

tion of Independence was only a "nursery rhyme sung round the cradle of our nation's childhood;" that government by consent of the governed has been outgrown. It behooves all, without regard to race, color or previous condition of party servitude or affiliation, who would call a halt to this declension into the mire of absolutism, who would render any and all real governmental progress possible by preserving the very foundation of all just government, who would conserve the greatest and most sacred political achievements of the past, to support William Jennings Bryan and the democracy of to-day, the party of true conservatism and therefore of true progress.

We have not sailed past the north star of free government. The pilot who is now at the helm has gone to sleep, under the influence of the soporifics which the trusts have rained down upon him; and our ship of state has veered and drifted round until that changeless star hangs over our ship's stern. But by our faith in the American people, there will be a new hand at the helm the 4th of next March, and our ship of state will be swung around and headed for the pole star again. We shall thenceforth sail securely, keeping ever in plain sight, right in front of us, that eternal and immutable star of liberty.

Minneapolis.

S. W. SAMPLE.

NEWS

The coal miners' strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, which was supposed last week to have been settled, still drags along in full force. The first hitch was in connection with the price of powder. It has long been the custom for the employers to charge their men \$2.75 a keg for powder which costs in the open market \$1.50. This extortion was one of the complaints of the strikers. The settlement was delayed, therefore, when the employers, after accepting the terms of compromise proposed by the Scranton labor convention and reported in these columns last week—namely, a ten per cent. advance in wages to be continued until next April—notified the strikers that the advance in wages would be given partly through a reduction in the price of powder from the old rates to

the market rate. The net result of this modification would have been hardly an advance in wages at all. Or, more accurately, it would have amounted to a reduction of the exorbitant price for powder without increase of wages, or to an increase of wages without reduction in the exorbitant price of powder, according to which form of statement might be preferred. President Mitchell refused to call off the strike upon those terms. It would now appear, however, from the very imperfect press reports, that the powder question has been satisfactorily adjusted, and that the strike continues only because all the employers have not yet accepted the terms of the Scranton convention. On the 24th the owners of mines producing about 75 per cent. of the total output had accepted; the others had not then been heard from.

Last week's political news closed with the departure of Mr. Bryan from New York city, after he had excited most enthusiastic demonstrations there, upon a campaign tour through New York state. After meeting with extraordinary receptions at every point, he jumped over into West Virginia and thence into Maryland whence he will return to New York through Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and will devote the latter part of next week to Chicago.

Gov. Roosevelt has been following in Bryan's wake, making vituperative attacks upon him, charging him, among other things with hypocrisy. Gov. Roosevelt's methods were adopted also by Senator Hanna in his speech-making campaign. At Lincoln, Neb., on the 19th, he said, as reported on the 20th by the Chicago Times-Herald, a McKinley organ:

I am here in Mr. Bryan's own town to hurl back in his teeth the slanders he has uttered against me and to tell him they are false as hell. I am here to tell his neighbors that a man who circulates such slanders against another man as he has circulated against me shows no conception of the dignity of the office to which he aspires. Such a man is not fit to be a constable.

What the slanders were to which Mr. Hanna alluded did not transpire, and the reports of Bryan's speeches fail to reveal any.

President McKinley arrived at Canton on the 23d, where he intends to remain until he votes on the 6th. He has decided to decline invitations

to political demonstrations at New York and Chicago, but it is expected that he will send letters embodying political sentiments.

On the 27th there is to be a monster McKinley parade in Chicago. The democrats of Chicago will parade on the 3d, with Bryan to review them. Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee, has proclaimed the 27th as Flag day, when supporters of Bryan and Stevenson throughout the country are to display portraits of the candidates and the American flag, and to hold meetings in their honor.

The new territory of Hawaii is having its first experience in American politics. The registration of territorial voters, which closed on the 9th, was reported at San Francisco on the 18th. For the district of Oahu the number registered was 5,891. Returns had not been received from the other districts, but it was estimated that the registration for the district of Hawaii would amount to 3,000; for Maui, 2,000, and for Kauai, 1,000. Both the democratic and the republican parties have done active electioneering to secure the native vote; but the natives are suspicious, and have nominated a ticket of their own.

The question of the constitution and the flag has twice come up in this territory before the supreme court, and in each case a diametrically different decision has been made. In one case the court held that immediately upon the cession of the islands to the United States, the constitution of the United States, with all its guarantees for the protection of life, liberty and property was in force. In the other case the court held that the constitution did not apply to the territory until extended by act of congress. Both cases were upon indictments for criminal libel. The indictments had not been found by a grand jury, and convictions were obtained by a verdict of ten jurors out of twelve. This contravenes the provisions of the constitution. In one case the conviction was sustained, the constitution being held to apply. In the other the conviction was reversed, the constitution being disregarded. The chief justice held in both cases that the constitution follows the flag. But whereas in one case one of his two associates agreed with him while the other opposed, in the other case

his approving associate had been displaced by another judge.

From the Philippines no news is published this week.

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to October 24th, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91)	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900	88
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900	468
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Total deaths since July 1, 1898.....	2,403
Wounded	2,296
Captured	10
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Total casualties since July 1, 1898.....	4,709
Total casualties reported last week	4,709
Total deaths reported last week.....	2,403

In South Africa the guerrilla warfare against Great Britain continues. Almost daily railroad lines are torn up and telegraph and telephone wires cut; and workmen cannot leave the garrisoned points to make repairs without large escorts. A fight occurred at Jagersfontein on the 17th in which the Boer loss was 20 and the British 11 in killed. Other fighting has occurred, but no details are reported. It has spread chiefly in the south of the Orange Free State. According to London dispatches the British hold all the key positions, but are not active enough to prevent the Boers from gathering and swooping down upon weak garrisons.

President Kruger sailed on the 19th from Lourenzo Marques for Holland, on board the Dutch cruiser Gelderland.

A new and startling turn has been given to the Chinese question by the announcement on the 20th, from London, of an agreement between Great Britain and Germany, to which the other powers are invited to become parties, but in the making of which they were not consulted. The agreement was made on the 16th, at London, by the British prime minister and the German ambassador. It is in these terms:

1. It is a matter of joint permanent international interest that the portions of the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic

activity for the peoples of all countries without distinction, and the two governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence.

2. Both governments agree that they will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantage in Chinese dominion and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese empire.

3. In case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

4. The two governments will communicate this agreement to the other powers interested, especially Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States, and invite them to accept the principles recorded in it.

The third clause of this agreement is interpreted as a warning to Russia, which is advancing her interests in Manchuria without regard to the other powers.

From Berlin, on the 23d, it was reported that Austria-Hungary and Italy had formally adopted the agreement, and that France, the United States and Russia had not yet defined their positions.

France and the United States have interchanged notes relative to the American note on the Chinese question, which appeared in these columns last week; but these notes relate to details, and have no important bearing upon the development of the question.

Meanwhile the Chinese government is trying to bring about a complete adjustment. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, representing the Chinese empire, propose to the powers the following preliminary convention:

Article 1. Laying siege to the legations of foreign ministers is a high offense against one of the important principles of international law. No country can possibly tolerate such a thing. China acknowledges her great fault in this respect and promises that it will never occur again.

Article 2. China admits her liability to pay an indemnity for the various losses sustained on this occasion, and the powers will each appoint officials

to examine and present all claims for a final consultation and settlement.

Article 3. As to the future trade and general international relations, each power should designate how these matters are to be dealt with, whether the old treaties should continue or new conventions should be made, slightly adding to the old treaties or canceling the old treaties and negotiating new ones. Any of these plans may be adopted, and when China has approved them further special regulations can be made in each case as required.

Article 4. This convention will be made by China with the combined powers to cover the general principles which apply alike to all. This settled, the foreign ministers will remove the seals they caused to be placed in various parts of the tsung-li-yamen, and then the yamen ministers may go to the yamen and attend to business as usual. And, further, each power should arrange its own special affairs with China so that separate treaties may be settled in due order. When the various items of indemnity are all arranged properly, or an understanding has been come to about them, the powers will successively withdraw their troops.

Article 5. The troops sent to China by the powers are for the protection of ministers and no other purpose, so, when the negotiations begin for treaties of peace, each power should first declare an armistice.

NEWS NOTES.

—Hon. W. P. Schreiner, ex-premier of Cape Colony on the 14th resigned his seat in the cape parliament.

—England has doubled the home squadron of her navy, thus making it the strongest fleet in the world.

—The Vermont legislature on the 18th elected ex-Gov. W. P. Dillingham as United States senator to succeed Senator Ross.

—Charles Dudley Warner, the distinguished author, editor and essayist, died of heart failure at his home in Hartford, Conn., on the 20th.

—Gov. Beckham of Kentucky on the 22d signed the new nonpartisan election law (see page 409) which supersedes the present unfair Goebellaw.

—Public telephone service in Chicago was cheapened on the 24th by the introduction of five-cent slot machines. The Chicago Telephone company intends to supply 60,000 of the new machines.

—Typographical union No. 6, of New York city, has voiced an eloquent appeal to all organized labor of whatever previous political belief to unite this November in defeating the republican party.

—John Sherman, ex-senator from Ohio, a member of two cabinets and for 50 years one of the most promi-