

resolutions were offered in the house, one on the 3d, by Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, and the other on the 4th, by Sulzer, of New York. The former expresses the sympathy of the American people with President Kruger in his effort "to obtain the assistance of the civilized nations of the world in securing peace and proper terms of settlement;" the latter urges upon the British government the adoption of the principle of arbitration.

President Kruger's enthusiastic reception in France, described in these columns last week, was brought to an end on the 1st by his departure for Germany. Before leaving, he was advised by Delcasse, the French foreign minister, that France would decline taking the initiative in proposing intervention in South Africa, but would not discourage intervention by any other country. The chamber of deputies, by unanimous vote—600 members being present—adopted a resolution on the 29th addressing him as "President Kruger of the Transvaal," and conveying to him "a sincere expression of respectful sympathy." Upon arriving at Cologne, on his way to Berlin, Kruger was met by a representative of the emperor, who, in answer to a message of "respectful devotion and cordial sympathy" he had sent to the emperor, conveyed to him the emperor's regret that it would be impossible to receive him at Berlin at present. In consequence of this intimation, Kruger altered his plans, going directly from Cologne, where his popular reception had been most gratifying, to The Hague, where he arrived on the 5th.

In President Kruger's absence from South Africa upon his European mission, the little army he left behind has given new life to the war. There was some indication of this in last week's report, but further facts make it evident that Great Britain has far from completed her conquest. Dewetsdorp, which lies to the southeast of Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, was on the 23d seized by Gen. De Wet and President Steyn. The British garrison of 400 surrendered, after a battle in which they lost in killed 15 and wounded 42. But the Boers immediately withdrew with their prisoners and the British reoccupied the place on the 26th. All through the country, south of Ladybrand, Thabanchu and Bloemfontein

and between the railroad and Basutoland, the Boers are most active; and, according to the London Mail, "the British seem everywhere upon the resentative of the emperor, who, in defensive." Kitchener reports some British successes, but they consist only in resisting Boer attacks.

Partly from irritation at the military situation in South Africa and partly from indignation at the uncivilized methods employed by the British army officers, who are ruthlessly destroying property, laying the country waste and warring upon women and children, a revulsion of public feeling in England appears to have set in. One of the more distinct indications of this is an editorial published on the 1st in *The Statist*, the leading financial journal of London, which says:

We are losing in every way, losing in prestige and losing in life. We are seeing our South African possessions plunged into greater distress and the opinion is gaining ground abroad that we are incapable of bringing the struggle to a satisfactory termination.

The same influences have extended and intensified the anti-British feeling in Cape Colony, until the situation there is regarded, in the language of the London Mail's correspondent, as "graver than at any previous period during the war." But the British government shows no disposition to modify its drastic policy. Lord Kitchener, who has the reputation of being a British Weyler, has been made commander in chief in place of Lord Roberts. There are rumors, however, that Cecil Rhodes has undertaken to formulate a scheme of conciliation, the central idea of which is a confederation of South African states under the British flag, and that some members of the cabinet are encouraging him, feeling that the only hope of the ministry is to offer such terms to the Boers as, without humbling the government, will enable it to withdraw the British troops from South Africa.

If these rumors are justified, developments in harmony with them may be expected soon in the British parliament, which assembled on the 3d. It is the first session of the new parliament—the fifteenth of Victoria's reign—which was chosen at the elections in October. No business was done besides the selection of a speaker, and for that office William

Court Gully was elected for the third time.

From the Philippines there is no news worth noting, besides the casualty report, except a report that 2,100 combatants have voluntarily surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered with impressive religious ceremonies in a church at Santa Maria, near Vigan, under the direction of Gen. Young. Gen. MacArthur, in his official report, attributes the submission of these Filipinos to "the president's reelection and vigorous prosecution of the war." No rifles were surrendered.

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of the current official reports given out in detail at Washington to December 5, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91) .....	1,847
Killed reported from May 16, 1900, to the date of the presidential election, November 6, 1900.....	100
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period.....	468
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Total deaths to presidential election .....	2,415
Killed reported since presidential election .....	17
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period.....	76
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Total deaths .....	2,508
Wounded since July 1, 1898.....	2,373
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Total casualties since July 1, '98....	4,881
Total casualties to last week....	4,866
Total deaths to last week.....	2,504

The Chinese complications appear to be reaching a solution more favorable to China, the allied powers having now come to an agreement that it is injudicious to insist upon demands which China would be compelled to reject and which would therefore necessitate a renewal of military operations. This news was given out on the 5th by the state department at Washington, which claims credit for having brought about the result. Germany and England are said to have stood out for large indemnities and the execution of the anti-foreign leaders; but as Russia, France and Japan were disposed to be conciliatory, the United States, influenced by the Chinese minister at Washington, joined them in efforts to procure a withdrawal of the more drastic demands. The ef-