

with prolonged cheering, but the opposition received it in silence.

There appears to have been no better military reason for annexing the Transvaal on the 1st than before. For Lord Roberts has not been able to report any material advance of his army since our account of last week. He had then got as far east as Machadorp, on the railroad between Pretoria and Lourenzo Marques. That was on the 28th. On the 29th he had extended his line to the north of the railroad track as far as Helvetia; but at the date of this writing he has made no further advance eastward worth mentioning. Such slight advances as he has made were made without opposition, from which it is inferable that the Boers have turned aside from his line of advance. This inference is confirmed by the fact that a British reconnoitering expedition into the mountains north of the railroad track, where they overlook Lydenburg, has discovered a large Boer force holding the pass.

The renewed activity of the Boers in the Orange Free State, reported last week, has since gone to the extent of investing the British garrison at Ladybrand, which lies near the border of Basutoland. A British expedition, however, started on the 3d to the garrison's relief, and upon its appearance the siege was raised. The Boer force was estimated at 2,000. It demanded the surrender of Ladybrand on the 2d, and from that time until the approach of the relieving force it subjected the garrison to a continuous cannon and rifle fire.

The American war in the Philippines goes on, with occasional reports of engagements in which two or three Americans and two or three score or as many hundred Filipinos are killed, while the American casualty list grows weekly. In southern Luzon, where there are 18,000 American troops, there is daily fighting and life is not safe outside the garrisoned towns. The latest specific report of an engagement comes from Bohol, an island in the southern part of the archipelago, where the Americans lost in killed one and in wounded six. The Filipino loss was 120. Fresh American troops arrived in Manila from the United States on the 4th and more have sailed from San Francisco.

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official

reports given out in detail at Washington to September 5, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900. 52	
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900.....	375
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Total deaths since July 1, 1898....	2,274
Wounded	2,255
Captured	10
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Total casualties since July 1, 1898.	4,539
Total casualties reported last week	4,491
Total deaths reported last week..	2,261

The political event of the week, though in itself of small importance, is the state election in Vermont, which in presidential years is looked forward to with some interest as a straw indicating the popular drift in national politics. The election took place on the 4th and resulted in the success, of course, of the republican ticket. The only significance, if there is any at all, is in the plurality. For purposes of comparison we append the vote at state elections for four gubernatorial years:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Republican Plurality.
1900.....			32,000
1898.....	38,565	14,686	23,879
1896.....	53,246	14,855	38,391
1894.....	42,663	14,142	28,521

With the beginning of the month the presidential campaign on the democratic side opened in earnest. Mr. Bryan set out from Chicago upon his first speaking tour, which is to include the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Missouri.

On the 4th the republican convention of New York state met at Saratoga and nominated Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., for governor and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for lieutenant governor.

Two other presidential tickets are added to our list of last week. The National Union Reform party, which puts forward for the present the single issue of direct legislation, has by a referendum vote nominated Seth H. Ellis, of Ohio, for president and Samuel L. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, for vice president; and the third party anti-imperialists, whose movements have been heretofore reported (pages 299, 314), met at New York on the 5th and nominated Donaldson Caffery, of Louisiana, for president, and

Archibald Murray Howe, of Massachusetts, for vice president. The complete list is now as follows:

Democratic—For president, William J. Bryan; vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson.

Republican—For president, William McKinley; vice president, Theodore Roosevelt.

Silver Republican—For president, William J. Bryan; vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson.

People's Party (regular)—For president, William J. Bryan; vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson.

People's Party (middle-of-the-road)—For president, Wharton Barker; vice president, Ignatius Donnelly.

Social Democrats (including fusion wing of socialist labor party)—For president, Eugene V. Debs; vice president, Job Harriman.

Socialist Labor Party (De Leon wing)—For president, Joseph T. Malloney; vice president, Valentine Rimmel.

Prohibition—For president, John G. Woolley; vice president, Henry B. Metcalfe.

United Christian—For president, S. C. Swallow; vice president, John G. Woolley.

Union Reform—For president, Seth H. Ellis; for vice president, Samuel L. Nicholson.

National (third party anti-imperialist)—For president, Donaldson Caffery; vice president, Archibald Murray Howe.

The strong political flavor given to the celebration of labor day by the labor unions of Chicago in consequence of the appearance there, as the principal speakers, of Theodore Roosevelt, the republican candidate for vice president, and William J. Bryan, the democratic candidate for president, makes that the most important celebration of the day. During the great labor parade of the morning, when Bryan and Roosevelt stood almost shoulder to shoulder on the reviewing stand, the cheers and preference of the marchers were overwhelmingly for Mr. Bryan. Even more marked was the contrast in the receptions accorded the two men at the labor picnic in the afternoon, where they were the principal speakers. Mr. Roosevelt, the first speaker on the programme, was greeted with but scanty applause and at no time did he arouse any semblance of enthusiasm. His speech, frequently interrupted with cheers for Bryan, was received on the whole with stolid indifference. In direct contrast to all this was the enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan. Beginning with his appearance on the stage and at intervals punctuating his speech, it cul-