

pus case had by this time been rendered, these events at Victor did not occur under its protection, for Teller county was not then under martial law. The Governor had long before released it from military control. It was now under lynch law, instigated and administered by the mine owners' representatives. But on the 7th Adjutant General Bell came to Cripple Creek, the county seat, with a proclamation of martial law issued by Lieutenant Governor Haggott, acting as governor in the absence from the State of Gov. Peabody. Whether or not to issue the proclamation had been left to Gen. Bell's discretion. He did not issue it immediately upon his arrival on the 7th, but did so on the 8th, and martial law now prevails. But the arrest and deportation of members of the miners' union continues, regardless of any other fact than that they are members of the union.

Immediately after publishing the martial law proclamation Gen. Bell proceeded with a detachment to a neighboring mining camp called Dunville, where several union miners had taken refuge. He attacked these men on the afternoon of the 8th. They are reported to have resisted by giving battle. The union men are said to have had a great advantage of position. Being "stationed at the top of the walls on either side of the canyon," runs the press dispatch, they "shot down at the soldiers." But by tactics the soldiers succeeded in reaching the top of the walls of the canyon, and then "it was a guerilla warfare that was carried on." Although the fight is reported as desperate, and as having lasted three hours, and although 14 union men were captured, several wounded and one killed, the soldiers suffered no injury.

There is renewed military activity in the Telluride region. The military officer in command there, Capt. Wells, who is also manager for one of the mining companies, is reported upon by Associate Press dispatches from Telluride as follows:

Lest trouble should result from a too free discussion of the incidents occur-

ring at Cripple Creek, Capt. Wells, in command of this district, began rounding up the men until he had marched between 60 and 70 to the District courtroom. Each man arrested was compelled to give an account of himself. The majority of them made a satisfactory showing to the captain and were released with a few words of admonition as to their future conduct. Those men who are not employed at the present time were told plainly that they must either go to work at once or leave San Miguel county.

A labor disturbance in Ohio, at Hanging Rock, near Ironton, caused Gov. Herrick to place troops there on the 1st. The owners of a furnace at Hanging Rock had refused to pay the union scale of wages. A strike resulted. The employers imported non-union Negroes from West Virginia, and rioting followed. It being reported by the employers that the local authorities were unable or unwilling to preserve the peace, Gov. Herrick forwarded troops.

On the Mesaba ore range in Minnesota a strike against a reduction of wages grew into a riot on the 3d, when Italians were imported to take the strikers' places. This is the explanation made by sheriff's deputies for shooting and wounding five strikers.

In politics the principal event of the week was the end of the deadlock in the Republican convention of Illinois (p. 136) and the nomination of Charles S. Deneen for governor. No material change had occurred on the 78th ballot, the last of the 2d, notwithstanding that the convention had released all delegates from their pledges and instructions. But on the 3d the Yates votes were given to Deneen, and on the 79th ballot, the first of that day, he was nominated by 957½ votes, to 522½ for Lowden, 21 for Warner and 1 for Yates.

Democratic conventions (p. 136) were held on the 3d in Wyoming, on the 6th in Idaho, on the 7th in Colorado and Delaware, and on the 8th in Kentucky. Wyoming and Idaho unanimously instructed for Hearst; Delaware instructed for Judge Gray by a divided vote; and Colorado refused to instruct for Hearst by 379 to 108, although it passed resolu-

tions commending Bryan. It condemned the military policy of Gov. Peabody. Kentucky refused to instruct for anyone, defeating a resolution for Parker by a majority of three to one.

An election was held in Oregon on the 6th at which one Republican Congressman was elected by 10,000 majority (8,400 two years ago), and the other by 7,000 (7,200 two years ago). The Republican candidate for Supreme Court judge was reelected by 20,000 majority in the State, which elected the Republican candidate for Supreme Court justice two years ago by 11,000, and the Democratic candidate for governor by 276.

The civil war in San Domingo (vol. vi, p. 665), which has been in progress several months, terminated on the 4th, when terms for the settlement were arranged on board the American gunboat Newport. The insurgents agreed to recognize Gen. Morales as the constitutional president, and the Morales government agreed to a universal amnesty.

A case of bandit kidnaping in Morocco makes foreign complications for the United States. The captive is Ion Perdicaris, a wealthy man of American birth and citizenship, but of Greek parentage. He owned one of the sultan's palaces in Morocco, whence, with his stepson, an Englishman of the name of Varley, he was recently kidnaped by a brigand chief named Raisuli. An American squadron under Rear Admiral Chadwick arrived at Tangier on the 30th to represent the United States in the matter; but later, at the request of Secretary Hay, the French government undertook to use its good offices. The brigand chief is reported from Paris to demand \$70,000 in cash for the ransom of his captives and to require that the Sultan of Morocco give him a subordinate kingdom with the right to levy taxes throughout a region embracing thirty-eight square kilometers lying directly along the main route from Tangier to Fez.

From the seat of the Russo-Japanese war (p. 134) there has been abundance of gossip during the