

disqualifying them upon renewal of anti-foreign 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.