

given being lack of orders—the same that had been given (page 24) for the Joliet shut-down of last April.

In American politics one notable event of the week was the publication of the letter of acceptance of Adlai E. Stevenson as the people's party candidate for vice president. He acknowledges the generosity of Mr. Towne in withdrawing so as to secure unity of action between the populists and the democrats, and pays a tribute to the party for its subordination of partisanship to political principle. While indicating his sympathy with the populists on questions of finance, domestic administration and taxation, he discusses at large the overshadowing issue of imperialism.

The presidential campaign is now of course in full swing. Mr. Bryan is speaking to large crowds over the country, making long railroad jumps from point to point. Mr. McKinley is represented upon the stump principally by his associate on the ticket, Gov. Roosevelt, and his manager, Senator Hanna. Among the important men opposed to Bryan four years ago who have taken the stump for him this year are Carl Schurz, whose opening speech was made at Cooper Union, and Bourke Cockran, whose first address was delivered to the largest audience ever assembled at a political meeting in Chicago. David B. Hill, who was lukewarm in 1896, is making a Bryan campaign now. The Philadelphia Times, a republican daily which supported McKinley four years ago, came out for Bryan on the 1st. Of the minor parties, the social democrats have held a large meeting at Chicago, addressed by Prof. Herron and by their candidate, Mr. Debs; and Mr. Woolley, the presidential candidate of the prohibitionists, is touring the country with a coterie of speakers in a special railroad train. One of the important gatherings of the campaign was the convention of democratic clubs, which opened at Indianapolis on the 3d with 5,000 delegates present. Mayor Taggart, of Indianapolis, was elected temporary chairman, and the principal speakers of the first day were Adlai E. Stevenson, Mayor Jones of Toledo, James Hamilton Lewis of Washington state, Capt. O'Farrell of Washington city, and Sigmund Zeisler of Chicago. The convention is in session as we write.

On the 2d the democrats of Massa-

chusetts nominated Robert Treat Paine, Jr., for governor, and on the 3d the democrats of Georgia carried the state election against a fusion of republicans and populists by 45,000 majority. At the town elections held in Connecticut on the 1st, where the issues were purely local, the net republican loss was 6 towns.

Voting at the English parliamentary elections began, as announced last week (page 398), on the 1st. The elections continue until the 15th, voting taking place in some constituencies on one day and in others on another. As far as heard from the tories have made gains. But the liberals have done better than they were expected to, either by themselves or their adversaries. Winston Churchill—the "khaki" Roosevelt and pet of the tories—is elected, but with only 227 votes to spare. His associate is defeated by a liberal. Labouchere, whom the tories expected to defeat as a "traitor," has been reelected. The same is true of Burdette Coutts, who, though not a liberal, had made himself obnoxious to the jingo imperialists. Another "pro-Boer" against whom the tories made a dead-set was John Burns, the labor leader, who contested Battersea. He made his campaign a protest against the forcible annexation of the two South African republics, and though opposed by a rich tory brewer who was supported by the best tory campaigners, was reelected by a majority of 254, being 10 votes more than his majority of 1895. At this writing (October 4) the polling is complete for 287 out of the 670 seats to be filled. The results are as follows:

Ministerialists	212
Opposition	75

In the parliamentary campaign it has been assumed by all parties that the war in South Africa had virtually terminated with the overwhelming defeat of the Boers. That is doubtless the fact. Yet the Boers have not wholly ceased their activity. A dispatch of the 2d told of the capture by Boers of a convoy of Natal volunteers between De Jager's drift and Blood river which has caused the indefinite postponement of the intended discharge of the Natal volunteers. A few days prior to this event another force of Boers attacked a portion of Paget's force at Pienaars river station and was driven off only after three hours' fighting.

Relative to Kruger's departure from Lorenzo Marquez to Holland on board a Dutch war vessel tendered him by the Holland government (see page 377), Great Britain has notified the Dutch government that if he is allowed to carry bullion or Transvaal archives such permission will be regarded as a breach of neutrality by Holland.

Baden-Powell, the British general, has assumed command at Pretoria of what the dispatches call "the police in the Transvaal and Orange river colony," to consist of 12,000 men; and the appointment of Lord Roberts as commander in chief has been officially announced in London.

The American attempt in the Philippines to imitate the British colonial system has met with further sanguinary resistance, Capt. Shields with 51 men of company F, Twenty-ninth volunteer infantry, having been captured and some of the men killed. This disaster, the worst of the whole Philippine war, occurred on the 11th of September on the island of Marinduque, one of the small islands south of and near to Luzon, but was not reported until the 28th, when Gen. MacArthur cabled officially that there was "scarcely a doubt that the entire party was captured, with many killed and wounded, Shields among the latter." Orders were immediately given by MacArthur to send reinforcements and "commence operations immediately and move relentlessly until Shields and party were rescued."

Filipino activity continues throughout Luzon, in which it is now fully believed in army circles that the "friendlies" participate.

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to October 3, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91)	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900. 83	
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900	409

Total deaths since July 1, 1898....	2,339
Wounded	2,284
Captured	10

Total casualties since July 1, 1898..	4,633
Total casualties reported last week	4,619
Total deaths reported last week..	2,335