

Volunteer organizations for manning the polls in Chicago, and guarding against the frauds of 1896, are to be arranged for at a mass meeting at the Auditorium on the 23d, which is to be addressed by ex-Gov. Altgeld. This will be the greatest popular Bryan demonstration in Chicago.

On the republican side the principal campaign speaking is being done by Senator Hanna and Gov. Roosevelt. Mr. Hanna is touring South Dakota, and a demonstration in honor of Mr. Roosevelt is to be made at New York in the near future to offset that which Bryan's presence called forth. Mr. McKinley takes no open part in the campaign.

The English elections previously reported on pages 408 and 425, closed on the 15th, except as to the polling in Orkney and Shetland, which will take place on the 26th. The result is as follows:

Ministerialists .....400 members.  
Opposition .....269 members.

Ministerial majority.....131 members.

Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, formerly consul general of the South African republic at London, was defeated for reelection to parliament, but all the other opposition leaders have been returned.

That the Boer war is over was assumed in these British election contests, and in a large sense it is over; but news of fighting still leaks out. Five engagements have been reported since our last issue. According to these reports DeWet has again been driven north of the Vaal, after a three days' engagement.

From the Philippines there now come full details of the capture of Capt. Shields and his command in the island of Marinduque, which was mentioned last week. Capt. Shields's force had been caught in an ambush. It attempted to cut its way out, but after losing four in killed and five in wounded, and falling short of ammunition, it surrendered. Upon the arrival of American reinforcements also reported last week, which began a sweep of the island, the Filipinos opened communications and on the 14th surrendered their prisoners to Gen. Hare, who has now notified them that unless by the 21st they surrender themselves and the 51 rifles they cap-

tured he will make a punitive campaign against them.

Other reports from the Philippines describe the island of Leyte as in a state of turmoil, tell of incessant attacks upon small parties of Americans in Luzon, and describe an engagement on the island of Panay on the 11th, in which the Filipinos lost 20 in killed, 40 in wounded, and 22 prisoners, while the American loss was only two in wounded.

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to October 17, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91) .....1,847  
Killed reported since May 16, 1900 88  
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900 ..... 468

Total deaths since July 1, 1898.....2,403  
Wounded .....2,296  
Captured ..... 10

Total casualties since July 1, 1898.4,709  
Total casualties reported last week .....4,672  
Total deaths reported last week.....2,372

The Chinese question has been somewhat advanced by the reply of the American state department to the French note, the substance of which we gave last week. Following is the text of the body of the reply:

It may be convenient to enumerate the clauses of the memorandum, and to add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances:

1. (The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking.) The Chinese government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the powers at Peking may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon.

2. (The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms.) It is not understood that this interdiction is to be permanent, and the duration of it and the details of its regulation seem a proper subject of discussion by the negotiators.

3. (Equitable indemnities for the governments, corporations and private individuals.) This is an object desired by all the powers. The Russian government has suggested that in case of protracted divergence of views this matter might be commended to the

consideration of the international court of arbitration of The Hague. The president thinks this suggestion worthy the attention of the powers.

4. (The organization in Peking of a permanent guard for the legations.) The government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the authorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Peking an adequate legation guard.

5. (The dismantling of the forts at Taku.) The president reserves the expression of his opinion as to this measure, pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

6. (The military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tientsin to Peking.) The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this proposition. The president is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the powers shall obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Peking, and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required.

Further complications are indicated by reports from Shanghai to the effect that a rebellion has broken out in the southwestern part of Kwangsi province, in the extreme southwestern part of the empire, and that 100,000 troops are needed to cope with it.

NEWS NOTES.

—The woman suffragists of Illinois at their thirtieth annual convention in Edgewater, Chicago, on the 11th, elected Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch as president.

—Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, on the 16th publicly proclaimed her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a lieutenant in the German army.

—A colored organization, known as the Equal Rights Colonization society, was formed at Macon, Ga., on the 13th for the purpose of effecting the systematic emigration of negroes from the congested black districts of the south to favorable localities in the northern states where a nearer approach to equal rights may be enjoyed.

—Lord Alverstone, better known to the world at large as Sir Richard Webster, one of the great leaders of the English bar, was on the 16th appointed lord chief justice of England to succeed the late Lord Charles Russell. Sir Richard Webster was one of the British representatives in both the Behring sea and the Venezuelan dispute.

—Kaskaskia, the earliest white set-