

a very large camp, there were over 133 deaths, including 109 children.

Upon the basis of those facts the resolutions denounce the British for the "out-Weylering of Weyler's regime of Spanish barbarity in Cuba," which, to quote President McKinley, was—

not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

The resolutions consequently call upon the president—

to advise the British government that American public sentiment calls strenuously for the release of these non-combatant prisoners, to the end that they may find refuge in friendly lands where their needs may be relieved, their comfort provided for, and their lives preserved.

The Boers themselves are strengthening the impression that the war in South Africa, a victorious termination of which was celebrated in London a year ago, has revived, with prospects of a different ending. Some indications of this we gave last week at page 376. Further indications are now reported. Though Lord Kitchener tells of two or three British victories, the burden of the news is the other way. For one thing, a Boer commander met a party of Lovatt's scouts, and though prevented by them from crossing the Orange river, he caused them heavy loss, including the death of their lieutenant colonel. The British prisoners captured near Scheeper's Nek, which we reported last week, have been released, in accordance with the Boer custom. But the most discouraging news for the British relates to the uprising in Cape Colony, of which there have been indications, in spite of the censorship, for the past two or three months. A Cape Town correspondent of a London paper, the Daily Express, whose letter appeared on the 23d, declares that "the Dutch element in the colony is in revolt, and it is useless to disguise the fact." From Orange river to the sea, he explains, Cape Colony is in a condition of open or incipient rebellion. This is confirmed by advices from Boer circles in Holland to the effect that everything is in readiness for a Dutch uprising in both Cape Colony and Natal. Further confirmation may be found in the fact that the British government, which prorogued the Cape Colony parliament until August 27, so as to make the government free to

resort to martial law, has extended the prorogation to November 20; and also from the fact that the British cruiser Barracouta is on its way to Mossel bay, only about 225 miles east of Cape Town, with reinforcements for the trenches that defend the bay. Lord Kitchener has carried out the threat in his proclamation declaring the war at an end on the 15th, to the extent of permanently banishing from South Africa ten Boer leaders captured since that date.

Meanwhile friends of the Boers in Europe are working to secure peace on the basis of arbitration. The Dutch minister of foreign affairs has forwarded to the members of the administration council of the court of arbitration at The Hague and also to the legations, a copy of the Boer appeal for arbitration, with a notification that he intends to bring the appeal up for consideration at the first meeting of the council. A news dispatch of the 23d from The Hague intimates that the council will declare itself incompetent to deal with the subject; but action by the council has not yet been taken, no day for its meeting having been fixed.

The Filipino cause is less promising than that of the Boers, though pacification is certainly not yet established. Our last reference to this struggle was at page 344. The unsettled conditions at that time are apparently not improved. A mail dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated August 12 and just published, says that—

it is freely predicted that a renewal of guerrilla hostilities is to be expected. Malvar still has enough men to be troublesome. . . . There seems to be little doubt that the Hong-Kong junta is in communication with him and is still holding forth the hope of intervention.

Telegraphic dispatches of the 25th report that all the Filipino forces in the province of South Camarines have surrendered and that the province, therefore, is now pacified. An official report of casualties received at the war department on the 25th summarizes as follows:

Killed: Engagement of August 7—2.  
Wounded: Engagements of June 10, 17 and 20 and July 27—8.  
Died of disease, drowning and suicide: 30.

NEWS NOTES.

—A federal judge has decided that the anti-trust law of Nebraska is unconstitutional.

—Owing to floods in the Yang Tse valley, China, 10,000,000 persons are reported homeless.

—Simon Sterne, a prominent lawyer and distinguished publicist of New York, died on the 23d at the age of 62.

—The statue of Alfred the Great was unveiled at Manchester on the 20th, Lord Roseberry delivering the oration.

—The czar of Russia, whose arrival in France on the 18th we noted last week, departed on the 21st, after reviewing the French army. He did not go to Paris.

—A committee of the Marquette club, of Chicago, of which Congressman H. S. Boutell is chairman, has been organized to agitate for congressional legislation against "anarchist" doctrines.

—A socialist congress is in session at Lubeck, Germany. Two official stenographers have been assigned by the Prussian government to report the proceedings, for the purpose of making proof of forbidden utterances.

MISCELLANY

THE MENDICANT.

I.

Sakya-Muni, Gautama Buddha, what dost thou proffer of hope or of mirth?  
"What shall I do to be saved" from the sorrow, passion and terror, and madness of earth?  
What is thy gospel, O prophet of India?  
What hast thou left to me, child of the sun?  
What is the balm for my pain thou hast promised me? What is the crown when the race hath been run?

II.

"What shall I do to be saved?" Thou hast answered it: "Labor not forever, but beg for thy bread;  
Live as a mendicant; marry not; mortify flesh; let a life of Nirvana be led.  
So shalt thou find in the depth of thy passions, growth of thy spirit, composure and rest,  
Passing through indolent days of humanity on to intangible joys of the blest."

III.

Sakya-Muni, Gautama Buddha, bending I heed thee, but find in thy law Something that baffles me, doubtful consistency.—lo, in the web of thy wisdom a flaw—  
Look to it, Gautama, Sakya-Muni, sweet is the bulb, but hollow her egg.  
How shall thy gospel suffice for the many?  
If all men are beggars, from whom shall men beg?  
—George Francis Savage Armstrong.

A GOOD CITIZEN.

When attention is called to the manly and able fight being made by the present mayor of Cleveland