternal—

In love, with fellow-feeling and humility,
Unceasing labor with thy human kind,

To know the Truth,
And read aright the Law that leads to progress.

Thy happiness is not in comforts of the flesh,

The sumptuous couch of indolence,
Nor yet in Fortune's smile, or Fame's proud diadem.