

mittal of reports of receipts and not of the receipts themselves.

From the Philippines there is no further news which is at once complete and trustworthy. At the close of last week's report, Aguinaldo's troops had captured from the Spanish the city of Iloilo, capital of the Island of Panay, nearly 300 miles from Manila; and the American troops sent from Manila to get possession of Iloilo before the insurgents could do so, had arrived too late. What course the Americans had taken or would take was then unknown, and it is still in doubt. It is reported, however, that the insurgents have established a municipal government at Iloilo, and that they are protecting life and property there. There are reports also that upon the arrival of Gen. Miller, in command of the American troops, he demanded possession of Iloilo. The insurgents asked for delay until they could communicate with Aguinaldo, and being denied it prepared for resistance. There were said to be 1,500 fully armed insurgents then in Iloilo, and 17,000 at different points within call. Another report states that the Americans have been assured by the insurgent authorities that they may land unarmed; but warned that if they land armed, the natives will be uncontrollable. All reports agree that the natives are orderly. President McKinley has cabled a proclamation to the Philippines, the text of which is not to be made public here until it shall have been proclaimed there. Further reinforcements to the number of six regiments of infantry are to be forwarded to the Philippines at once.

In the place of the Philippine cabinet, the resignation of which was reported last week, a new cabinet has been formed. It is composed as follows:

President of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, Senor Mabini; minister of war, Senor Lula; minister of the interior, Senor Araneta; minister of agriculture and commerce, Senor Puencamino; minister of public works, Senor Canon; state deed, Senor Rosario.

From Filipino sources by way of London, the Associated Press describes the new cabinet as more distinctly representative of the republican element than the former one. All the new ministers, it is said, "are pledged to insist upon the independence of the islands and to refuse to liberate the Spanish prisoners." Filipinos declare they will never release Spanish

prisoners "while thousands of Filipinos are dying in the Spanish convict settlements of Fernando Po, the Ladroneas, and the Caroline Islands."

The Kansas legislature, in extraordinary session, has passed some of the numerous bills before it and two of them have been signed by the governor. This legislative session is peculiarly important because, as we have already explained, it was called by the governor in order to forestall the action of the new legislature, which is to convene in the present month, both the governor and the old legislature being populist and the incoming governor and the incoming lower house being republican. On the 29th a bill for the regulation of railroads was passed. This bill sets up a railroad commission with power not only to determine all controversies concerning railroad rates, but to enforce its decrees, which, however, are to be reviewable by the Supreme Court. The commission is also empowered to adjudicate railroad strikes. Railroad attorneys of Kansas denounce the bill as worthless, saying that the special session of the legislature is unconstitutional, because no "emergency" for calling it existed. Another bill to pass relates to insurance. It was adopted on the 2d, and imposes a state tax of 2 per cent. on gross premiums upon all American insurance companies doing business in Kansas, and 4 per cent. upon foreign companies. Gov. Leedy on the 3d, signed both these bills. On the 4th the legislature passed a bill reducing telegraph tolls and subjecting express companies to the jurisdiction of the railroad commission mentioned above, the legal name of which is the "court of visitation."

With the opening of the year, newly elected state governments began their careers. New Year's day having come on Sunday, the first gubernatorial inaugurations took place on the 2d. Four new governors were inaugurated on that day. These were Theodore Roosevelt, republican, of New York; F. Stenness, fusionist, of Idaho; Edward Scofield, republican, of Wisconsin, and D. F. Richards, republican, of Wyoming. On the 4th, Gage, republican, of California, and Lind, democrat, of Minnesota, were inaugurated as governors of those states respectively.

On the 2d, also, the legislatures of California, Montana and Minnesota,

met and organized. The Colorado legislature organized on the 4th, and the Delaware legislature, after 54 ballots, had failed to elect a speaker.

The legislature of Illinois organized on the 4th with the election as speaker of L. Y. Sherman, who in the last legislature supported the Allen 50-years franchise law. But the Allen law is, nevertheless, to be repealed. Five bills for that purpose have been introduced, three in the senate and two in the house. The "Campbell" bill in the senate and the "Mueller" bill in the house are identical, having been drafted by the Civic Federation of Chicago. They would establish a local commission to control street car franchises, and would require compensation for franchises rather than reduction of fares. They would also limit franchises to 25 years, and empower municipalities to purchase at fair cash value at end of franchise, and then to lease, but not to operate. The "Berry" bill originates with Gov. Tanner. It would place street railroads under the jurisdiction of the state Railway and Warehouse commission, and look to reduction of fares rather than compensation for franchises. Gov. Tanner, in his message, advocates reduced fares instead of compensation, but opposes municipal ownership. The "Busse" bill would limit franchises to 20 years, prohibit extensions until within two years of expiration, reduce fares, and authorize municipalities to acquire ownership of lines at any time upon giving six months' notice and paying compensation not to exceed cost of replacing the property.

The 2d was made notable also by the inauguration of a triumphant socialist candidate as mayor of a New England city. John C. Chase, now mayor of Haverhill, Mass., was elected as a "social democrat," which is the name of the party organized by Eugene V. Debs. In his inaugural speech, Mayor Chase proclaimed that "every atom of power" promised by the mayor would be "executed in the defense and support of the principles of socialism, in so far as they may be applicable to a municipality." Among his specific recommendations were the following:

The passage of an order establishing the minimum wage for street employes at \$2 for eight hours' work; union wages and conditions in all brick and stone masons' work performed under the direction of the street department;