

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The triple alliance between Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy, was renewed by the signing of a treaty in Berlin on June 28th.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn conveyed the remains of the late British ambassador to this country, Lord Pauncefoot, to England on Tuesday, July 1st.

Chicago is threatened with a railroad strike involving 10,000 freight handlers, who will quit work unless given higher wages. Every effort is being made to avoid a strike, if possible.

It is announced that the International Sunday School association, which has been in session at Denver, Colo., has agreed on Jerusalem as the place for holding the next world-wide convention in 1904.

The state of Colorado has instituted proceedings to dissolve the smelter trust in operation in that state. The complaint filed sets forth that the trust is designed to restrict competition and secure unreasonable dividends.

The beginning of the eighth week of the anthracite miners' strike shows no change in the situation. It is reported that the miners are just as determined as ever and unless there should be arbitration the strike is destined to go on.

The disturbances in Hayti have broken out once more. Admiral Killick and General Firman, one of the presidential candidates, have joined their forces and attacked the northern revolutionists. They were driven back, however, and there is much excitement on the island.

The news of the passage of the Spooner Panama canal bill by congress was received with marked approval in Colombia and Panama. Legislation there is urged with all possible speed "so that the president of the United States may put the law into execution by beginning the construction of a Panama canal without delay."

The strike concerning the employes of the Union Pacific shops is still unsettled. The greatest activity is displayed at Cheyenne, Wyo., where the shops are patrolled by armed guards, and the workmen who failed to obey the strike order are being housed and fed within the inclosure. This strike is being interpreted as a struggle for the life of unionism.

At the meeting of the republican state convention at St. Paul, Minn., Governor Van Sant was re-nominated by acclamation. The platform adopted indorses reciprocity, especially with Cuba, opposes harmful combinations, which should be restrained by legislation, reaffirms faith in the gold standard, condemns anarchy and favors the

election of United States senators by direct vote.

A report from San Juan in Porto Rico says that the new code of civil and criminal laws became effective in the island at noon on July 1st.

The Kell regatta recently held in Germany under the auspices of the German emperor was the most brilliant yachting event in Europe this year. One hundred racing craft were brought together, including French, Danish, British, Swedish and American vessels. The "Uncle Sam," owned by F. B. Rigs of New York, won her second race on June 28th and secured the kaiser's gold cup.

A dispatch from London announces that the Irish question is beginning to gain prominence again in parliament. The Irish leaders declare that unless the government intervenes to prevent evictions of the tenantry an era of turmoil would be inaugurated in Ireland, and they further charge that the government is directly responsible for excessive rents and ejections.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, under date of June 29th says:—The fact that no representative of the court or of the ministry has called at the British embassy to offer the sympathy of Russia in the matter of the illness of King Edward has occasioned much comment and is generally attributed to Russian chagrin on account of the conclusion of peace in South Africa. It is said upon excellent authority that Count Lamsdorf, the minister of foreign affairs, admitted that this peace had upset Russia's calculations, which were based upon a much longer continuance of Great Britain's difficulties in South Africa. Count Lamsdorf is reported to be particularly nettled because Great Britain did not consult the Boer delegates in Europe in regard to the peace treaty.

A report in the case against the packing combine in Missouri, dated June 28th, says, "The supreme court en banc today sustained the motion of Attorney General Crow to strike out the returns of the packers in the ouster proceedings, as to all the contentions except the sixth, which raises the question of whether the packers are in a combine to fix and maintain prices. On this latter point the court overruled the motion and appointed I. H. Kinley of Kansas City to take testimony and report on the first day of the October term of the supreme court. Attorney Hagerman, for the packers, filed exceptions and objections to the action of the court on the ground that the points overruled involve federal questions, which the supreme court of the United States should pass on. The court sustained the constitutionality of the state anti-trust laws involved in the motion. Chief Justice Burgess and Justice Marshall dissented from the action of the court overruling a part of the motion

relating to the question of fact on which testimony is to be taken.

### THE WEEK AT WASHINGTON.

While no official information can be obtained, it is generally understood that the court martial case against General J. H. Smith in the Philippines, has decided against him and he has been found guilty of violating the rules of war and sentenced to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority, which in this case is President Roosevelt.

During the proceedings of the board in session at Manila to inquire into the charges of cruelty, etc., brought by Major Gardener against American officers and sailors, Major Gardener, continuing his testimony, said he had considered his original report to be strictly confidential and for Secretary of War Root, and that since he wrote this report and during the present investigation he had heard testimony, which he presumed to be true, which had he heard before, might have caused him materially to have altered his report. He said that insurgent troops have been temporarily disbanded and hidden and no one except themselves have cognizance of their existence. Regarding the alleged cases of outrages committed by five soldiers, Major Gardener said he did not desire to bring these cases before the board, and that they probably were not true, but he had made his report in good faith, as the original affidavits proved.

Regarding the charge that American soldiers in the summer and fall of 1901 had administered the water cure to natives, Major Gardener said that he received information to this effect from depositions of citizens from towns near which the cure was said to have been given.

The two houses of congress agreed on a Philippine bill which provides for a Philippine legislature of two houses, one the Philippine commission and the other an assembly elected by the natives, except the Moros and Pagans. But this legislature is not to be created until after a census has been taken and a condition of general peace and good order shall have prevailed for two years. The legislature is to elect two commissioners to represent the islands in Washington. The powers of the legislature are defined and an extended bill of rights sets forth the individual rights of citizens and their protection against unjust laws.

Authority is given to issue bonds for the purchase of the friar lands, and when purchased, these become a part of the public domain. The public lands are to be open to homesteaders, similar to the American system, and to prevent corporations from absorbing the lands, corporation holdings are limited to 1,024 hectares, or 2,500 acres. Corporations also are stringently regulated in holding mining and agricultural lands. The money standard and the permanent money system are left for future settlement. The banking system is also postponed. Provision is also made for subsidiary and minor coins. Authority is given to issue bonds for harbor and other improvements.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman

of the committee on insular affairs in the house, presented the conference report on the Philippine bill. The statement was as follows: "There were three important points of difference between the two houses, namely, the provisions in the house bill for a legislature; another in relation to lands, and another in relation to coinage. The senate recedes from its disagreement to the provision for a legislature and agreed to it with an amendment providing that within two years after the census provided for in the house bill has been completed, if in the meanwhile a condition of general peace and good order prevail, the president shall order the Philippines commission to call a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people on that portion of the islands not inhabited by Moros and pagan tribes, which shall be known as the Philippine assembly. As to the qualification of voters the power of the assembly and of the legislature and of the qualifications of the members of the assembly, the senate has agreed substantially to the house provision. This also provides for two commissioners, to be elected by the legislature.

"The senate further recedes from its disagreement to the provisions of the house bill relating to public lands and agrees with an amendment reducing the amount of land to be held by corporations from 2,000 hectares to 1,024 hectares. The senate has further agreed to the house provision restricting the ownership and control by members of corporations of mining and agricultural lands, with additional stringent provisions limiting these holdings.

"In the coinage provision reported the senate recedes from its provision for the coinage of a Philippine silver dollar and the house recedes from its provision for the establishment of a gold standard. The report agrees upon the provision for subsidiary and minor coins, the names being those of the house bill and substantially as provided in the house bill.

"The provisions relating to banks are eliminated from the bill.

"The bill contains the legislative limitations and bill of rights complete, as in the house bill.

"The mining provisions of the bill are a combination of the provisions of the mining features of the two bills.

"Otherwise the bill reported does not substantially differ from the bill passed by the house."

This report was bitterly criticised by the democratic members. On the final vote, Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, a republican member, voted with the democrats against the adoption of the conference report, otherwise it was a strictly party vote.

On June 30th Senator Elkins of West Virginia, delivered a speech in favor of the annexation of Cuba, maintaining that it would be to the best interests of both countries, and contending that it would be to deliver the new republic and realize the ambition of the older. Mr. Elkins, speaking of reciprocity said:

"The question of annexation forces itself to the front and will claim