

ington, to decline a third nomination. Being a federalist, he was the object of violent attacks on the part of the democrats of his day, and recognizing the growing strength of his opponents he doubted, as I believe, his ability to again secure an election if he should run." It was this interview doubtless that brought out from President McKinley an emphatic declaration upon the subject. He gave to the press on the 11th the following announcement:

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 11.—I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice. But there are now questions of the gravest importance before the administration and the country, and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of a thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the reiteration of the suggestion of it I will say now, once for all, expressing a long-settled conviction, that I not only am not and never will be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me.

My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then with them do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The Cuban constitutional convention listened on the 11th to the reading of the letter from Secretary Root, mentioned last week. It had reached Havana on the 6th. This is the letter notifying the convention that the American troops will not be withdrawn from Cuba nor the Cuban republic recognized by the United States, until the Platt amendment shall have been accepted without qualifying words of interpretation. After listening to the letter, the convention appointed the 12th for decisive action. On that day a majority of the committee on relations submitted as a substitute for their former report a report recommending the adoption of the Platt amendment as passed by the American congress, and that it be made an appendix to the Cuban constitution. This substitute was adopted by the convention by a vote of 16 to 11.

Routine news from the Philippines is varied this week with an announcement of arrangements for the surrender of Gen. Cailles and a brief report of a skirmish. The dispatch re-

garding the surrender of Cailles specifies four conditions which he exacts, namely, (1) suspension of hostilities during the negotiation; (2) Gen. Cailles's troops to receive military treatment and to be invested with the franchise; (3) instead of \$30 payment for each rifle surrendered, a fund of \$100,000 to be created for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Filipino soldiers; (4) two American deserters to receive full pardon. As the dispatch tells of the departure of an American officer to arrange for the surrender, it is supposed that the terms proposed are acceptable. Gen. Cailles is the Filipino leader who came into prominence after the capture of Aguinaldo, and has been usually described in the dispatches as an outlaw to whom military rights would not be accorded. The reported skirmish occurred near Lipa, in the province of Batangas. The Americans were planning to attack a Filipino force ahead of them, when their flank was fired upon. The attacking Filipinos were compelled to retreat, but the Americans lost three officers killed and one officer and three men wounded. Emilo Zurbano, of Tabayos province, has proclaimed himself Aguinaldo's successor as Filipino chief.

The evacuation of China, reported last week, is progressing. Count von Waldersee, the German general in command of the allied forces, resigned that function on the 4th and left China. The British troops contemplate leaving early in July. An edict of the Chinese emperor, announcing that the Chinese court will remove from its present location to Peking on the first of September, has been published. Regarding the Chinese indemnity mentioned last week, the American government notified the powers formally on the 10th that it will not unite in a joint guarantee of the powers for insuring payment. Constitutional restrictions are especially mentioned as preventing this country from entering into such an arrangement.

News from South Africa is less favorable to the Boers than last week, several British victories in small engagements being reported. Among other reports is one to the effect that Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha have been in communication with a view to the latter's surrender. There are vague rumors, also, of the probability of peace. These are due in some de-

gree, doubtless, to the arrival in England of Mrs. Louis Botha upon a peace errand. She has since gone to Belgium, where she met Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal foreign agent, and expects to meet President Kruger. A rumor that the permanent committee of The Hague court of arbitration has taken steps to secure mediation is denied.

NEWS NOTES.

—A constitutional convention for Virginia met at Richmond on the 12th.

—Sir Walter Besant, the noted English novelist, died on the 9th in London.

—Robert W. Buchanan, the English poet and critic, died in London on the 10th.

—The international jubilee convention of the Y. M. C. A. met at Boston on the 9th.

—For president of the general council of the department of the Seine, France, the general council elected, on the 12th, a socialist.

—The steamer Northwestern, the pioneer vessel of Chicago's ocean-going merchant marine, has succeeded in reaching the other side of the Atlantic safely, after a voyage of 44 days out of the port of Chicago, including five days' delay in the St. Lawrence river.

—Another Chicago decision in blacklist cases has been rendered, this time by Judge Waterman. He holds with Judge Baker that blacklisting is lawful, putting it on the same legal ground with boycotts and strikes. Four other Chicago judges have decided the question otherwise.

—C. F. Peterson, a well-known Swedish journalist of Chicago, died here on the 11th, aged 58 years. A teacher among his countrymen of the economic doctrines of Henry George and the spiritual philosophy of Swedenborg, Mr. Peterson was also one of the foremost Swedish editors and authors in America.

—Judge Tuthill, of the Chicago juvenile court, has decided to commit to public institutions for medical treatment in cases of serious illness, children whose parents place them under faith cure treatment. He distinguishes between children and adults, holding that while adults are at liberty to choose their own modes of cure, children are entitled to the kind of medical service which they need according to generally accepted notions.

Between the claim of freedom that all men are entitled to equal political rights, and the dogma of tyranny that might makes right, there is no middle ground.—Moorfield Storey.