

BOER WAR HAS ENDED

Practically, If Not Literally, According to the Belief in London

GIVING BURGHERS TIME

ALL LEADERS WANT IS TO SQUARE THEMSELVES WITH THEIR FOLLOWERS

BLOCKED BY NON-DISCIPLINE

London and Pretoria Discreetly Guarding Against Premature Action or Announcement—British Terms Reported Liberal.

LONDON, May 23.—There is every reason to believe that peace in South Africa is practically secured. How soon it will be announced is a matter of mere time. The private official advices received tonight in London from South Africa all point to the same conclusion. The delay is technical, and to end the long war seems to be the desire of both Boer and British leaders. The latter, however, are unable to convince all their followers of the wisdom of acquiescing to the terms of peace.

For Use of Boer Leaders.

Another surmise is that the cabinet has merely sent a rather mock ultimatum to South Africa which can be used by the Boer leaders in explanation to their forces.

Both these surmises probably contain an element of truth, but in no way affect the widespread belief in the best informed quarters that the end of the war has come.

Were the Boers a thoroughly disciplined force, dependent upon the action of their general officers, peace would probably be proclaimed tonight; but Botha, De Wet and the other Boer leaders are unable to positively guarantee the degree to which their example will be followed.

The delegates at Vereeniging, according to information in possession of the war office, are evenly divided. Consequently extreme precautions are exercised both in London and in Pretoria against any premature action or report which might adversely influence the burghers.

The most pessimistic forecast heard tonight only admits that a few isolated bands of irreconcilables may be left in the field.

A member of the house of commons, who is in close touch with the government, said tonight that he believed everything was settled and that the British terms would be found unexpectedly liberal.

What the Boers Demand.

It is understood that the Boer demand for independence has now been completely abandoned, but that certain points concerning amnesty, compensation and representative government were submitted to the cabinet, together with minor matters, and that at the meeting of the cabinet committee the government's reply to these points was prepared and that this reply was cabled to Pretoria.

None of the points at issue are regarded as imposing an insuperable barrier to the early conclusion of peace.

The Daily News claims to give the Boer demands as follows:

First, either an immediate grant of self-government, or, failing that, to fix a date for the establishment of a self-governing second, in case self-government be deferred, that the Boers should be entitled to advise with regard to the terms of the third, amnesty for the rebels; fourth, permission to retain their rifles for defense against the natives; fifth, permission to retain their saddle horses; sixth, a guarantee that the natives should not be treated upon an equality with white men; and seventh, that no limit shall be placed upon the money for rebuilding and restocking the farms.

The news is of opinion that with exceptions in the matters of self-government, the retention of saddle horses and the right to advise with regard to the answers to these demands will be generally acquiesced.

Berlin Hears If, Too.

BERLIN, May 23.—The foreign office here has been tonight brought to Pretoria that peace in South Africa is practically concluded. The articles of surrender are ready to be signed, with the exception that the approval of the British cabinet of the wording of the secondary provisions is awaited. The suspension of hostilities may be announced at any hour.

Holding Out for Independence.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Thursday, May 23.—The feeling here, which has been decidedly pessimistic for several days, is now more cheerful, though no real news of the conference between Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner and the Boer delegates has been allowed to leak out. It is known, however, that the delegates came to Pretoria as the result of a complete deadlock at Vereeniging, where the Free States held out for independence and the majority of the Transvaal, though anxious for peace, refused to abandon their allies. This is the cause of the Boer delegation being now here.

It was at first thought that the delegates would merely report a refusal to accept the British terms. Everybody expected them to depart immediately, and that hostilities would actively recommence. To the general surprise, however, the delegates are still here and the hopefulness of today is the outcome of the general conviction that some arrangement is pending which may solve the difficulty at Vereeniging.

CHILD IS CHOKED TO DEATH.

Daughter of Grand Forks Attorney Swallows a Candy Marble.

Special to The Globe. GRAND FORKS, N. D., May 23.—The five-year-old daughter of F. C. Massee, prominent attorney, was choked to death today by swallowing a candy marble.

DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Weather for St. Paul and Vicinity—Showers and cooler; fair Sunday.

DOMESTIC—

Over 100 miners are killed by an explosion at Fernie, B. C. Three lives are lost in the cloudburst at Decorah, Iowa, and damage will reach \$50,000.

Prompt action of woman with a lasso saves young boy's life at Chicago. Presbyterian general assembly gives an emphatic declaration on the marriage and divorce question.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. T. B. Dunstan, of Michigan, dies in Chicago. Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, is granted a divorce.

Michigan Congressional society would plan on St. Joseph marriages. President Roosevelt and party are entertained by Rochambeau mission aboard the Gaulois.

FOREIGN—

The city of Quezaltenango, Guatemala, is found to have been entirely destroyed in the recent earthquake, thousands of lives being lost.

Early announcement of peace in South Africa seems inevitable.

The president revokes the order under which Gen. Miles had charge of the war department in the absence of the secretary.

Agricultural department shows the acreage, production and value of cereals in 1901.

LOCAL—

Mrs. Maud Sanletto, a domestic, found half conscious in a pool of water, supposed to be an attempted suicide.

Supreme court hands down eleven decisions; iron molders retain labor day battle.

Memorial day will be better observed in city schools than ever before.

Coliseum association is directing its energies to assuring success of newspaper men's benefit vaudeville programme.

Memorial day will be better observed in city schools than ever before.

Many applications are being received for positions as teachers in August state teachers' examinations.

The Mississippi river rose fourteen inches yesterday and is expected to rise two feet more in the next few days.

Mary McNally, known as "Mary Ann the Gun," who died in Chicago a few days ago, had a criminal record in St. Paul.

The American Baptist Publication society concludes its sessions by electing most of its former officers.

Grand avenue residents in mass meeting denounce vigorously council's action in street car ordinance matter and urge minor to veto.

Schadle-Smith stock sale suit takes up day before Judge Bill.

Triennial convocation of Norwegian Lutheran synod opens.

Louis Anderson escapes from Central police station through chimney.

Trial of Officer Norbeck set for Tuesday despite hard fight by his attorneys.

Sixth district Democrats insist Judge Bruner must run for congress.

Week's business operations were disturbed by the labor troubles.

Dullness to the point of stagnation noted in stocks.

Bears stir up the wheat market the latter part of the session.

Northern Pacific's weekly crop report shows in close touch with the government, said tonight that he believed everything was settled and that the British terms would be found unexpectedly liberal.

New train service inaugurated between Omaha and St. Paul on the Omaha road. Mr. Hill is said to have approved improvements of the Burlington property at an outlay of several millions.

SPORTING—

St. Paul defeats Columbus in a tennis game. Score, 10 to 8.

LOSE LIFE IN FLOOD

Three Are Dead as a Result of the Cloudburst at Decorah, Iowa

Special to The Globe. LA CROSSE, Wis., May 23.—The flood that swept through the town of Decorah, Iowa, Wednesday, caused the loss of three lives, and did property damage to the extent of over half a million. That the town and all its inhabitants were not swept out of existence is little less than miraculous, according to the stories of eye witnesses who reached this city today.

Following a cloudburst near the town a great fall of water, twelve to sixteen feet high, swept down upon the town of Decorah without a moment's warning.

Houses, bridges, trees, everything in the path of the wave went down before it. Wires in all directions were destroyed, and from that time the town has been cut off from communication with the outside world.

Forty miles of railroad tracks, principally that of the St. Paul road, was swept away, and those who witnessed the devastation express the belief that it will be two weeks before a train can reach the place.

Deluge Changes Map.

The deluge changed the map of the town, cutting channels where formerly houses stood, washing great sections out of streets, picking up dwellings and dropping them several blocks from their original site.

Two of the victims who lost their lives were John Garver and a child of Mrs. Charles Clark. Garver died from shock and exposure when he was swept from his home and found himself unable to regain entrance to it.

Mrs. Clark grasped her child in her arms when she heard the flood sweeping down upon them, and started to run for a place of safety. The frightened little one struggled from her, and she was swept away while the mother was nearly drowned.

Scores of persons had narrow escapes, many taking refuge in trees, or floating to high ground on pieces of fences, sidewalks, or other wreckage.

Small Child is Drowned.

The third person drowned was a child not yet identified.

One of the bridges carried away cost \$30,000. All the bridges between Carmar, Decorah and West Union were destroyed. The inhabitants of this extensive area abandoned their houses and fled to the hills.

One of the principal items of loss in Decorah is the destruction of the Ingoldstad and Riley & Baker lumber yards. A barn containing six horses was lifted by the flood, carried for two blocks and put down in the middle of Washington street. The horses were unhurt.

The residence of Dick Bucknoll, proprietor of the Winneshick barber shop, was carried three blocks and lodged against a tree. Boarders climbed out on the porch of another house, crushed a hole in the roof with driftwood, and rescued Bucknoll, his wife and three children.

Mrs. McKay, a mother of four boys, with her babe, were carried out of the house through four feet of water on a stretcher. The water carried her away, but she was afterwards saved with the child.

The devastated district is known as East Flat. When morning broke the scene was a terrible one. Hundreds of families are destitute and homeless.

TRAINS DELAYED AT PRESTON.

Region is Still Suffering From the Heavy Storms.

Special to The Globe. PRESTON, Minn., May 23.—This region is slowly recovering from the floods of Saturday night and Wednesday morning. No trains will arrive over the Preston branch before Wednesday of next week.

Fourteen horses in one stable were drowned. Trains are making daily trips on the Southern Minnesota west of Ingers, but no attempt is made to run night trains.

MARY "YELLEN" LEASE OBTAINS HER DIVORCE

She Gets the Minor Children and Hubby Raises Not the Slightest Objection.

Special to The Globe. WICHITA, Kas., May 23.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, the politician and author, was granted a divorce from her husband, Charles Lease, in the district court here this afternoon. The trial lasted fifteen minutes, there being no objection offered by Mr. Lease. She was granted the custody of their minor children.

Mrs. Lease charged neglect and failure to provide. She had been married since 1873 and has always supported herself, first by writing, then writing and finally she entered politics and became a stateswoman.

For ten years the couple have lived apart. Mrs. Lease makes her home in New York.

WOMAN WITH LASSO SAVES A BOY'S LIFE

Youngster Slowly Sinking in Mire of Old Drain When Her Prompt Action Rescues Him.

Special to The Globe. CHICAGO, May 23.—Slowly sinking in mire at the bottom of an old drain twelve feet deep, Henry, the four-year-old son of Mrs. Louis Levine, 66 Racine avenue, was being sucked to his death today when a woman with a lasso came to his rescue.

While nearly a score of men and women stood by not daring to enter the deep hole into which the child had fallen, and unable to avert the terrible slow death that threatened him, Mrs. Frank Pietrowski, a probation officer of the

LUNCH ON GAULOIS

Roosevelt and Officials Entered Aboard French Ship by Mission

President Roosevelt and his party of American officials arrived at 11:30. Boarding the dispatch boat Dolphin, the party was soon by the side of "the pride of the French navy." As the Dolphin approached the anchorage ground of the Gaulois and the American escorting squadron, the Olympia, the Alabama and Kearsarge, a presidential salute was fired.

As soon as the president came aboard the Gaulois, accompanied by his daughter and Secretaries Root and Moody, he was met by Ambassadors Cambon, Gen. Br-

PRESIDENT IS TOASTED

Ambassador Cambon Pays Glowing Tribute to Head of Nation, Speaking Feelingly of the Occasion Bringing Republics Together.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 23.—The luncheon given today on board the French battleship Gaulois in honor of President Roosevelt, was one of the most memorable incidents of the visit of the distinguished French soldiers and sailors to this country, who are here to join in the celebration of the unveiling of the Rochambeau monument in Washington's tomorrow.

The members of the French and American commissions arrived from Washington, and were met at the station, escorted to the Gloucester and Standish and conveyed to the French battleship lying in the Annapolis roads.

President Roosevelt and his party of American officials arrived at 11:30. Boarding the dispatch boat Dolphin, the party was soon by the side of "the pride of the French navy." As the Dolphin approached the anchorage ground of the Gaulois and the American escorting squadron, the Olympia, the Alabama and Kearsarge, a presidential salute was fired.

As soon as the president came aboard the Gaulois, accompanied by his daughter and Secretaries Root and Moody, he was met by Ambassadors Cambon, Gen. Br-

After the choice French menu had been discussed, Ambassador Cambon arose and in the name of President Loubet of the French republic bade a hearty welcome to all present. He was especially complimentary in his allusions to President Roosevelt, in whose hands, he said, the precious liberties of the American people were safe. He eloquently alluded to the historic occasion which had called them together, and expressed the confident hope and belief that the splendid friendship between the French and American people which had continued unbroken for a century will continue for generations.

He concluded by offering a toast "to the president of the glorious American republic, which has set the example of popular liberty not only for France, but for the whole world."

President Roosevelt Replies.

In proposing the health of President Roosevelt, Ambassador Cambon said that in extending the invitation to the chief magistrate of the United States he wished to emphasize the fact that he was acting as the direct and personal representative of President Loubet, of the French Republic.

President Roosevelt replied in his happiest vein, though speaking with unusual deliberation, as though he measured every word he uttered. After expressing the appreciation of the American people for the friendly spirit which prompted the sending of a battleship and so many illustrious soldiers and sailors to the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue, the president said:

"One hundred and twenty years ago the valor of the soldiers and sailors of France exerted, according to the judgment of historians, the determining influence in making this country a free and independent country, and because of that France must always occupy a cherished place in our hearts. Mr. Ambassador, I

Continued on Fourth Page.

OBJECT TO MARRIAGE

MILL AT ST. JOSEPH

Michigan Congressional Association Would Put a Ban on Hasty Weddings.

Special to The Globe. ST. JOHNS, Mich., May 23.—A movement to do away with the wholesale marriage business at St. Joseph was begun by the state association of Congressional churches, which closed its first annual meeting here tonight. The convention adopted the following:

"Resolved, That we do advise and petition the legislature of Michigan to pass a law prohibiting the issuing of marriage licenses upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and in case of marriage where both parties are not residents of the state, requiring the issuing of the marriage license at least five days before the ceremony is performed."

DESTRUCTION OF GUATEMALAN CITY

Several Thousand Persons Thought to Have Been Killed in Quezaltenango by April Earthquake.

HAMBURG, May 23.—A dispatch to the Hamburg Boersen Halle from Guatemala says that the town of Quezaltenango has been wholly destroyed by an earthquake, which lasted three-quarters of a minute.

Business is entirely suspended in Guatemala, and a greater part of the coffee crop there has been destroyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The earthquake reported from Hamburg resulting in the destruction of the city of Quezaltenango was identified here as that which really occurred on April 13, and which has been described in American newspapers. Information received here at the Guatemala legation shows that the city was wholly destroyed and that San Marcos and several other towns were partially destroyed.

The Guatemalan officials decided to reconstruct the city of Quezaltenango on a plain some distance from the site of the original place. Reports regarding the loss of life indicate that at least several thousand persons were killed, and that the property lost approximated \$50,000,000 in the April earthquake.

Quezaltenango had a population of about 25,000 people, was handsomely built and well paved, and had a richly decorated cathedral, several other churches and a fine city hall.

PRESBYTERIANS ON MARRIAGE RELATIONS

Emphatic Pronouncement on the Divorce Question by the General Assembly.

NEW YORK, May 23.—In the Presbyterian general assembly today the report of the special committee on Sabbath observance was considered. The subject of divorce was taken up, and the assembly, by a vote of 265 to 129, decided that the protest should be against the

The report of the standing committee on church erection was called up. The board commenced the year with \$35,275 and spent \$26,528. The board begins the coming year with an empty treasury and only contributions received after the annual report had been completed enabled it to report no debt. Two hundred and fifty-nine churches were aided during the year to erect new structures. The report was adopted. Judge Robert N. Wilson read the report of the special committee on vacancies and supplies. The committee was divided and a minority report signed by the Rev. Robert Sample, D. D., and the Rev. J. Johnson, of the McCormick theological seminary, Chicago, was presented.

The minority report was read by Dr. Sample. It advocated the establishment of a central bureau to bring vacant churches and unattached pastors together. The majority report advised that nothing so radical be undertaken.

The majority report was adopted and the special committee reappointed.

The committee on bills and overtures reported adversely upon the report of a committee asking that a protest be sent to congress against the proposed public expense of Thomas Jefferson's "Life of Christ." In spite of this, the assembly, by a vote of 265 to 129, decided that the protest should be against the

Vice Moderator D. R. Noyes presided at the afternoon session. Rev. George Deagan, of Troy, N. Y., presented the report of the committee on benevolence which reviews the contributions given to the various branches of the benevolent work of the Presbyterian church. It generally finds fault with the small contributions. The report was adopted. The report of the committee on church polity was next presented. It stated that a communication from the committee of the general association of the Protestant Episcopal church had been received, making a request for the appointment of a committee of conference on marriage and divorce and that overtures on the same subject had been received from the Presbyterians of Baltimore and Washington. The committee recommended that the committee be appointed. It presented a resolution saying:

"The general assembly, viewing with sad apprehension the many deaths to family life in our time, the growing ease and frequency of divorce, upon grounds trivial and unscriptural, urges upon all our people the promotion of a wider reverence for the marriage bond and requires of all our ministers that they instruct their people in public and private of the sacredness of the marriage institution and that they exercise due diligence before the celebration of a marriage to ascertain that there exists no impediment, such as defined in our confession of faith."

The resolution was passed.

Rev. Dr. William L. Roberts, stated clerk of the assembly, read and reported the twentieth century fund, reported receipts during the last two years for the fund, amounting to \$7,652,931. In addition about 1,000 churches had paid for their mortgages and freed themselves from debt.

The report of the committee on theological seminaries, made by Rev. Dr. James F. Riggs, of East Orange, N. J., regretted the falling off in the number of theological students and asked for increased contributions.

A telegram of congratulation was received from the Baptist anniversary convention in session at St. Paul.

Bowling at Shakopee.

SHAKOPEE, Minn., May 23.—The bowling team has struck this city. Two new alleys have been put in, and Wednesday night the first match game was played between the Clerks and Captains. The Captains took the big end of the score. The score: Captains, 617, 572, 711; Clerks, 557, 625, 661.

How the Men Were Distributed.

In No. 2 tunnel, in which the first explosion occurred, from 100 to 150 men and boys are usually employed, and in No. 3 tunnel, to which the explosion extended, about eighty men generally work. In both mines there are many foreigners, and the difficulty of disciplining these men and impressing upon them the danger of the use of unprotected lights has always been very great.

The main road of No. 2 tunnel is nine by five and one-half feet in area, and the history of the frequent accidents in British Columbia. The 199 men unaccounted for are either dead or imprisoned in the mine, and little hope is entertained of rescuing any who may yet be alive.

What caused the explosion has not yet been definitely ascertained. Many of the miners were ignorant foreigners, and one of the mine shafts was always more or less gaseous. It is reported that the explosion occurred by the use of a careless Italian, of an open or naked lamp. Another theory is that a miner struck a match, exploding the gas, which was almost always present in No. 2 shaft.

The true cause of the disaster will probably not be positively ascertained, for it is doubtful if any man who knows will ever reach the outer air live, or be able to tell the tale.

Recently the dangerous conditions which had prevailed in No. 2 tunnel had been greatly modified and improved. New fans were installed, furnishing an excess of air, with 60 per cent reserve. The only tunnel which has occurred in British Columbia exceeding this in magnitude was the death of 157 men in the Wellington mine, eighteen years ago.

In No. 2 tunnel, in which the first explosion occurred, from 100 to 150 men and boys are usually employed, and in No. 3 tunnel, to which the explosion extended, about eighty men generally work. In both mines there are many foreigners, and the difficulty of disciplining these men and impressing upon them the danger of the use of unprotected lights has always been very great.

The main road of No. 2 tunnel is nine by five and one-half feet in area, and the history of the frequent accidents in British Columbia. The 199 men unaccounted for are either dead or imprisoned in the mine, and little hope is entertained of rescuing any who may yet be alive.

Continued on Fourth Page.

FIND DEATH UNDERGROUND

Over a Hundred Miners Are Killed by an Explosion at Fernie, B. C.

ONLY A FEW ESCAPES

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER IN A SHAFT OF THE CROWS NEST PASS COAL COMPANY

FIRE DAMP IS THE ORIGIN

Hardly a Family in the Town Escapes Affliction—Attempts at Rescue Obstructed by Danger of Another Explosion.

FERNIE, B. C., May 23.—A terrible explosion occurred at 7:30 last night in No. 2 shaft of the Crows Nest Pass Coal company's mine, near here. It also extended to No. 3 shaft.

Over 100 miners were killed. Contrary to early expectation the mine is found to be not on fire, and the ventilation is being restored as quickly as possible.

All the bodies will soon be recovered. The exact number working in the mine was 133, and 24 made their escape.

The scenes at the mines and in the village of Fernie are heartrending. Hardly a house has escaped affliction. The work of rescue was hurried and perfect order prevailed, assistance coming from every available source. The presence of coal damp added to the danger of rescue work.

A fear has become general that the miners may catch fire at any time, and survivors are being besought by their relatives not to venture into the shafts, even for rescue work.

Caused by Fire Damp.

The cause of the explosion is said to have been the presence of fire damp, ignited by a match, with which a miner was lighting a pipe in defiance of orders.

A tremendous explosion occurred in No. 2 mine, followed in a few seconds by another explosion in the mine, which joins it by a short tunnel. The majority of the men were in No. 3.

No. 2 tunnel is two miles long and No. 3 about the same length. From these two mines and No. 1 most of the coal of the district is taken.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news, Mayor Mansson, of Nanaimo, which has a population of about 1,000 coal miners, authorized the taking of subscriptions at the gates leading to the grounds, where a celebration was being held. The amount will be donated to alleviate the suffering at Fernie.

Some of the Dead.

Among the first bodies recovered were those of Stephen Morgan, John Hatten, James and Douglas Muir, T. Narquhar and his son James.

Most of the men entombed are foreigners, and the company employs are too busy with the work of rescue to make up a list of those who were killed. Every effort to save the entombed men is being made and such reports as come from the scene of the tragedy are fragmentary at best.

Most of the working force were Slavs, though there were some Canadians and Welsh are well represented.

The miners are worked from levels, and there are no cages to ascend or descend. It is said the ventilation of inflammable gas was not properly regulated by the management, and that the most modern system of ventilating plants was in use. No explanation of the cause of the tragedy has been given by the company officials, who have practically shut off all communication with the mine and town and are devoting all energy to the work of rescue.

Shafts Always Dangerous.

Shafts 2 and 3 have always been considered dangerous, being dry, dusty and gaseous. It is supposed the explosion was caused in No. 2 mine, where a miner lit a match. The explosion was repeated in No. 3 mine, the two shafts being connected.

Although wet, experts always maintained that No. 3 would be affected by an explosion, and it has been generally recognized that No. 2 was especially dangerous.

It was one of the most terrible disasters yet had prevailed in the frequent accidents in British Columbia. The 199 men unaccounted for are either dead or imprisoned in the mine, and little hope is entertained of rescuing any who may yet be alive.

Cause May Never Be Known.

What caused the explosion has not yet been definitely ascertained. Many of the miners were ignorant foreigners, and one of the mine shafts was always more or less gaseous. It is reported that the explosion occurred by the use of a careless Italian, of an open or naked lamp. Another theory is that a miner struck a match, exploding the gas, which was almost always present in No. 2 shaft.

The true cause of the disaster will probably not be positively ascertained, for it is doubtful if any man who knows will ever reach the outer air live, or be able to tell the tale.

Recently the dangerous conditions which had prevailed in No. 2 tunnel had been greatly modified and improved. New fans were installed, furnishing an excess of air, with 60 per cent reserve. The only tunnel which has occurred in British Columbia exceeding this in magnitude was the death of 157 men in the