

more westerly invading force crossed at Sand Drift, and made for Colesburg, but upon learning that British troops were in pursuit diverged to the west, and on the 19th occupied Philipstown. Later, according to an official dispatch of the 22d, it occupied Britstown (which it has since abandoned) and cut the railway south of De Aar Junction on the line from Cape Town to Kimberley. According to press dispatches, this cut has been repaired, and trains are running irregularly. On the 24th Lord Kitchener arrived in person at De Aar, having gone from Pretoria, though he had previously reported not only that the Dutch in Cape Town were quiescent, but that the invasion from the north had been checked. An Associated Press message of the 25th from Cape Town tells of fighting near De Aar, the particulars of which were then not obtainable; and one of the 26th reports the capture of a force of British yeomanry which had followed the Boers from Britstown and fallen into a trap.

In consequence of this Boer invasion the British "treason court," established for the purpose of trying Boer sympathizers among British colonial subjects, and sitting at Colesburg, has removed with its records hastily to Cape Town. For the same reason the banks of 18 towns in the Orange river region have removed their cash and papers to Cape Town. To assist in preventing a rebellious uprising, martial law has been proclaimed, the districts affected being Britstown, Victoria West, Richmond, Hanover, Maraisburg, Graaf Reinet, Middleburg, Aberdeen, Steynsburg, Cradock, Torka and Molteno.

The transference of the principal seat of action to Cape Colony, has by no means put an end to fighting in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. One battle in the neighborhood of Pretoria is reported from British sources, Gen. French having, it is said, routed 2,500 Boers on the 19th at Thornvale, about 16 miles northwest from Krugersdorp. At last accounts he was pursuing them. Gen. Clements, however, in the same general region — the Magaliesberg — is quoted in London dispatches as reporting that "it was considered advisable not to force the Boers from their positions." An attack was made by the Boers upon Zunfontein,

near Johannesburg, on the 18th, but repulsed. With the exception of Pretoria and Johannesburg, the whole of the Transvaal and the largest part of the Orange Free State are reported by German volunteers just returned to Berlin to be in the hands of the Boers. They say that the Boer army is larger than the English wish to have known, and is spread over the whole theater of the war. These reports are confirmed by American volunteers who have recently arrived home from South Africa. They are confident, also, that Great Britain cannot subdue the Boers. The seriousness of the whole situation is further indicated by the nervous efforts of the British government to strengthen Kitchener. A large draft of horsemen is to leave England for South Africa on the 6th. All the available cavalry at Belfast, Ireland, has been ordered to prepare for service in South Africa. An increase of pay is offered the imperial troops, from 28 cents to \$1.25 a day. The colonial police is to be increased to 10,000 instead of 5,000, as intended last week. The colonies have been appealed to to furnish all the mounted troops they can muster. Volunteer corps are organizing in Durban. And in London the probabilities of "conscription" are freely discussed in military circles.

China next engages attention. The joint note of the foreign powers, upon the terms of which their representatives agreed on the 19th, as reported last week at page 585, was formally signed at Peking on the 21st. The text was made public on the same day at Washington. It begins by reciting the outbreak last summer of disturbances in the northern provinces of China, "in which atrocious crimes, unparalleled in history, and outrages against the law of nations, against the law of humanity, and against civilization were committed under particularly odious circumstances," and follows with an enumeration of the principal crimes referred to. They are four in number, namely: (1) The assassination of the German minister by soldiers of the Chinese army acting under orders; (2) the prolonged attack upon the foreign nations by regular troops, acting under orders from the imperial palace; (3) the assassination of the chancellor of the Japanese legation by Chinese regulars, and the torture and murder by regular troops of other

foreigners; and, (4) the desecration of foreign cemeteries at Peking. The note then refers to these occurrences as necessarily leading the foreign powers to dispatch troops to China, and complains that during their march to Peking they "met with resistance from the Chinese army, and had to overcome it by force." Reciting next that "China has recognized her responsibility, expressed regret and evinced a desire to see an end put to the situation created by the aforesaid disturbance," the note concludes with the assurance that "the powers have determined to accede to her request upon the irrevocable conditions" which it enumerates as follows, in substance:

I. (a) Apology to emperor of Germany for assassination of his minister, to be made at Berlin by an extraordinary mission headed by an imperial prince. (b) Erection on the spot of the assassination of a suitable monument inscribed in Latin, German and Chinese with an expression of the regrets of the emperor of China for the murder.

II. (a) Severest punishment for the persons designated in imperial decree of September 25, 1900, [Prince Chwang, Prince Gih, Prince Tuan, Prince Kang-yi, and Prince Chao Schuchiao] and for others to be designated by the powers. (b) Suspension for five years of official examinations in cities where foreigners have been murdered or otherwise outraged.

III. Honorable reparation to Japan for assassination of chancellor of her legation.

IV. Erection of expiatory monuments in every foreign cemetery which has been desecrated.

V. Non-importation of arms and munitions by China.

VI. Equitable guaranteed indemnities to foreign governments, companies and individuals who suffered during the late occurrences, and to Chinamen who suffered in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners.

VII. Privilege to foreign powers to fortify and guard their legations, and to exclude Chinese from residence in diplomatic quarter.

VIII. Destruction of forts which might obstruct free communication between Peking and the sea.

IX. Foreign military occupation of points to be designated for the maintenance of open communication between the capital and the sea.

X. Publication for two years by China in all sub-prefectures of an imperial decree—(a) perpetually prohibiting membership in any antiforeign society; (b) enumerating punishments; (c) holding local officials responsible for order within their respective jurisdictions and removing and

disqualifying them upon renewal of antforeign disturbances which are not at once suppressed.

XI. Modifications of commercial treaties between the powers and China with a view to facilitating commerce and navigation.

XII. Such reform of the Chinese department of foreign affairs, and modification of court ceremonies concerning reception of foreign representatives, as may be indicated by the powers and determined by the Chinese government.

The note concludes with these words: "Until the Chinese government has complied with the above conditions to the satisfaction of the powers, the undersigned can hold out no expectation that the occupation of Peking and the province of Cheli by the general forces can be brought to a conclusion." This note, in the French language, was delivered to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese plenipotentiaries, on the 24th. Before its delivery, however, as appears from a Washington dispatch of the 26th, the American minister, Mr. Conger, made reservations in behalf of the United States. Some have not yet been published, but those that have been are to the effect that the rejection by China of the terms proposed "shall not bind the United States to join the other powers in resuming hostilities" and that "the United States is not bound to maintain permanent guards in China or to prevent the importation of arms and ammunition."

Passing now over to the Philippines, we have only to report, besides the continuance of native resistance to such an extent that great nervousness is manifested in Manila over the forthcoming departure of American troops for home, that a native political party has been formed at Manila. As to the resistance, there are details of one battle on the northwest coast of the island of Leyte in which two Americans were killed and three wounded. The new political party calls itself the "federal" party, because it looks forward, its leaders say, to the admission of the Philippines as a state of the American union. There is about the dispatches a flavor which suggests that this party is in some way patronized by the American authorities.

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of the current official reports given out in detail at Wash-

ington to December 26, 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
Total deaths to presidential election	
Killed, reported since presidential election	17
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period.....	76
Total deaths	
Wounded since July 1, 1898.....	2,373
Total casualties since July, '98....	
Total casualties to last week.....	4,881
Total deaths to last week.....	2,508

In Australia the process of making the great commonwealth goes smoothly on. Our last reference to the matter will be found at page 105. It related to the action in May of the British parliament, which amended the commonwealth bill on its second reading. Within a month the colonies had indicated their acceptance of the amendment, and on the 25th of June the bill passed its third reading. On the 14th of July the queen approved the selection of the earl of Hopetown as governor general of the new commonwealth, and on the 19th of the present month the governor general invited William J. Lyne, now the prime minister and treasurer of New South Wales, to become the first prime minister of the commonwealth. Mr. Lyne has not yet accepted.

Last in order, though not least in importance, is the action of the United States senate on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for regulating the construction, management and defense of a Nicaragua canal. As stated last week (page 584), the 20th had been fixed for the final vote upon the treaty. Accordingly on that day, after voting down four out of five proffered amendments, the senate decided to ratify the treaty, as amended, by a vote of 55 to 18. Four independents—Allen, Pettigrew, Heitfeld and Turner—voted in the negative, as did Wellington, Bard and Mason, republicans. Eleven democrats voted with them. Twelve democrats—Bacon, Clay, Harris, Kenny, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Morgan,

Pettus, Sullivan and Taliaferro—voted to ratify.

The treaty as ratified (or, rather, as proposed by the senate in substitution for the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, for Great Britain has not yet assented to it as it now stands), contains three articles, in substance as follows:

Article 1. The canal may be constructed under the auspices of the United States, either directly or through corporations or individuals; and, subject to this treaty, the United States shall enjoy all the rights incident to construction besides the exclusive right of regulation and management.

Art. 2. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is superseded and the following rules are adopted as the basis of neutralization:

1. The canal shall be open in peace and war, to commercial and war vessels of all nations on equal terms.
2. It shall never be blockaded, and no right of war shall be exercised nor act of hostility be committed within it.
3. War vessels of a belligerent, and prizes, shall revictual or take stores in the canal only to such extent as may be strictly necessary, and shall pass through with the least possible delay.
4. Troops and munitions of a belligerent shall not be disembarked except in case of accident, and their transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.
5. These rules shall apply to the waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of either end; and no belligerent shall remain in such waters longer than 24 hours except when in distress nor depart within 24 hours after a vessel of the other belligerent. But none of the foregoing restrictions shall apply to "measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."
6. All the buildings, works, etc., in connection with the canal shall enjoy complete immunity from attacks of belligerents.
7. No fortifications shall command the canal or adjacent waters; but the United States is at liberty "to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder."

Art. 3. Provides for exchange of ratifications at Washington or London within six months.

NEWS NOTES.

—The pope on the 26th issued a bull extending jubilee year for six months more to apply to all places except Rome.

—Roger C. Wolcott, ex-governor of Massachusetts, died at his home in Boston on the 21st from typhoid fever. He was 53 years old.

—The American Chemical society opened the sessions of its twenty-second annual convention at Lewis institute, Chicago, on the 27th.

—Carl Becker, the well-known German historical painter, died on the 19th, just two days after the celebration of his eightieth birthday.