

embark their troops. The date of evacuation therefore remains in abeyance.

Meanwhile the American commissioners are trying to Anglicize the island by requiring all railroad business to be done in the English language. This proceeding might well excite suspicions among the Cubans as to the intentions of the United States regarding the future government of Cuba. Whether under the influence of such a suspicion or not, President Maso, of the Cuban provisional administrative council, has issued an address to the delegates assembled in the Cuban Congress, in which he says: "We have now reached a time when, even more than in the days of fighting, it is incumbent upon all Cubans to show true patriotism, and, while making every expression of gratitude to America for having given Cuba freedom and independence, to make prompt arrangements for paying off the Cubans now in arms and for getting the country into working order."

While the presidential committee for investigating the mismanagement of the war is taking evidence at the different camps, further instances of mismanagement occur. On the 2d, just before the transport Port Victor was to have left Santiago for the United States with sick soldiers, Gen. Wood went on board, and to his amazement found an utter lack of provisions suitable for sick persons and an insufficiency of medical supplies. This negligence was corrected, the transport being held back by Gen. Wood for the purpose. But on the same day came the report of an actual calamity from negligence. The transport Panama, which had sailed from Santiago on the 1st with 320 passengers, most of them returning soldiers, was reported wrecked off Cape Maysi, Cuba, with the loss of all on board. The Panama was in such bad condition when she left Santiago that the American postmaster there refused to entrust the mails to her.

In Puerto Rico a considerable advance has been made toward the establishment of an American postal system. During the war, a postal commission followed the American army in Puerto Rico, and set up American post offices, with money order and registered letter systems, in every town as soon as captured. There are now about 80 post offices

with all modern improvements in full operation in the island. Most of the postmasters are Americans.

The people of Puerto Rico are looking forward to the acquisition of territorial rights and ultimate statehood. In this view a delegate convention from the chief towns of the island was held on the 30th at San Juan, for the purpose of drafting recommendations for the administrative system to be settled at Washington. The convention is reported to have been fairly representative, and it adopted with great enthusiasm a series of resolutions demanding the cessation of military rule and the establishment of territorial rights.

The insurrection of whites against blacks, in North Carolina, which we reported as imminent last week, has broken out in earnest. The whites are determined to murder the negroes rather than allow them to vote in freedom, and the blacks appear to be equally determined to defend their voting rights even with their lives. In the county in which Wilmington lies, the negroes are largely in the majority. They consequently hold a large proportion of the local offices. This the whites have set out to put an end to, and they ostracize, both socially and in business, everyone who refuses to join them. They also go about heavily armed, threatening death. The governor, a white republican, proposed as a compromise that the democratic legislative ticket be withdrawn and a business man's ticket substituted in consideration of the republicans making no nominations for local offices. This compromise was accepted by the democrats. As may be seen it involved the abandonment of their rights by the negroes, who are mostly republicans, and they are arranging to nominate a county ticket of their own in spite of the governor's wishes. Looking upon the compromise as a trick to disfranchise them, they regard the governor as a traitor. Threats are made by the whites that if the negroes carry out their program, of making nominations of their own, the whites will slaughter them in open battle on election day. In their efforts to make up a ticket, the negroes have solicited white men to accept places upon it. But every white man approached has declined. The whites openly proclaim that any white man who dares to go upon the negro ticket must die.

Saturday, the 5th, has been set apart by the negroes as a day of fasting and prayer, when they intend to consecrate their lives to the defense of the political rights of their race. No steps have been taken by either the state or the national government to protect the negroes in their citizenship. But upon the application of a negro, the supreme court of the state issued warrants on the 2d for some of the leaders of the white men's party upon a charge of having forced the negro to withdraw as a candidate for registrar of Halifax county, by breaking into his house in an armed body and threatening to kill him and his wife.

The full text of the annual message of Mayor S. M. Jones, to the Toledo city council has been published. It is a unique document, and especially noteworthy for its sound business sense and the spirit of democracy that pervades it. Mayor Jones recommends that the natural gas plant of the city be so improved as to furnish light and heat to the people at cost. He also urges the council to promote, as far as possible, the Ohio movement for home rule in cities, and advocates the merit system of civil service. Grants and extensions of franchises, except when approved by the people at a general election, he opposes, as he does also the contract system for city work. Among the facilities which Mayor Jones thinks the city ought to provide for its inhabitants is a directory, frequently corrected with the aid of policemen and letter carriers; the use of school buildings for civic meetings; clean streets; street sprinkling at public expense; music in the parks; public playgrounds for children; public baths; and free employment agencies. On the question of taxation he says: "While the present system, or more correctly speaking lack of system of taxing property remains, and until a system of taxation having its basis in a scientific conception of justice shall be adopted, I do not see as there is anything left for us to do but to appeal to those upon whom rest the obligations of wealth to be honest, to pay their full share of the cost of the government."

Thomas I. Kidd and his associates who have been on trial for two weeks at Oshkosk, Wis., charged with labor crimes, were acquitted on the 2d. The prosecution was instituted by the Paine Lumber Co., and grew out of the woodworkers' strike at Oshkosk