

ange River Colony" and the "Transvaal" was announced on the 4th. He will be succeeded as governor of Cape Colony by Sir Walter Hutchinson, governor of Natal and Zululand since 1893. A more stirring item of London news in connection with the South African war is the change of policy of the Daily News. It had been the liberal organ, but through supporting the war policy it lost subscribers heavily to the Morning Leader, which has made a courageous single handed fight against the jingoes. Loss of subscribers entailed financial suffering upon the News, and Labouchere, Arnold Morley, Massingham and other anti-war leaders have secured control.

The British war office issued on the 4th a list of the British casualties in the war, as follows:

Deaths (officers)	604
Deaths (men)	11,554
Deaths of officers and men from wounds after return home.....	247
Total	12,405

Regarding the Chinese treaty, the rumors of last week (page 617) that the acceptance by the Chinese envoys of the terms of the joint note proposed by the powers was coupled with a request for particulars upon certain points appear now to have proceeded from this Chinese imperial edict:

We have duly perused Prince Ching's and Li Hung Chang's telegram, and it behooves us to agree to the whole twelve articles. But our commissioners shall devise a plan to discuss the details of the sections complacently with the ministers.

Li Hung Chang, however, has declared his own and his colleague's intention of accepting the terms of the joint note without condition as to details. He is reported as explaining that China would "never again be offered such easy terms," and that "hostilities will no doubt be resumed" if these terms be not accepted.

Fighting here and there in a small way is reported from the Philippines. One of the engagements took place at Cavite Viejo, near Manila, where several Filipino officers and some 50 men were captured. The Philippine commission has "enacted" a law providing for the trial—by the "supreme court of the Philippines," subject to review, should congress so determine,

by the supreme court of the United States—of the question of whether the San Jose Medical college belongs to the Catholic church or to the government. The question grows out of the Spanish institution of church and state. Meanwhile Gen. MacArthur has adopted one of the Spanish methods of dealing with "rebels." He purposes exiling to Guam prominent Filipino prisoners, now residing in Manila on parole, and detaining them there until the fighting ends. This is done under instructions from President McKinley, "the policy of freeing prisoners" having, according to a Washington report of the 7th, proved to have "been disadvantageous to the American cause."

The American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of the current official reports given out in detail at Washington January 9, 1901, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91	1,847
Killed reported from May 16, 1900, to the date of the presidential election, November 6, 1900.....	100
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period	468
Total deaths to presidential election	2,415
Killed reported since presidential election	22
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period	103
Total deaths	2,540
Wounded since July 1, 1898.....	2,382
Total casualties since July, '98... 4,922	
Total casualties to last week..... 4,908	
Total deaths to last week..... 2,635	

The final arguments on the question of Philippine and Puerto Rican colonialism are being made before the United States supreme court as we write. The first arguments were made in December. Two cases were then before the court. In one a soldier who has returned from the Philippines seeks relief from tariff duty on diamonds he brought with him, contending that the Philippines are part of the United States and that, therefore, tariff duties on imports from those islands cannot be imposed. The other case was similar in character, but related to Puerto Rico instead of the Philippines. After the argument of these cases the court postponed action until the 8th, when argument in five others involving different phases

of the same general question were begun. Upon the decision of these tariff cases hinges President McKinley's colonial policy—the policy, that is, of governing Puerto Rico and the Philippines regardless of constitutional limitations.

Jackson day, celebrated in Chicago on the 8th, brought out from William J. Bryan the most pointed speech he has delivered since election. Alluding to the use of his name as a presidential candidate at the next election, he said:

I am now a private citizen, with excellent prospects of remaining such. I intend to continue actively in the discussion of public questions, and do not desire to be embarrassed by being placed in the attitude of a candidate for any office. In selecting journalism as the best field for usefulness, I am aware that I am placing myself in a position where I can give more aid to others than to myself, but the field is chosen deliberately, because I am more interested in the promulgation of democratic principles than I am in enjoying any honors which my countrymen can bestow.

He advised those who attribute the recent defeats of the party to the platforms adopted or to the leaders in the fight, to remember that—the defeat of 1896 came at the close of an administration entirely satisfactory to those who are most anxious to reorganize the party; and that defeat of 1894, which occurred under a similar administration, was more disastrous than any that has taken place since.

Of the money issue he declared that the question of its figuring prominently in future campaigns—will depend upon circumstances which no one can measure with certainty. What is desired is a sufficient quantity of money to keep pace with the demand for money. If an unexpected and unpromised increase in the output of gold restores the level of prices and protects the producers of wealth from the evils of an appreciating dollar, those who have labored for bimetallism will rejoice more heartily than the financiers who advocated the gold standard at a time when gold was scarce and the dollar was becoming dearer.

On the subject of anti-imperialism, he dwelt at length. We quote:

If in the cases now pending the supreme court holds that the constitution follows the flag, a large portion of the republican party will oppose the retention of the Philippine islands. If, on the contrary, the court holds that a president and congress can govern colonies without regard to the restric-

tions of the constitution, many republicans will be able to realize what imperialism means. But if fate decrees a change in the ideas and ideals of our nation and we are to witness a return to the brute-force doctrines upon which empires rest, our struggle will still have answered a purpose and the work of our party will live in history and inspire the lovers of liberty in future years, when mankind again takes up the fight for the principles of self-government. We are advocating truths that cannot die and we can afford to share in temporary reverses that may come to them. The love of freedom will live while the human race endures, and those who suffer for the right will receive their reward in history even if their eyes do not behold the victory.

Under the direction of J. Pierpont Morgan, a huge consolidation of railroad interests, comprehending also the complete monopoly of the American anthracite coal field and not improbably of the bituminous fields as well, has for several weeks been taking definite shape. The circumstances are more or less involved in the mysteries of stock speculation, so that no complete story of the affair has been given to the public. It is known, however, that the New Jersey Central railroad has through Morgan been acquired by the acquiring. It is also known that prior to that transaction Morgan had purchased the Pennsylvania Coal company. This purchase was regarded at the time as the initial step in organizing a gigantic coal trust. The purchase of the New Jersey Central completes it. It is believed also that Morgan has acquired control of all the principal railroad lines east of the Mississippi, and that his coadjutor, E. H. Harriman, dominates most of those to the west, these two men thus possessing the mastery of the great railroad systems of the United States. As this consolidation of railroad interests proceeds, it will doubtless transpire that it is a culminating phase of the landlording of railroads which we predicted editorially last year. See No. 89, page 4; No. 96, page 2, and No. 104, page 1.

NEWS NOTES.

—The city of Heidelberg, Germany, has just purchased and begun to operate the street car lines.

—Turkey has abolished all internal customs and duties except a two per cent. tariff on traffic by sea.

—An overwhelming vote was cast in Toronto on the 7th in favor of having the city municipalize its gas service.

—Chili and the Argentine republic

have agreed to submit their disputed boundary question to the arbitration of Queen Victoria.

—Philip D. Armour, the famous millionaire pork packer of Chicago, died on the 6th, at the age of 69. His fortune is estimated at \$100,000,000.

—The Chicago Teachers' Federation gives an entertainment at the Coliseum on the 18th to provide funds for prosecuting the suit to enforce the franchise tax law against public service corporations.

—Sixto Lopez, the Filipino planter of Luzon, a friend of the martyr poet Rizal, a supporter of Aguinaldo, and now in exile, has presented the cause of the Filipinos to several Chicago audiences during the current week.

—At a meeting of the Illinois state committee on the 9th, ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, of Chicago, a gold democrat, was elected chairman by a vote of 18 to 12. A resolution indorsing the Kansas City platform was adopted.

—The army canteen, which the house of representatives prohibited in the army bill, has been prohibited also by the senate. The question arose in the senate on the 9th over an amendment allowing the canteen. The amendment was tabled by a vote of 34 to 16.

—The monthly statement of the treasury department for December shows on hand December 31:

Reserve fund	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash balance..	140,107,336.31
Total	\$290,107,336.31
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1900	305,705,654.78
Decrease	\$15,598,318.47

—The treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the federal government for December, shows the following:

Receipts for December:	
Tariff	\$18,496,634.46
Int. Rev.....	25,260,693.80
Misc	3,089,179.92
	\$46,846,508.18.

Expenses for December:	
Civil & Misc. \$	9,694,811.45
War	10,940,100.22
Navy	4,487,514.47
Indians	1,045,995.42
Pensions	18,803,055.25
Interest	3,233,145.53
	\$40,204,622.34

Surplus	\$6,641,885.84
Receipts July 1 to Dec. 31:	
Tariff ...	\$118,497,381.70
Int. Rev...	157,120,159.86
Misc	16,224,319.67
	\$291,841,861.23
Expenses July 1 to Dec. 31:	
Civ. & Misc.	\$61,747,869.16

War	84,341,828.36
Navy	29,753,232.30
Indians	5,859,971.17
Pensions ..	71,959,530.70
Interest ...	19,431,724.27
	\$273,094,155.96
Surplus	\$18,747,705.27

IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, and closes with the last issue of that publication at hand upon going to press.

January 3-7, 1901.

Senate.

Upon the reassembling of congress on the 3d after the holiday recess, the army bill (S 4300) was by unanimous consent taken up out of its order for consideration; and on the 4th, after the edge resolution (p. 590), calling for the international protection of uncivilized people by preventing the sale to them of fire arms, opium and intoxicants, had been agreed to without dissent, consideration of the army bill was resumed. The 5th also was devoted to consideration of the army bill, the debate being interrupted, however, for the passage of a bill (H. R. 11821), to ratify an agreement with the Creek Indians. Consideration of the army bill was continued on the 7th.

House.

The first day's session of the house, after the holiday recess (the 3d), brought out a privileged resolution from Olmsted (pp. 575, 576) demanding a reduction of congressional representation from states that limit the suffrage. It was offered in connection with the debate on the apportionment bill (H. R. 12,740). In the midst of the debate on Olmsted's resolution the house adjourned for the day, resuming the debate on the 4th, when Shattuc offered a substitute (p. 618). In supporting his substitute with a speech on the 5th, Shattuc presented a table (printed p. 664) showing the character of suffrage restrictions in the several states. The apportionment proposed by the majority and the minority reports, respectively, of the census committee, was tabulated in one of the speeches, and is printed in the Record (p. 669). The reapportionment debate continued on the 7th.

MISCELLANY

DESTINY.

For The Public.

Hark to the drums! to the far faint roll of the drums of God.
 Look down the years! where faint as a star my Country comes.
 With her proud head high, and her flags afaunt, she's smiling trod
 Her first firm step in the way of death; and the muffled drums
 Of the living God her downward, deathward march begin to beat.
 It is roses now, and cheers, and all things seem to wait
 Her proudful nod. It is roses now about her head, about her feet.
 But her star-white feet are set toward the skull-crowned gate.
 They shall come at last to the scaffold steps, where wrong, and hate,
 And lust of blood, and the cry of the weak, are explate.
 Her wretched head shall sink beneath time's sullen sod.