

whites scoured the country and killed all the negroes they could find who had taken part in the fight. With only three or four exceptions all the victims of this murderous episode were negroes, and with only one exception the injured whites were acting with the negroes.

From the elections and their results and incidents, American interest reverts to the closing up of the war with Spain. Gen. Miles's report as commanding general of the army, the filing of which was noted last week, has since been given out for publication. It is a lengthy document, full of detail. Another important report has been delivered at Washington. It is the report of the commission for the surrender of Puerto Rico to the United States. The work of that commission is now complete.

No joint meeting of the peace commission at Paris was held on the 12th, pursuant to the adjournment noted last week. At the request of the Spanish commissioners the date was changed from the 12th to the 15th; and on the 15th, also at the request of the Spanish commissioners, the date was again changed, this time to the 16th. A brief meeting was held on the 16th, at which the Spanish commissioners submitted their argument against the American claim to Philippine territory. The argument was delivered in manuscript and was not read, but it is reported to be a denial of any authority for the commission to act upon the Philippine matter under the protocol. The Spaniards are said to insist that the words of the protocol, empowering the commission to "determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines," do not warrant any reference to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines, except on her own terms. They, therefore, propose arbitration as to the construction to be placed on the words "the control, disposition and government." The joint meeting of the 16th adjourned until the 19th, when the American reply to the Spanish argument is expected.

While the fate of the Philippines hangs in the balance before the peace commission, the Filipino junta at Hong-Kong, representing Aguinaldo's government, sends a memorial to President McKinley complaining of unjust treatment of the Filipinos by officers of the American army and

navy. This memorial charges that false reports against the Filipinos are being spread, and that the tension is such that a shot fired by an irresponsible Filipino or American soldier might lead to great bloodshed. It therefore begs President McKinley to help the junta to control its own people "by directing American officials at Manila to temper their actions with friendship, justice and fairness." One of the clauses in the memorial is as follows:

From the commencement of hostilities, the Filipinos acceded to all the American requests; but after bottling up the Spaniards in Manila the Filipinos were completely ignored when the Americans advanced, and thus deprived of the fruits of victory. Now, after months of campaigning, the Filipino troops have been ordered beyond the suburbs, where they have no quarters and where supplies are difficult to obtain. All our launches have been seized because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans, and when we asked explanations we were not even answered. The Spaniards, of late the enemies of the Americans, have been shown every consideration, while the Filipinos, their friends and allies, are often treated as enemies.

Cuban evacuation proceeds slowly but steadily. Gen. Wade reported officially on the 10th that the Spanish have been carrying out the terms of evacuation to the best of their ability. He says that ships arriving from Spain have been promptly and fully loaded and dispatched, and that about 20,000 men have already gone. Serious trouble is being caused by lack of transportation and also by lack of money with which to pay off the Spanish soldiers; but Gen. Wade appears confident of Gov.-Gen. Blanco's ability to deal with the condition.

Of the concerns of other nations than our own, those of France still attract most general attention, though the two subjects which have given peculiar interest to French politics, the Dreyfus case and the occupation of Fashoda, are apparently well in the way of being finally disposed of.

The court of cassation, having the Dreyfus case before it, has notified the minister for the colonies that it has decided that Dreyfus shall be informed by telegraph of the commencement of revision proceedings, and be afforded opportunity to prepare his defense. Only three days before, the ministers had refused either

to permit Mme. Dreyfus to communicate the news of the revision of his case to her husband, or to communicate it themselves. It was upon this refusal that she appealed to the court of cassation, which has decided in her favor. Opinion is growing in Paris that Dreyfus is to have a fair trial.

As to the occupation of Fashoda, France seems to have abandoned all claims. Major Marchand, accompanied by Capt. Baratier, who had brought Marchand's report to Paris and returned with the reply of the French government, is now on his way back up the Nile to Fashoda; and it is reported that upon his arrival his expedition will immediately withdraw, leaving the Anglo-Egyptian authorities in full control.

With the Dreyfus case and the Fashoda question thus in hand for a safe disposition, each minister of the French cabinet is able to devote his attention to his own department, and the minister of finance is reported as preparing to push through what in France is regarded as the leading measure of socialism—a progressive income tax. He relies for success upon the budget committee, just elected by the chamber of deputies, which for the first time in the history of this republic is composed with a radical majority. Of its 33 members 18 are thorough-going radicals.

Crete has at last been rescued from Turkish government. Chakir Pasha, the last Turkish commander in Crete, sailed away on the 15th, and on the same day, Prince George of Greece, the newly appointed high commissioner in Crete, for Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, sailed for Crete from Austria.

Labor affairs in the United States during the week have been marked by a shoe strike in Massachusetts, a Michigan decision against coercive boycotting, the annual convention of the Knights of Labor at Chicago, and the settlement of the Virden strike.

The Massachusetts strike involves seven factories and 2,500 employes. It began on the 14th at Marlboro, and its cause was the refusal of the employers to recognize the shoe workers' organization.

The anti-boycott decision in Michigan was rendered by the supreme