

his approving associate had been displaced by another judge.

From the Philippines no news is published this week.

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to October 24th, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91)	1,847
Killed reported since May 16, 1900	88
Deaths from wounds, disease and accidents reported since May 16, 1900	468
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Total deaths since July 1, 1898	2,403
Wounded	2,296
Captured	10
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Total casualties since July 1, 1898	4,709
Total casualties reported last week	4,709
Total deaths reported last week	2,403

In South Africa the guerrilla warfare against Great Britain continues. Almost daily railroad lines are torn up and telegraph and telephone wires cut; and workmen cannot leave the garrisoned points to make repairs without large escorts. A fight occurred at Jagersfontein on the 17th in which the Boer loss was 20 and the British 11 in killed. Other fighting has occurred, but no details are reported. It has spread chiefly in the south of the Orange Free State. According to London dispatches the British hold all the key positions, but are not active enough to prevent the Boers from gathering and swooping down upon weak garrisons.

President Kruger sailed on the 19th from Lourenzo Marques for Holland, on board the Dutch cruiser Gelderland.

A new and startling turn has been given to the Chinese question by the announcement on the 20th, from London, of an agreement between Great Britain and Germany, to which the other powers are invited to become parties, but in the making of which they were not consulted. The agreement was made on the 16th, at London, by the British prime minister and the German ambassador. It is in these terms:

1. It is a matter of joint permanent international interest that the portions of the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic

activity for the peoples of all countries without distinction, and the two governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence.

2. Both governments agree that they will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantage in Chinese dominion and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese empire.

3. In case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

4. The two governments will communicate this agreement to the other powers interested, especially Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States, and invite them to accept the principles recorded in it.

The third clause of this agreement is interpreted as a warning to Russia, which is advancing her interests in Manchuria without regard to the other powers.

From Berlin, on the 23d, it was reported that Austria-Hungary and Italy had formally adopted the agreement, and that France, the United States and Russia had not yet defined their positions.

France and the United States have interchanged notes relative to the American note on the Chinese question, which appeared in these columns last week; but these notes relate to details, and have no important bearing upon the development of the question.

Meanwhile the Chinese government is trying to bring about a complete adjustment. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, representing the Chinese empire, propose to the powers the following preliminary convention:

Article 1. Laying siege to the legations of foreign ministers is a high offense against one of the important principles of international law. No country can possibly tolerate such a thing. China acknowledges her great fault in this respect and promises that it will never occur again.

Article 2. China admits her liability to pay an indemnity for the various losses sustained on this occasion, and the powers will each appoint officials

to examine and present all claims for a final consultation and settlement.

Article 3. As to the future trade and general international relations, each power should designate how these matters are to be dealt with, whether the old treaties should continue or new conventions should be made, slightly adding to the old treaties or canceling the old treaties and negotiating new ones. Any of these plans may be adopted, and when China has approved them further special regulations can be made in each case as required.

Article 4. This convention will be made by China with the combined powers to cover the general principles which apply alike to all. This settled, the foreign ministers will remove the seals they caused to be placed in various parts of the tsung-li-yamen, and then the yamen ministers may go to the yamen and attend to business as usual. And, further, each power should arrange its own special affairs with China so that separate treaties may be settled in due order. When the various items of indemnity are all arranged properly, or an understanding has been come to about them, the powers will successively withdraw their troops.

Article 5. The troops sent to China by the powers are for the protection of ministers and no other purpose, so, when the negotiations begin for treaties of peace, each power should first declare an armistice.

NEWS NOTES.

—Hon. W. P. Schreiner, ex-premier of Cape Colony on the 14th resigned his seat in the cape parliament.

—England has doubled the home squadron of her navy, thus making it the strongest fleet in the world.

—The Vermont legislature on the 18th elected ex-Gov. W. P. Dillingham as United States senator to succeed Senator Ross.

—Charles Dudley Warner, the distinguished author, editor and essayist, died of heart failure at his home in Hartford, Conn., on the 20th.

—Gov. Beckham of Kentucky on the 22d signed the new nonpartisan election law (see page 409) which supersedes the present unfair Goebellaw.

—Public telephone service in Chicago was cheapened on the 24th by the introduction of five-cent slot machines. The Chicago Telephone company intends to supply 60,000 of the new machines.

—Typographical union No. 6, of New York city, has voiced an eloquent appeal to all organized labor of whatever previous political belief to unite this November in defeating the republican party.

—John Sherman, ex-senator from Ohio, a member of two cabinets and for 50 years one of the most promi-