

with an escort of 15 men, was attacked on August 1 on the road between San Miguel de Mayuma and San Isidro by an armed band of insurgents reported to be 350 strong. The entire party was killed, wounded or captured. The wounded were sent to San Isidro with a note from Lacuna Maraimo announcing that the prisoners would be well treated." To this information is added an Associated Press dispatch of July 13 from Manila, which, coming through the mails, was not published here until the 8th. It describes the Filipinos as troublesome in the vicinity of Cayagan, on the island of Mindanao. They were so troublesome, indeed, at the time of the dispatch that the necessity of strengthening the American force at that point was feared.

American casualties in the Philippines since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports, given out in detail at Washington on August 9, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91) .....	1,847..
Killed reported since May 16, 1900. 42	
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900 .....	305
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Total Deaths since July 1, 1898..	2,194
Wounded .....	2,202
Captured .....	10
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Total casualties since July 1, 1898..	4,406
Total casualties reported last week .....	4,333
Total deaths reported last week....	2,134

A further step looking to civil government in the midst of this fighting is promised for September 1. It is announced that on that day the president's commission, headed by Judge Taft, will turn itself into the legislative body of the Philippines, assuming control of the financial, judicial, educational and other legislative affairs of the islands, and making appointments of judges and other officials. Gen. MacArthur is to be the executive head of the system, to enforce the laws of the commission.

In South Africa, the other seat of war, there are reports through British channels of the complete disintegration of the Boer forces. These reports lack confirmation. But it appears that 750 more Boers surrendered on the 2d in addition to the 986 and the 1,200 reported last week; and it seemed that on the 5th Chris-

tian de Wet, the Boer general, was so completely surrounded near Reitz, in the Orange Free State, that escape was impossible, but on the 6th he did escape and at latest accounts had crossed the Vaal river to the north and was being pursued by Methuen. Lord Roberts reported on the 6th that Harrismith, to the southeast of Reitz, had surrendered to the British on the 4th; and on the 7th he reported his fear that the British garrison at Elands river had been captured.

On the 7th mail advices from Cape Town were published here, giving extended accounts of the first Afrikaner people's congress, held on the 31st of May, at Graaf Reinet, in Cape Colony. The resolutions adopted were as follows in their important particulars:

That a settlement of the South African situation on the following basis would prove a blessing to South Africa and the empire—namely, that the two republics should have their unqualified independence; that the colonies should have the right to enter into treaties of obligatory arbitration with the republics for the settlement of all disputes affecting the internal affairs of the South African continent; that the colony, and any other colony so desiring it, should have a voice in the selection of its governor. . . . That a settlement on the above basis would make the majority of the people who have made South Africa their home the warm friends and staunch allies of the British empire, and that in no other way known to us can that end now be attained. . . . That such a settlement would make it as unnecessary for the republics as for the empire to maintain standing military forces in South Africa, seeing that the independence of the republics would no longer be threatened, and that, in the event of a foreign invasion of British South African territory, the citizens of the republics as well as the colonists would be prepared to repel the attack. . . .

That it is the opinion of the majority of Cape Colonists that the chief and most immediate cause of this war was the unwarrantable and intolerable interference by the British ministry at London in the internal affairs of the South African republic. . . . Were the two South African republics now to be definitely annexed after the repeated declarations by her majesty's ministers, both before and during the early part of the war, that their policy in no way threatened the independence of the republics, nothing but the restoration of independence could restore the confidence of the majority of Cape Colonists in British good gov-

ernment and in British justice and honor. . . . Were the republics annexed, the majority of Cape Colonists would feel themselves bound morally to work unceasingly by every right and lawful means for the restoration of independence to the republics, and to make that end their first political object. . . . We, on behalf of the majority of Cape Colonists, do hereby declare our solemn and profound conviction that the annexation of the two South African republics would be disastrous to the peace and welfare of South Africa and of the empire as a whole.

The attitude of the British ministry towards this question of annexation was indicated in the house of commons on the 7th by Secretary Chamberlain. In reply to a question he said he had already made himself acquainted with the views of Canada and Australia in regard to the main points of the South African settlement, and added that they were completely in accord with the British ministry as to the necessity for the annexation of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to the British empire and the establishment of a government supported by a military force, with the ultimate purpose of establishing representative self-government. And on the 8th in the speech from the throne proroguing parliament, the queen was made to formally confirm Chamberlain's policy. She said:

Believing the continued independence of the republics to be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Free State as a first step to the union of the races under an institution which may in time be developed so as to secure equal rights and privileges in South Africa.

In American politics the supreme event of the week's news was the formal notification by the democratic party to Bryan and Stevenson of their nomination for president and vice president respectively. The notification was made at Indianapolis on the 8th. The candidates had met the day before at Chicago, where they received an informal popular welcome, and proceeded to Indianapolis, arriving there the same evening. Upon receiving on the 8th the tender of the nomination made in behalf of the party by Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, Mr. Bryan accepted in a carefully prepared, eloquent and statesmanlike speech, which he de-

voted wholly to the question of imperialism.

Promising a formal letter of acceptance at a future day, in which he would discuss the various questions presented by the platform, he advanced to an explanation of his reasons for having advised the ratification of the Paris treaty, and for his belief that if the Filipino independence resolution of the senate, offered by Senator Bacon, had not been defeated by the influence of the administration and the casting vote of the vice president, but had been adopted and observed in good faith, there would have been no war in the Philippines. Then dwelling for a time upon the paralyzing influence of imperialism which has already placed our former expressions of sympathy with Greece and other peoples struggling for liberty in contrast with our indifference to the struggle of the Boers, he outlined the difference between expansion and imperialism, saying:

The forcible annexation of territory to be governed by arbitrary power differs as much from the acquisition of territory to be built up into states as a monarchy differs from a democracy. The democratic party does not oppose expansion, when expansion enlarges the area of the republic and incorporates land which can be settled by American citizens, or adds to our population people who are willing to become citizens and are capable of discharging their duties as such. The acquisition of the Louisiana territory, Florida, Texas and other tracts which have been secured from time to time enlarged the republic, and the constitution followed the flag into the new territory. It is now proposed to seize upon distant territory already more densely populated than our own country, and to force upon the people a government for which there is no warrant in our constitution or our laws. A colonial policy means that we shall send to the Philippines a few traders, a few taskmasters and a few officeholders and an army large enough to support the authority of a small fraction of the people while they rule the natives.

Passing from imperialism to its necessary correlative, militarism, Mr. Bryan led up to a specific expression and promise of what he will do regarding the Philippines if elected. On that point he said:

There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the democratic platform and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I un-

reservedly indorse. If elected I shall convene congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose, first; to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we now promise to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba. A European protectorate often results in the exploitation of the ward by the guardian. An American protectorate gives to the nation protected the advantage of our strength, without making it the victim of our greed. For three-quarters of a century the Monroe doctrine has been a shield to neighboring republics, and yet it has imposed no pecuniary burdens upon us. After the Filipinos had aided us in the war against Spain, we could not honorably turn them over to their former masters; we could not leave them to be the victims of the ambitious designs of the European nations, and since we do not desire to make them a part of us, or to hold them as subjects, we propose the only alternative—namely, to give them independence and guard them against molestation from without.

Mr. Bryan's acceptance speech concluded with an eloquent peroration on the destiny of the American nation, as a republic proclaiming to the world and applying in practice the sublime equality doctrines of the declaration of independence and thereby—solving the problems of civilization and hastening the coming of a universal brotherhood—a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example, and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness. Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, "is as the shining light that shineth more and more into the perfect day."

The announcement of the vice presidential nomination was then made by Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, to Mr. Stevenson, who responded with a speech discussing the platform declarations. He laid special stress upon imperialism, upon the indifference shown by the republicans to the cause of Boer independence, and upon trusts. The trust evil he traced to the

protective tariff and applauded the proposition to put trust goods upon the tariff free list

Concurrently with the tender of the democratic nominations to Bryan and Stevenson, the papers published Mr. Towne's letter declining the vice presidential nomination of the people's party. Mr. Towne refers to his having been a candidate before the democratic convention and to the decision there in favor of Stevenson, whom he describes as—

a man of unimpeachable character and of ripe political experience, who, as a member of congress more than 20 years ago was a close associate and co-laborer of Gen. J. B. Weaver and other great leaders in the reform political movements of the day, and who as vice president from 1893 to 1897 distinguished himself by rebelling against the betrayal of democratic principles by President Cleveland.

Because of this decision of the democratic convention, Mr. Towne explains that he advised the Silver Republican convention to endorse Mr. Stevenson, advice which it adopted; and for the same reason he declines the People's party nomination. His language is worthy of preservation:

Everybody knows that either Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Roosevelt is to be the next vice president of the United States. I am expected to take a laborious part in the campaign. I shall, of course, advocate the election of Bryan and Stevenson. The democratic convention, before which I was a candidate, nominated Bryan and Stevenson. The silver republican party, of which organization I was the official head for nearly four years, has nominated Bryan and Stevenson. In what light should I appear before the American people if, while advocating the election of one ticket, I should be going through the form of running on another? Nobody in the United States would think I had the slightest chance of being elected, and nobody would believe that I considered myself seriously as a candidate unless at the same time he believed me to be absolutely lacking in common sense. Whom could such a phantom candidacy deceive? What respect should I deserve, indeed, if in such a matter I should attempt to deceive anybody whatsoever? I know the people's party to be composed of men most exceptionally keen and expert in political judgment. So obvious a sham could not elude their vision. Either they would resent my implied uncomplimentary estimate of them, or they would be justified in forming one of me which could result only in injuring the cause which it had been the professed object of my mistaken folly