

portunity and got it, driving the enemy from the place.

Thus have things been going on, all having a tendency to show how bitter is the prevailing feeling between the two races and how utterly impossible it will be for the United States and Spain combined, or any other power or agency, to arrange a compromise condition of things in the Philippines that the insurgents will accept for an instant. It is war or freedom with them and all the time spent in trying to reconcile them to Spanish rule wholly or in part will be in vain. No doubt they would be willing for the Americans to govern so long as the Filipinos were given something like a fair representation in the government and the Spanish had no part at all; and it would seem as if to this complexion, or the complete abandonment of the islands by the American forces, must it come at last.

COL. BROADHEAD DEAD.

An Associated Press dispatch dated St. Louis, Aug. 7, announces the death of Col. James O. Broadhead, minister to Switzerland under Cleveland.

Col. Broadhead was born in Virginia, and came to Missouri when 16 years of age. Soon after becoming of age he engaged in the practice of law. At the breaking out of the Civil War he did much to preserve Missouri to the Union, and in the summer of 1861 was appointed provost marshal. In 1885 he became a member of the law firm of Broadhead, Slayback & Heussler.

Col. Broadhead was elected to Congress in 1868. At the beginning of President Cleveland's second term, Mr. Broadhead was appointed United States minister to Switzerland.

Mr. Broadhead was one of the leaders of the Democratic party of the country for a number of years, and at the national Democratic convention in 1888 he received a good many votes for President, including the sixteen votes of Missouri.

The deceased was a lawyer of national reputation and took part, as will be remembered, as counsel for the defendant in the litigation against the Church some years ago. His arguments were clear and forcible and it was commonly held that his position from a legal point of view was impregnable, although this view was not upheld by the decision of the court.

MORAL CORRUPTION.

The Medical Record comments on the case of Dr. Collins, a physician who has been sentenced in England to a term of seven years' penal servitude for performing an unlawful operation. The judge, when summing up in the trial, took occasion to say that "the woman who submits herself to an unlawful operation is guilty of felony just as much as the agent she employs," to which the Record remarks that "it might go far to prevent the murder of the unborn were this aspect of the case more dwelt upon, since the fear of disgrace and punishment in this world often act as a more efficient deterrent from crime than does any dread of consequences in the hereafter."

It is to be feared that both in this country and in Great Britain the standard of morality, if judged by cases of the kind referred to that sometimes come to light, is very low in certain circles, and there is danger of it gradually sinking still lower. It is well known that medical men are to be found willing to use their knowledge for criminal purposes, and also news-

papers are sometimes opening their advertising columns to thinly veiled announcements of "remedies" wherewith to commit prenatal murder. What a depth of depravity where such traffic can be made profitable! We often talk of the immorality of France, for instance, and forget our own.

The question is whether the ends of justice generally are met in dealing with the evil referred to. Were the principle recognized as true that the one who shrinks from the duties of maternity and therefore tempts weak-minded physicians to commit a detestable crime is guilty, as well as the one who takes his pay for such "medical aid," probably the nature of the heinous offense would be better understood. It cannot be too often repeated that justice, if not blind, and law, if not impartial, create an atmosphere favorable to crime.

THE WAR FIGURES.

Spain's losses during the war are summed up as follows by the Chicago Times-Herald:

"Spain, for the sake of false pride, bigotry, politics and a child king, has hurled in the depths of the sea thirty-five vessels of her navy, valued at \$36,500,000. By their rusting hulks lie the bodies of more than a thousand gallant tars.

"Spain has surrendered in territory to the United States directly Cuba, with a population of 1,500,000 and an area of 46,000 square miles, 3,670 square miles and a population of 810,000; also the Ladrone Islands, area 417 square miles, and population 15,000. Her total direct loss of territory in square miles is 49,087, and loss in population 2,325,000. She has also jeopardized, probably beyond all future control by her, the Philippine Islands, with an area of 114,326 square miles and a population of 8,000,000. So that in the end it appears that the Spanish kingdom for the sake of the wrong has given up 165,000 square miles of territory and over 10,000,000 of taxpaying population.

"This loss is the gain of the United States, which, to bring it about, placed in service a first-class navy, with 10,000 men and fifty effective vessels, and a volunteer and regular army of 278,500 men, of which New York gave the largest number, Pennsylvania next and Illinois the third.

"The Spanish El Nacional concedes that in the destruction of Cervera's fleet Spain lost alone \$20,000,000 of invested money. The Cristobal Colon was valued at \$4,400,000 and the Vizcaya at \$3,600,000. The estimated trading capacity of the territory of Spain which the United States has taken is placed at \$200,000,000 per annum at the present time, and that must be tributary hereafter to American coffers and not to the blood-stained ones of Castile and Aragon."

The loss in killed and wounded on both sides is only approximately known:

AT MANILA.

American killed	5
American wounded	5
Spanish killed	550
Spanish wounded	625

AT SANTIAGO.

American killed or afterward died of wounds received in battle....	266
American wounded	1,287
Spanish killed	1,350
Spanish wounded	2,000

The Americans subsequently lost in Cuba from yellow fever and camp disease, so far as can be told now, 202.

In other Cuban engagements; Americans killed, 35; Americans

wounded, 116; Spanish killed, 300; Spanish wounded, 400.

Total American killed or died, 503; wounded, 1,408.

Total Spanish killed or died, 2,200; wounded, 3,025.

The following are the most memorable dates of the war:

Feb. 15—Destruction of the Maine.

April 19—Armed intervention ordered by Congress.

April 22—Nashville fires first shot of the war.

April 23—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.

April 25—Declaration of war by United States.

May 1—Battle of Manila.

May 11—First naval engagement in Cuban waters, the Winslow fight.

May 12—Bombardment of San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 19—Admiral Cervera arrives at Santiago.

May 24—Oregon arrives off Florida; journey 13,000 miles.

May 25—President calls for 75,000 more troops.

June 3—Lieutenant Hobson sinks the Merrimac in Santiago harbor.

June 10—Invasion of Cuba by Americans commences.

June 11—Battle of Guantanamo.

June 20—Ladrone Islands taken.

June 22—General Shafter lands at Balquiri.

June 24—Battle of Balquiri.

June 25—Sevilla captured.

July 1 and 2—Battle of Santiago.

July 3—Destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

July 14—Santiago surrenders.

July 25—General Miles invades Porto Rico.

July 26—Spain makes peace overtures.

Aug. 2.—Arroyo and Guayama, Porto Rico, surrender.

Aug. 3—French ambassador confers with President McKinley for Spain.

Aug. 5—Spanish forces in Porto Rico ordered not to resist.

Aug. 6—Spain accepts peace terms of the United States.

THE SPANISH REPLY.

On one point and one only is the Spanish reply to America's demands certain, definite and unequivocal; this is regarding the appointment of a commission to arrange for the future government of the Philippines. It could hardly be expected that this phase of the subject would receive other treatment at the hands of the Spanish government, because it provides that the Spanish will have as much to say in the commission as the Americans, and whatever the faults and weaknesses of the dons, they are not addicted to standing in their own light if they know or can help it.

There is an almost intolerable amount of red tape and consequent delay in the proceedings, all of which are exceedingly wearisome at a time when such vastly consequential issues are quivering in the balance and are so thoroughly understood. Spain knows full well that the rejection or even material modification of the proposals means the immediate breaking off of all negotiations and the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor to a desolating, dreary finish. She also knows that she is practically without remedy and that the end prefigured could not be very far off, so that by the dilly-dallying which she so persistently practices she is only playing with fire. Patience cannot endure forever; there must be at once a surcease of temporizing, or the woes that she invites will of necessity be poured out upon her without limit until crushed on bloody fields and