

rate his property interests into a limited liability company, as the basis for some scheme in Napoleonic finance, of the nature of a trust with watered stock, he came in conflict with the Newfoundland ministry, which, under the premiership of Robert Bond, refused this further concession to his already enormous power. That conflict made the issue at the recent election. Reid brought all his influence to bear to prevent the return of the Bond party, nominating his own lawyers and other hired men for office, and misusing his railway and telegraph service to help them and hinder their opponents. But his party was defeated, and Mr. Bond was reelected by the most pronounced vote of confidence ever cast for a premier in the island. The new legislature is almost a unit against Reid. This disposes of Reid in politics for the present, but it would be remarkable if the owner of a country, should he be allowed to continue to own it, did not in time bring even its politics under his control.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to ascertain the effect of the American elections upon the war in the Philippines. The result was reported on the 11th to have been received quietly at Manila however, no noticeable change in Filipino sentiment having been observed. Several minor military engagements had occurred during the preceding week, with an American loss of ten wounded and four killed.

On the 10th the department at Washington gave out Gen. MacArthur's report, evidently received during the presidential campaign but withheld until after election, in which MacArthur predicts that in the Philippines "for many years to come the necessity of a large military and naval force is too apparent to admit of discussion." He attributes this necessity to the fact that in the island there are "several millions of sensitive and credulous people, without allegiance to any existing institutions, but animated by certain inchoate ideas and aspirations, which, by some unfortunate perversion of thought, they conceive to be threatened by America;" and he accounts for their unity of sentiment by reference to the probability that "the adhesive principle comes from ethnological homogeneity which induces men to respond for a time to the appeals of consanguinous leader-

ship, even when such action is opposed to their own interest and convictions of expediency." All which is a pedantically obscure mode of explaining that the Filipinos are bound together by ties of race against an alien invader, and that they subordinate selfish interests to patriotic ideals. Gen. MacArthur makes this clear when he says that "the people seem to be actuated by the idea that in all doubtful matters of politics or war men are never nearer right than when going with their own kith and kin, regardless of consequences."

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to November 14, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91)	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900.	105
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900	522
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Total deaths since July 1, 1898.	2,474
Wounded	2,332
Captured	10
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Total casualties since July 1, 1898.	4,816
Total casualties reported last week	4,776
Total deaths reported last week.	2,445

One of the outcomes of the American policy regarding the Philippines is the Spanish-American congress now in session at Madrid. A preliminary step in the direction of uniting the Spanish republics of America with Spain in an alliance against the imperial encroachments of the English-speaking nations, it was inspired by fears that the ambition of the United States for conquest, as indicated by her Puerto Rican, Philippine and Cuban policies, may reach out to the South American continent. The congress assembled at Madrid on the 10th with 30 representatives from this side of the Atlantic in attendance. All the Spanish republics in America, as well as Spain and Portugal, are to be represented, and hopes of a Latin alliance are indulged. Secret sessions began on the 12th, when the whole six sections into which the congress is divided, held protracted meetings. In the arbitration section a motion for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes between Spain and the Spanish republics in America was adopted.

In the Transvaal there has been excessive guerrilla fighting between the Boers and the British at several points for several days. The British are always victorious, according to the reports, but they evidently feel the effects of the harassing tactics of the Boers. Gen. De Wet, the Boer commandant, is reported as having been wounded. While the Transvaal Boers keep up their desultory warfare, their president, Kruger, is on his way to Europe in the hope, even at this late hour, of securing European intervention in behalf of the independence of the republics. The Gelderland, which carries him, reached Port Said, on the Suez canal, on the 12th, and he is expected to land at Marseilles by the 17th or 18th.

Turning now to China, we are advised that a joint note has been agreed upon by the representatives at Peking of the allied powers, for submission to China as the basis for a preliminary treaty. This note demands—

- (1) the erection of a monument to the murdered German ambassador, Von Ketteler, on the site of his assassination, and an apology through an imperial prince personally to the German emperor;
- (2) the infliction by China of the death penalty upon 11 enumerated Chinese princes and officials;
- (3) the dismissal and punishment of all Chinese officials who fail in future to prevent anti-foreign outrages;
- (4) the payment of indemnities to states, corporations and individuals for losses in the recent uprising;
- (5) the abolition of the *tsu-li-yamen*, or foreign commission, and the substitution of a foreign minister;
- (6) the removal of the forts at Taku, as well as other forts on the coast of Pichili; the prohibition of the importation of arms, and the establishment of a permanent system of foreign guards at the legations and between Peking and the sea;
- (7) the posting for two years of an imperial proclamation throughout the empire for the suppression of Boxers.

Pending these negotiations the allied powers, under the command of the German field marshal, Count von Waldersee, have set up a military tribunal for the trial of Chinese officials charged with responsibility for Boxer assaults upon foreigners. Pursuant to the sentence of this tribunal, four leading officials of Pao-ting-fu were shot on the 5th. One of the four was Ting Yang, acting viceroy of Pichili. Another was Gen. Kusi Hing. After execution they were decapitated and their heads were exposed on poles as a warning to the