

the community, but from all classes. We do not belong to one political party, but to all parties. We are not of one religious belief, but of all. We do not belong to one business interest, but to all. We have both proletarians and capitalists in our midst. We are not limited by sex, but place men on the same plane as women. Lastly, I doubt if there is, or will be, in this hall a single person who comes here for his or her personal profit or preferment. We all come here for the acquaintance and social life that this conference is sure to generate. There is no movement back of this conference to launch a political party, though it is possible that attempts may be made. But such is not the purpose of this conference. Certainly we will indorse no religious denomination; and, though perhaps some educational organization may be indorsed, such is not the aim of the conference.

After outlining the programme, Mr. Pomeroy introduced Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, who welcomed the assemblage, and then Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, who presided. Discussion of the first subject on the programme: "The Function of the Church in Furthering Equality," was opened by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati. He was followed by the Rev. Alexander Kent, of Washington; Mrs. Corinne Brown, and Walter Thomas Mills, of Chicago, and Thomas Bawden, of Detroit. James E. Scripps and Willis J. Abbot were the principal speakers on the uses of the press. In the evening George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, presided, and on the 29th Mayor Jones, of Cleveland, occupied the chair. Among the other participants of prominence were F. F. Ingram, of Detroit; John J. Lentz, of Columbus; Edward W. Bemis, of New York; Lee Meriwether, of St. Louis; Frank Parsons, of Boston; Franklin H. Wentworth, Margaret Haley, Marie C. Brehm, Seymour Stedman and Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago; George McA. Miller and Thomas E. Will, of Ruskin college, Missouri; Marion Todd, of California; Robert Pyne, of Hartford; Joseph Labadie, of Detroit; W. A. Douglass, of Toronto, and Frank L. Monett, of Columbus, ex-attorney general of Ohio.

One of the strong papers read at the Detroit conference was that on American colonies, by Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago. The subject was vigorously discussed by other

speakers, but only one appeared to oppose Mr. Smith's hostile attitude toward the adoption of the crown colony system.

Only a few hours after that discussion, the American volunteer army, which has assisted in putting down independent government in the Philippine colonies, was disbanded. This army had been recruited under the act of congress of March 1, 1899 (No. 48, p. 9; No. 49, p. 10), which provides for its disbandment on July 1, 1901. Many of the officers have been provided with places in the Philippines under the colonial government.

The latest report of the American fatalities in the Philippines, computed at the adjutant general's office down to June 1, foots up as follows:

Officers (regulars).....	42
Officers (volunteers).....	33- 75
Enlisted men (regulars).....	1,292
Enlisted men (volunteers).....	1,217-2,509
Total deaths	2,584

While American subjugation of the Filipinos comes thus to a successful end, British subjugation of the Boers grows more desperate. The situation of the British in South Africa is evidently much worse than appears upon the surface of the very meager reports that drift past the watchful British censor. This is indicated by two facts of the current week. One is an account of a battle in Cape Colony; the other is an episode in the British parliament. The battle was fought on the 25th, at Richmond, a town some 25 or 30 miles east of the Cape Town railroad, and more than 100 miles south of the Orange Free State border. A force of Boers, reported to number 3,000 men under Malan and Smit, had invaded Cape Colony and advanced as far as Richmond. They attacked the town, but after fighting 12 hours withdrew upon learning that British reinforcements were coming. This battle, so far to the south, strongly suggests that the invading Boers are heartily encouraged and strongly supported by inhabitants of Cape Colony. The suggestion is confirmed by the parliamentary episode already alluded to. John Morley questioned the government in parliament on the 1st with reference to the expenditure of public money in Cape Colony by the governor without the sanction of the colonial parliament, and Mr. Chamberlain in reply admitted this unconstitutional proceeding, but defended it upon grounds of emer-

gency. The inference is, and it derives further color from the free use of the term "rebels" in the Cape Town dispatches, that the war has actually spread, not merely as an invasion but also as a revolt, far into British territory, and that this revolt is so general and threatening as to render the local parliament an unsafe custodian of British interests and to make arbitrary measures necessary.

Besides being confronted by this apparent revival of Boer strength, the war party of Great Britain is embarrassed by the magnitude of the expense of maintaining its South African policy. We were misled last week by a misprint in the daily paper from which we took the figures of the cost of the war, to put it at £250,000 weekly. The true amount is much larger. As reported in parliament by the ministry it is £1,500,000, or \$7,500,000 a week,—about \$390,000,000 a year.

NEWS NOTES.

—Joseph Ladue, founder of Dawson City, in the Klondike, died at Schuyler Falls, N. Y., on the 26th.

—The United States court at Honolulu has refused to naturalize a native of the island of Guam.

—An embassy from the Llama of mysterious Thibet is on the way to St. Petersburg seeking an audience with the tsar.

—Gen. Maximo Gomez, whose departure from Havana was noted last week, arrived in New York on the 29th and was in Washington on the 2d.

—The completion of a trust organized to control the lead fields of southern Missouri was authoritatively announced at New York on the 1st. Its capitalization is \$20,000,000.

—Gen. Shafter, of Santiago fame, went upon the retired list of the United States army on the 29th. His successor in command of the department of California is Maj. Gen. S. M. B. Young.

—There are unconfirmed reports of the formation of a trust to control the output of bituminous coal. All the large bituminous producers will, it is said, be consolidated into one concern by the 1st of September.

—William A. Woods, United States circuit judge, especially noted for having issued the Debs injunction and for his conduct regarding the "blocks of five" election frauds in Indiana in 1880, died at Indianapolis on the 29th.

—Austria-Hungary has sent Count Gilbert Hohenwort von Gelachstein as minister to Mexico, thus resuming diplomatic relations which had been