

thence west to Dundee. The Boers withdrew from Helpmakaar after only slight resistance, and on the 14th Buller had taken Dundee as easily. From Dundee the Boers withdrew to the railroad junction at Glencoe, where they took trains to the north. On the 16th, Buller occupied Glencoe.

The American war in the Philippines is naturally associated as matter of news with that of the British in South Africa. Despite the repeated reports of peace in the Philippines there is no peace there. This is evident from the regular censored news reports of the week, which tell of a fight near Legaspi, in the province of Albay, Luzon, on the 10th; of another near San Jacinto, province of Pangasinan, on the 7th; of a third near Bulan on April 26, and of a fourth on the same day near Ormoc, in the island of Leyte. But the uncensored mail dispatches which courageous correspondents occasionally get through make the warlike condition of affairs in the Philippines doubly plain. One of these correspondents, John T. McCutcheon, of the Chicago Record, who has especially proved his sense of responsibility as a correspondent at Manila, throws a brilliant light upon the situation in a letter of February 10, published in the Record of May 16. Mr. McCutcheon says that in the 40 days following January 1, 1900, when it was announced that the war was at an end, the American forces—

lost more men, more arms, and more supplies in the so-called pacified districts than during any previous period of like length since the insurrection began. In the first three months of fighting we lost more men by death and wounds, but the number of men captured, arms taken, and supplies that have fallen into the insurgents' hands have been far greater in the last month than ever before. . . . More Americans have been taken prisoners than ever before, and more Krag-Jorgensen rifles have been lost since January 1 than during the entire period of fighting previous to that date.

To fully appreciate the import of Mr. McCutcheon's belated letter it must be remembered that the censored cable dispatches show a far worse condition since its date than before, and indicate that the condition will be still worse when the rainy season comes on.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive

of all current official reports given out at Washington to May 16, 1900, are as follows:

Killed	498
Died of wounds, disease and accidents	1,281
Plus number of deaths required to make these reports tally with the corrected official returns from July 1, 1898, to April 27, 1900	68
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Total deaths since July 1, 1898	1,847
Wounded	2,123
Less number of wounded required to make these reports tally with the corrected official returns from July 1, 1898, to April 27, 1900	2 2,126
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Total loss since July 1, 1898	3,973
Total loss reported last week from August 16, 1898	3,822
Total deaths reported last week, from August 6, 1898	1,719

In Cuba American embarrassments of a different order are cropping up. They are connected with a heavy defalcation on the part of American postal officials there, in consequence of which the American postmaster at Havana has been arrested. One of the chief offenders, of the name of Neely, is in the United States, where extradition proceedings have been instituted to remove him to Cuba for trial. Some vexing legal questions are expected to grow out of these proceedings. Since Cuba is a foreign country, the state authorities of New York cannot extradite Neely; for the New York court of appeals has decided that this is one of the powers which the state surrendered to the general government. And as the United States has no extradition treaty with Cuba, nor any laws empowering extradition without treaty, the question arises whether any federal official can deliver him over. Incidentally, the present anomalous relation of our government to Cuba is likely to be judicially overhauled. This is the most embarrassing thing about the matter, though the embezzlement itself has given the Cubans a welcome opportunity to sneer at the Americans for their assumptions of superior civic virtue.

In American politics, in the party sense, the leading event of the week was the nomination of Bryan and Towne by the populist convention at Sioux Falls. The assembling of this convention was noted last week. It

occurred on the 9th. At that time no business had been done beyond the election of P. M. Ringdell, of Minnesota, as temporary chairman. On the 10th, at the first session of the day, T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, was elected to the permanent chairmanship. At the second session the platform was adopted, and William J. Bryan was nominated for president by acclamation. The question of naming a candidate for vice president did not come to a vote until late in the evening. It turned upon a motion by Jerry Simpson, supported by Gen. Weaver, that the convention make no nomination but empower the national committee to make it after conference with the democratic and the silver republican conventions at Kansas City. Opposition to this motion was led by Senators Butler and Pettigrew. It was lost by a vote of 492 to 262. A motion was then made that five names be selected by ballot for submission to the Kansas City conventions from which to select a fusion candidate for vice president; but this also was lost, the vote being 526 to 270. Several nominations for vice president were then offered. All were withdrawn, however, except that of Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, who was chosen by acclamation. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, was made chairman of the national committee.

The platform of this convention, reported by Jerry Simpson as chairman of the committee on resolutions, reaffirms prior national platforms, offers cooperation with its "allies in the struggle for financial and economic freedom," denounces the gold standard act of the present congress, and demands bimetallism at the ratio of sixteen to one. It also demands a graduated income and inheritance tax, postal savings banks, public ownership and operation of railroads, the initiative and referendum, Philippine independence, election of senators by popular vote, and home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia. Declaring with Thomas Jefferson that "the land, including all natural sources of wealth," is "the inalienable heritage of the people," it urges government to "so act as to secure homes for the people and prevent land monopoly." And on the subject of trusts it propounds ownership and control by the people of money, transportation and the transmission of information as the one remedy, and recommends the abolition of all tariffs