

detail at Washington to August 2, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91) .....1,847  
 Killed reported since May 16, 1900. 41  
 Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900 ..... 246

Total deaths since July 1, 1898...2,134  
 Wounded .....2,199

Total casualties since July 1, 1898...4,333  
 Total casualties reported last week .....4,280  
 Total deaths reported last week...2,081

Cuban news affords momentary relief from this monotonous story of slaughter. On the 31st the American secretary of war made public the war office order for an election in Cuba to choose delegates to a constitutional convention, with a view to organizing a permanent Cuban government. The election is to be held on the 15th of September and the convention is to meet in Havana on the 1st of November. The number of delegates to this convention are apportioned as follows: Havana province 8, Santiago province 7, Santa Clara province 7, Matanzas province 4, Pinar del Rio province 3 and Puerto Principe province 2.

Another part of the world reports peace after sanguinary warfare. This is Colombia, in South America. A revolution had been in progress there for nearly two years. References to it may be found in these columns at page 9, No. 86 in volume 2, and at page 152 of the current volume. The revolutionists had advanced on the 24th to the outskirts of Panama. On the 25th they demanded the surrender of that city, threatening to bombard in case of refusal. The American consul there was immediately instructed from Washington to protest against a bombardment, and in support of his protest to call attention to the treaty of 1848 with New Granada, in which the United States agrees to insure the neutrality of the isthmus of Panama. He was further instructed that the United States would preserve the neutrality of that territory. There was no bombardment. But furious fighting occurred on the 25th around Panama, in which, after great slaughter, the revolutionists were defeated. On the 26th a treaty of peace between the government and the revolutionists was signed. In the treaty formalities Gen. Alban, governor of Panama, represented the gov-

ernment, and Dr. Mendozze and Belisario Perras represented the revolutionists. The revolutionists made a complete surrender, agreeing to give up all their arms, ammunition and ships, and the government granted full amnesty.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—Prof. David Felmley, a prominent single taxer, was elected on the 31st as president of the Illinois State Normal university.

—The Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs opened its sessions in Toledo on the 1st. Ex-Gov. Altgeld was the principal speaker.

—London, England, is installing a new municipal telephone system at a cost of \$5,000,000. It is expected that there will be 40,000 subscribers at nominal prices.

—The national democratic party (the gold democrats of 1899) will maintain headquarters in Indianapolis during the campaign. Gen. Charles Tracy, of New York, is the chairman of the executive committee.

—Dr. James Gordon Bennett, of Halifax, N. S., is the discoverer of a cure for typhoid malarial and scarlet fevers. The preliminary tests which have been given it at the Cook County (Chicago) hospital have been remarkably successful.

—A world's conference of the negro race was in session in London from the 23rd to 27th. The social, industrial and intellectual condition of the negro was discussed. A large number of prominent American negroes were present.

—The trial in Missouri of Alexander Jester for the murder in 1871 of a brother of John W. Gates, the steel trust magnate, ended on the 1st with Jester's acquittal. John W. Gates had furnished funds liberally for Jester's prosecution.

—The Illinois state campaign was formally opened on the 1st by both of the two great parties. Mr. Alschuler, the democratic candidate for governor, spoke at Peoria, while Mr. Yates, the republican candidate, addressed a meeting at the Chicago Auditorium.

—John Clark Ridpath, the historian, died in New York on the 31st, aged 59 years. His best-known works were his "Popular History of the United States," "History of all Nations" and "Great Races of Mankind." He was formerly editor of the Arena magazine at Boston.

—The bread riots which occurred in British Honduras last week were caused by the increased taxes on the necessities of life. The mob which attacked the palace of the governor general, who is at present on a visit to

London, had to be driven off by a bayonet charge.

—The United States statute which provides that all railroad companies shall equip their cars with automatic couplers went into effect on August 1st. The bill, which was passed by congress in April, 1896, and has been extended several times, provides a penalty of \$100 for each offense.

—Western meat packers, principally of Chicago and Omaha, have advanced the prices of their canned beef from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen for one pound cans and other sizes in proportion. The present heavy demand due to the Boer and Chinese wars is given as a reason for the increase in price.

—Alfred, duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the second son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at Coburg, Germany, on the 30th. His son and successor, Carl Edward, the young duke of Albany, will not attain his majority until 1905, and the duchy will in the meantime be governed by his guardian.

—An interparliamentary and press peace conference opened its sessions in Paris on the 31st. A resolution was adopted on the 1st expressing the hope that the armed intervention of the powers in China would not result in new conquests. The object of the congress is to secure international arbitration.

—Secretary of Treasury L. J. Gage began the issuing of the new two per cent. bonds due in 1930, on the 31st, in accordance with the currency law of March 14th. The new bonds are to take the place of such of the old 3s, 4s and 5s as were surrendered for extension. About \$320,000,000 of the new bonds will be issued during the month of August.

—Race riots in New Orleans, which originated in the murder of two policemen by a negro criminal on the 25th, resulted in the death of ten innocent persons, the wounding of a score of others and the burning of a negro school. During the rioting it was found necessary to call out the militia as the police were in sympathy with the mob.

## MISCELLANY

### CONFESSIONAL.

For The Public.

O woodland ways amid whose scenes I roam!  
 Ye 'wake a sense of pleasure in my veins  
 Like that which thrills the wanderer nearing home,  
 When sight of that dear, hallowed spot he gains;  
 Or like to that which, as in evening's gloam  
 Devoted ones draw near their rev'renced fanes,