

to an advanced stage of that disease, namely, the stage where the appendix bursts and forms an abscess in the region of the caecum. The surgical operation was performed at 2 o'clock on the 24th. A large abscess was found and evacuated and reports of satisfactory progress were given out. But later reports are not encouraging. The advanced age of the royal sufferer, the effects upon his system of dis-solute living, and the delay in operating, all militate against his recovery, and make almost certain a speedy change in the nominal headship of the British empire.

Progress in the adjustment of peace in South Africa, (pp. 137, 151), with the achievement of which the stricken king is credited, goes rapidly on. The Boers had been given until July 10 to complete their surrender and avail themselves of the peace terms, but they have done so already, and the surrender is complete.

Up to June 11, over 10,000 had surrendered, and on the 17th Lord Kitchener announced the surrender as satisfactory. The Boer leaders had been active in promoting this work, and Schalk-Burger and De Wet were reported as making conciliatory speeches, De Wet urging the Boers "to do their utmost to show Great Britain what good colonists" they can be, and Schalk-Burger speaking to them in similar strain. This assistance was recognized by Lord Kitchener in a telegram of the 17th to Botha, Delarey and De Wet, in which he said:

Now that the surrender of the burghers is completed, I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the unflinching energy and unflinching tact with which you have facilitated the work of my commissioners. I recognize how much it is due to your exertions that the burghers ever have displayed such a loyal spirit in accepting the change of government, and I can inform you that the manner in which the burghers have surrendered has greatly pleased his majesty the king and deeply impressed the British people, who are heartily anxious to welcome them as fellow citizens. I feel confident that a new era of complete reconciliation between all races has now dawned in South Africa.

In announcing the completion of the surrender to his government, Lord Kitchener summarized the details as follows:

In the Transvaal 11,225 men surrendered and 10,813 rifles were given up.

In the Orange River Colony 5,395 men surrendered and 5,280 rifles were turned in. The figures for Cape Colony have not been fully received, but Lord Kitchener reports on the situation there that he has handed over the South African constabulary to the civil authorities, as the necessity for further military operations has ceased.

Lord Milner took the oath of office on the 22d as British governor of the Transvaal, and on the 23d Lord Kitchener started for home. He arrived at Cape Town in the morning, where he received an enthusiastic welcome; and in the afternoon, in a public speech at a luncheon given him at Cape Town, at which he was presented with a sword of honor, he took upon himself the responsibility for resorting to martial law in Cape Colony, declaring that it had "prevented a general rebellion by the dissemination of lies," and assured those present that the "rebels would not be dealt with vindictively." After the luncheon he sailed for England along with Gen. French, on board the "Ovatava."

In American politics the speech of ex-President Cleveland at the opening banquet of the Tilden club in New York on the 19th has brought out a response from Mr. Bryan which indicates that the rumbling storm within the Democratic party portending an organic rupture, has broken. The invited speakers at the banquet were ex-President Cleveland, of New Jersey, and ex-Senator Hill, of New York. Prominent Democrats from all sections of the country had been invited, Mr. Bryan among them, but none had been invited to speak. Some attended. Mr. Bryan did not. The banquet was given for the purpose of consulting, with a view to harmonizing the discord in the party. Both Mr. Hill's and Mr. Cleveland's speeches are too long to reproduce, but Cleveland left no doubt that his was a call to the party to reverse its policy of the last two presidential campaigns. After saying that when "Mr. Tilden was elected President" and "afterward, Northern Democratic states were not rare curiosities," but that they have since become so, he declared that the less prominent rank and file of the party, in which he included himself, "are longing to be led through old Democratic ways to old Democratic victories," and asked—

Is it too much to ask our leaders to avoid paths that are known to lead to

disaster? Is it too much to ask that proven errors be abandoned and that we be delivered from a body of death and relieved from the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people? Ought we not be fed on something better than the husks of defeat? If these questions are met in an honest, manly fashion, I believe it will be productive of the best kind of Democratic harmony.

Mr. Cleveland's challenge was replied to by Mr. Bryan through the press on the 23d. Referring to the Tilden club banquet as having been advertised as a "harmony meeting" which had "turned out to be what might have been expected from such a gathering, an ovation to the chief guest, former Democrat Grover Cleveland," he said:

There can be no such thing as harmony between men like him and those who believe in Democratic principles, and he is frank enough to say so. He spent no time in looking for "middle ground" upon which to gather together discordant elements. He boldly called upon the members of the party to abandon their convictions and accept the construction which he placed upon Democratic principles. He even taunted the party with being a sort of prodigal son, and invites it to give up its diet of husks and return to its father's house. . . . He not only boasted of his course, but put his brand upon those who sat at meat with him. Having asserted that his Democratic faith compelled him to leave the party (or resulted in his banishment) he described the banqueters as sharing in that faith. He is not only defiant, but he insists that party success can only be secured by an open and avowed return to his ideas. Harmony is to be secured not by the suppression of differences, but by the elimination of those who differ from him.

Then Mr. Bryan described his understanding of Mr. Cleveland's Democracy in these words:

He secured his nomination in 1892 by a secret bargain with the financiers; his committee collected from the corporations and spent the largest campaign fund the party ever had; he filled his cabinet with corporation agents and placed railroad attorneys on the United States bench to look after the interests of his former clients. He turned the treasury over to a Wall street syndicate, and the financial member of the official family went from Washington to become the private attorney of the man who forced the treasury department to sell him government bonds at 105 and then resold them at 117. He tried to prevent the adoption of the income

tax provision, he refused to sign the only tariff reform measure passed since the war, and while thundering against the trusts in his message, did even less than Knox has done to interfere with their high-handed methods. . . . Having debauched his party he was offended by its effort to reform and gave comfort to the enemy. Virginius killed his daughter to save her chastity; Cleveland stabbed his party to prevent its return to paths of virtue. And now, still gloating over his political crimes, he invites the party to return to him and apologize for the contempt which it has expressed for him. Will it? Not until the principles of Jefferson are forgotten and the works of Jackson cease to inspire. . . . The fight is on between a Democracy that means democracy, and a Clevelandism which means plutocracy. Every speech made by Mr. Cleveland shows more clearly the odiousness of the policies for which he stands. We have even more to fear from those who, like Mr. Hill, indorse Mr. Cleveland's views, but conceal their real purpose in ambiguous language.

It was only by determined opposition that Mr. Bryan succeeded in preventing his nomination for governor of Nebraska on the 24th by a fusion of the People's party and the Democrats of that state. Early in the month an urgent demand was made upon him to allow the use of his name as the only means of concentrating the opposition to the Republicans, but he insisted that he could not become a candidate. His wishes were not at once deferred to, however, for ex-Senator Allen and other leaders of the People's party did all in their power to press Mr. Bryan to accept. It was only after going himself to the conventions and uniting his efforts with those of his Democratic friends that he headed off the movement. On the 24th, consequently, the Democratic convention, meeting at Grand Island, nominated Constantine J. Smyth, who has been twice attorney general of the state. The People's party convention meeting at the same time and place nominated M. T. Harrington. But, urged on by Mr. Bryan, each convention continued balloting with the intention of doing so until an agreement could be made upon a joint candidate. This object was accomplished on the 25th, when W. H. Thompson, Democrat, was accepted by both conventions as the joint candidate for governor. Of the remaining eight places, five were filled with People's party candidates and three

with Democrats, and the fusion ticket was thus completed.

The Democratic platform declares against the Fowler banking bill, against trusts, and against the permanent colonial system designed for the Philippines by the Republican party, and in reaffirming the Kansas City platform, points to the vindication it has received from the events of the past two years. On the subject of taxation the platform demands—

that railroads and other public franchised corporations, whether state or municipal, shall be taxed in proportion to the value of their property, both tangible and intangible, and in determining that value the rule of the supreme court should be adopted—namely: the sum of their debts represented by bonds and floating indebtedness should be added to the market value of their stocks.

Fusion has been effected in Kansas between the People's party and the Democrats. The first authoritative step in this direction was taken by the Democrats in their state convention at Wichita, on the 23d of May (p. 120), when a skeleton ticket, consisting of 6 candidates out of 14 was nominated and the convention adjourned to the 24th of June at Topeka, the time and place of the People's party convention. The object was to unite the two parties upon two of the tickets for the 14 offices, one with 6 Democrats and the other with 8 People's party candidates upon it. This was accomplished on the 24th by nominations of candidates by the People's party convention for the 8 offices for which the Democrats had made no nominations. Much trouble in arranging the fusion has been encountered in consequence of the anti-fusion law adopted by the Republican legislature last winter. This necessitated (1) no fusion; (2) that one or the other of the parties desiring to fuse merge its identity in the other, or (3) that each so nominate only part of a ticket that the two tickets would name a full set of candidates. The last course has been adopted. For governor, the candidate, named by the Democrats, is W. H. Craddock, ex-Mayor of Kansas City, Kan., who announces his intention of making the campaign on the issue of the taxation of corporations, regarding which the Democratic platform commits the party to—
reform in the tax laws of the state and such changes in the law as will

reach the trusts and monopolies and give to municipalities the right to determine as to methods of taxation respecting local matters provided that no law shall authorize any violation of the constitution.

In South Dakota, as in Kansas, the Republican legislature had passed an anti-fusion law, but the People's and the Democratic parties came together on the 25th and nominated a fusion ticket, with John F. Martin for governor, to go into the Democratic column. The Kansas City platform was reaffirmed.

In Pennsylvania the Democratic convention met at Erie on the 25th, and nominated Robert Pattison for governor. Mr. Pattison was elected governor by the Democrats many years ago, and it is hoped that his reputation for personal integrity, together with the quiet support of the Elkins wing of the Republican party, will enable him to defeat the Quay wing which is now in control and has dictated the Republican ticket (p. 153). For this reason all reference to national politics is omitted from the platform, which is so drawn as to hold the campaign exclusively to state issues.

The Minnesota convention of Democrats met also on the 25th. It nominated L. A. Rosing for governor, —John Lind, who was elected four years ago and defeated by only a scant majority for his adversary two years ago, having declined the nomination on the ground that the governor's office in Minnesota has been deprived of all authority and the governor has nothing to do but draw his salary. In the platform the convention paid a tribute of respect to William J. Bryan, and reaffirmed the Kansas City platform.

Regarding the anthracite coal miners' strike (p. 170), the point is being mooted that even if the general convention to meet at Indianapolis on the 17th of July (p. 171) decides to call a general coal miners' strike, most of the bituminous miners cannot in honor join because their organizations are under contracts which do not expire until next winter. Meanwhile President Mitchell has issued a manifesto for the information of the general public in which he pleads for arbitration.

In this manifesto, Mr. Mitchell asserts that—
every delay and precaution, every conceivable conciliatory effort that