

point of view—by a decision rendered on the 7th by the supreme court of Hawaii. It is held by this decision that permits issued to Chinamen by the late Hawaiian government, prior to annexation, authorizing them to leave the islands and return, are now invalid. The order of the United States treasury department prohibiting the return to Hawaii of any Chinaman who has not the qualifications to return to the United States is sustained. Intention is announced to carry the question to the United States supreme court.

Passing farther westward for news regarding American interests we find that affairs in the Philippine islands, so far at least as authentic reports shed any light upon them, are unchanged. The Filipinos are still in possession of Iloilo, governing it well, while an American force is still stationed in transports off the island near the city. Though friendly to the Americans, the Filipinos will not allow them to land. At Manila a commission selected jointly by Gen. Otis for the Americans and President Aguinaldo for the Filipinos, is or has been in conference with a view to adjustment; but no reports of its deliberations have been published. It was rumored on the 14th that Aguinaldo's troops were massing to the number of 40,000 in the vicinity of Manila. On the 16th, however, it was given out at Washington that a cablegram from Gen. Otis showed that the critical stage had passed and that he had control of the whole Philippine situation. The cablegram itself was withheld from publication. The paucity of news from the Philippines is due to an American censorship established on the 16th over all telegrams containing political information.

The 4th regiment of regulars left Chicago on the 15th for the Philippines, by way of New York and the Suez canal. They are to sail from New York upon the transport Grant. While they were en route from Chicago, three representatives of the Philippine republic arrived at San Francisco and set out across the continent to Washington. These Filipinos are Jose Lasada, a professor in the College of Medicine at Manila; Marti Burges, a captain in the Filipino army; and John Luna, the Filipino artist whose paintings are familiar at the Paris salon. At about the time of their arrival in this country, Agoncillo, the Filipino agent who

has been in Washington for two months, filed with the state department an official memorandum giving precedents and arguments in support of the demand for Philippine independence.

In respect to the domestic concerns of the American people, the week has been devoted chiefly to the election of new United States senators. In Minnesota, Senator Cushman K. Davis, republican, was re-elected, his adversary being ex-Congressman Towne. In New York, Chauncey M. Depew, republican, was elected over Senator Murphy, democrat. Other senators elected or re-elected were Albert J. Beveridge, republican, of Indiana; Senator Francis M. Cockrell, democrat, of Missouri; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, republican, of Massachusetts; Senator Eugene Hale, republican, of Maine; Senator Julius Caesar Burrows, republican, of Michigan, and Senator Joseph R. Hawley, republican, of Connecticut. All these elections were made in joint session of the respective legislatures on the 18th.

Senatorial elections in several other states have thus far failed, and in California there is a deadlock. Balloting for senator in the legislature of that state began on the 10th and has continued ever since without result. The leading candidate is Ulysses S. Grant, one of the sons of the late Gen. Grant, who is closely followed by D. M. Burns. Both are republicans. Charges of bribery have been made against Grant's agents, and referred to an investigating committee.

Benton McMillan was inaugurated governor of Tennessee on the 16th; and on the same day the legislature of Nevada convened. The anti-Pingree majority in the Michigan senate increased the membership of all important committees on the 13th, so as to take their control out of the hands of Gov. Pingree's supporters and thereby prevent legislation for the equitable taxation of corporations; on the 14th Gov. Pingree replied with an announcement that he would not approve appropriation bills until the Atkinson equal taxation bill had been passed; and on the 16th a resolution to delay the Atkinson bill was defeated. No organization of the West Virginia legislature has yet been effected. Each political party, one in the house and the other in the senate, is trying to unseat members of

the other, so as to control the legislature on joint ballot. The house claims to have organized, but the senate and the governor refuse to recognize it. Arkansas came under the control of a new administration on the 18th, with the inauguration of Gov. Dan W. Jones.

Among the new industrial trusts are the thread trust, the chewing gum trust, and the carbon trust, all organized under the laws of New Jersey. The thread trust comprises the J. & P. Coats company, the English Sewing Cotton Co., and the American Thread Co., and the market value of the combined stock is about \$300,000,000. Into the chewing gum trust have entered the White Gum Co., the Yucatan Gum Co., and the Dr. Beaman Pepsin Gum Co., of Cleveland; the Adams Sons Co., of Brooklyn; the Kis-Me-Gum Co., of Louisville; the Tutti Frutti company, and others. This trust is to have a capital of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Of the carbon trust the corporate name is the National Carbon Co. Its capital stock is \$10,000,000, distributed in \$4,500,000 7 per cent. preferred, and \$5,500,000 common. This stock is selling at about 25 for the common and 85 for the preferred.

There are indications of a great coal strike. Unless the mine workers and the mine employers, now in joint session at Allegheny, Pa., agree upon a scale of wages, it is believed that the former will strike. The annual convention of mine workers assembled in Pittsburgh on the 9th, and is still in session. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. The president chosen to succeed M. D. Ratchford, was John Mitchell, of Illinois. Anti-Philippine resolutions, and resolutions endorsing socialism were defeated; but Gov. Tanner was commended for his stand in connection with the strike at Virden, Ill. Meanwhile the wages scale committee was in daily session adjusting the terms to be demanded of the employers at the joint convention. This convention formally organized on the 17th. The joint meeting was called to order by President Ratchford, of the miners. Alexander Demsten, an employe, was chosen to preside, and W. C. Pearce, of the miners, was elected secretary. The principle rule adopted by the committee on rules for the deliberations of the convention, requires the vote of every state, both of employers and miners, for the adoption of any