

70 delegates were in attendance. They were from all parts of Cape Colony. The most important resolution of the congress related to the British war, and was as follows:

This meeting wishes to express its strong disapproval of the policy of the imperial authorities which led to the bloody and unjust war, inter alia, in having shown so little consideration to the feelings of the constitutional majority of the Cape Colony; in having reverted from their own proposal for a joint investigation into the working of the franchise act of the South African republic, after such proposal had been accepted by the South African republic; in having refused arbitration with the South African republic, although England proposed and strongly pleaded for arbitration at the peace conference at The Hague. This meeting at the present moment strongly urges the speedy restoration of a lasting peace, which can only be secured by allowing the republics to retain their unimpaired independence, whereby the desired improved understanding between the white races in South Africa will be promoted. This meeting also strongly urges, in view of the many complaints and grievances of colonists which have arisen during the war, the appointment of a parliamentary commission to inquire into the manner in which the private property, the personal liberty and the constitutional privileges of the subject have been dealt with during the war.

Philippine news, like the news from South Africa, is so completely displaced by reports from China that only scrappy paragraphs get into the papers. It may be gathered from these, however, that the Filipinos are increasingly active in the Visayas islands, that the American losses in the island of Panay were greater in July than in any month since January, and that several small engagements have occurred in Luzon. A Filipino detachment of 175 men under Col. Grassa, surrendered to the Americans on the 12th at Tayug, which is a Luzon town at the foot of the central Cordillera mountain and near the east branch of the Agno river, almost due east from the Lingayen gulf.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to August 16, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91)1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900. 46

Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900..... 333

Total deaths since July 1, 1898...2,226
Wounded2,215
Captured 10

Total casualties since July 1, 1898...4,451
Total casualties reported last week4,406
Total deaths reported last week...2,194

To the liberty congress at Indianapolis from the war in the Philippines is not a long jump in thought, even though the geographical distance is great. As reported at page 249, this congress was called three weeks ago by the American Anti-Imperialist league, of which ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is president, and W. J. Mize, of Illinois, is secretary, in a brief address restricting the membership to those—

who deny the power of congress and the president to rule vast territories and millions of men outside and in disregard of the constitution.

On the 15th the congress was called to order by George Gluyas Mercer, of Philadelphia. Prayer was made by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, and the declaration of independence was read by Prof. Albert H. Tolman, of the University of Chicago. The temporary officers were Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago, chairman; and Erving Winslow, of Boston, and W. J. Mize, of Chicago, secretaries. Mr. Smith's opening address was received with generous applause, which swelled to a great volume when he stated that the correspondence of the Anti-Imperialist league, extending over the entire country, indicates that independent voters in large and increasing numbers will vote directly for Bryan. Ex-Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, was elected permanent chairman. He, too, called forth a storm of applause when he said of the republican party, of which he was a founder:

I now believe it is a party of injustice and despotism, and I will help to destroy it. And how? There is but one available means, and you know what that is. I am for Bryan.

As we write (16th), the congress is considering its platform.

Another anti-imperialist gathering assembled in Indianapolis on the 14th, the day before the assembling of the Liberty congress. It grew out of a meeting at New York city, reported at page 233, and a later one at

Indianapolis, reported at pages 249 and 250, and was a mass convention called for the nomination of an independent presidential ticket upon a platform substantially as follows:

The democratic party is conducting a direct attack upon the institutions of our country. It advocates dishonest money and threatens the integrity of the judiciary. The republican party is directing an indirect attack upon the institutions of our country. At home it corrupts the public morals by selling public offices and special privileges to the highest contributors to party assets; abroad it wages a wicked war of conquest in violation of the principles of the declaration of independence. No man serves well his country who joins in either of these attacks. Party to neither, therefore, but opponents to both, we pledge our honest efforts to the following ends: (1) Independence and protection to the inhabitants of Cuba, the Philippine islands, Puerto Rico and Hawaii; (2) A single gold standard and a sound banking system; (3) The abolition of all special privileges; (4) A public service based on merit only.

This mass convention was called to order on the 14th by Louis R. Ehrlich, of Colorado. After temporary organization it adjourned to the 15th, but held no formal session on that day, the efforts of the delegates being devoted to inducing the Liberty congress to nominate an independent ticket.

NEWS NOTES.

—The funeral services of the late King Humbert were held with great ceremony in Rome on the 9th and were witnessed by more than 300,000 persons.

—Collis P. Huntington, the well-known railroad magnate, died at his summer home in the Adirondacks on the 13th. He was 79 years old, and said to have been worth \$75,000,000.

—\$8,162,000 of gold bullion was shipped from New York for England on the 15th. This is the largest consignment of gold bullion ever exported from this country in a single day.

—Lord Russell of Killowen, lord chief justice of England and one of the most eminent jurists of the time, died in London on the 10th from the effects of a surgical operation. He was 68 years old.

—The fourth Zionist congress opened its sessions in London this week. Dr. Max Nordau, Dr. Herzka and numerous other celebrities read papers. Its object is to reestablish the Jewish nation in Palestine.

—A national Association of the Army of the Philippines, a society composed