The Great Medicine for Building up Weak and Sickly People in Summer.

Paine's Celery Compound

RESCUES A LADY FROM NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.

The surest and speediest banisher of disease and sickness known to medical men, is Paine's Celery Compound.

The peculiar virtues of Paine's Celery Compound enables it to reach all the centers where disease is working; it quickly banishes all pain and trouble.

At this time, Paine's Celery Compound is a veritable boon to every nervous, weak, and debilitated man and woman. The ailments and diseases that have held people in bondage and suffering up to the present, can be permanently banished by the use of a few bottles of nature's life giver and health builder. Mrs. Mamie Goukler, No. 668 39th Street, West Philadelphia, Pa., who suffered for months from severe nervous afflictions, writes as follows:

"I beg leave to add my testimony to the wonderful good Paine's Celery Compound has done me. Some months ago I was troubled with a general breaking down of the system. I consulted a physician without avail, and upon the suggestion of Mr. John A. Coin, who I believe is a living example of your wonderful curing medicine, I purchased two bottles of your Compound, and I must say that I improved wonderfully since the first dose. My nervousness has left me entirely, and I am now feeling better than I ever did. You can rest assured that I will not hesitate to recommend your wonderful medicine to my friends who may suffer from nervousness in any form."

BOOM MEN ARE STILL OUT AT STILLWATER

They Return With Intention of Going to Work, but Could Not Agree as to Hours.

Work was resumed at the mills on the St. Croix yesterday morning, and nearly all of the lake crews returned to work. A delegation of strikers belonging to the crew at the St. Croix boom returned to the boom for the purpose of going to work, but were informed that they would be expected to work eleven hours a day, and this they refused to do.

The mill and lake crews are satisfied, but the boom men are dissatisfied, and rumors were current all day yesterday that the strikers would be called out again, to remain out until the boom company agrees to work its men only ten hours. Leading business men were at work all day endeavoring to so adjust matters that the strikers would not be called out again, but leaders of the strikers and the organizatin formed here by them say that thi scan only be done by the boom company agreeing to a ten-hour day.

All of the mill men stated yesterday that their crews went to work with a vim, and they believe it will be almost impossible to get their crews to go out again. They hope, at least, that the difficulty of another strike can be obviated, inasmuch as some of them have already accepted additional contracts since the strike was declared off, early Sunday morning. If another strike is declared, it will probably be of much longer duration than the first one, and some of the mills will be shut down for the remainder of the season.

The hearing of the action of the National Roofing and Cornice company against O. H. Olson was concluded in the district court yesterday, and the case went to the jury. The next cases on the calendar are those brought against Otis Staples by several residents of Kanabec county, who demand damages for alleged prosecution.

The Stillwater High School Alumni association held its annual banquet at the Sawyer house last night, and it was a most enjoyable affair, many of the graduates assembling to enjoy the toasts and collation.

The steamers Saturn and Lizzie Gardner, with their bow boats, have arrived in port, and will be laid up a few days waiting for lumber rafts. The Ravenna came in and departed soon afterward with a tow of logs for the South Muscatine Lumber company, at Muscatine.

The regular meeting of the city council will be held this evening.

A number of Stillwater people will go to New Scandia this afternoon to attend the funeral of William Peterson.

The bass fishing season opened Sunday, and several excellent catches were made in lakes near this city.

HARRIMAN ON HOW TO RUN RAILROADS

Thinks Commissions Are a Thing of the Past, and Disapproves Consolidations.

NEW YORK, June 2.—E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific railway, said today that he believed railroad commissions were a thing of the past and that pooling was obsolete. The railroads, he said, "ought not to be governed by men who know nothing about the business."

Mr. Harriman expressed disapproval of railroad consolidations, but said he regarded combinations as inevitable. He said he did not fear a return to the receivership period if the railroads were permitted to conduct their own affirs.

Mr. Harriman said:

"The railroad situation and the attitude of the public toward the railroads never were better. The public understands that what affects the capacity of the transportaion companies by improving heir properties and conducting the transportation more economically equally affects the public and the economies which ought to be practiced in the future by the transportation companies must be on lines of closer alliance with each other by combinations which will enable them to conduct the transportation on lines upon which it can be most economically done.

"Unless some such arrangement can be brought about, either the transportation companies must restrict their expenditures, employ less labor, or at a lower cost, or obtain a higher price for the commodity which they have to sell, which is transportation.

Quick Colds

A draught, a quick cold; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a quick cure. Get well before you have to think of weak lungs, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia. Ask your doctor what he thinks of this advice. If he has better, follow it. If not, follow ours.

"I have found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral the best all-round remedy for la grippe, bronchitis, and other lung troubles that I have ever used. It has benefited or cured in every instance."
—M. Lodeman, M.D., Ithaca, N. Y.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

TRIES TO KILL TWO

Farm Hand Shoots His Employer and Attacks Latter's Housekeeper

BOTH VICTIMS WILL DIE

Jealousy Supposed to Be Cause for the Crime, and the Assailant May Be Lynched if He Is Caught—General Northwest News.

MUKWONAGO, Wis., June 2.—The little farm house of Jonn E. Mulaney, twelve miles south of this village was at 11 o'clock last night the scene of a most desperate attempt at double murder.

Mulaney, aged fifty years and single, was shot twice in the head by one of his farm hands, Joseph Minett, and Mulaney's housekeeper, Louise Brown, was assaulted with a club. Miss Brown was forty years of age and single and had been employed by Mr. Mulaney as his housekeeper for twenty years. The doctors state both people will die.

A large number of farmers have congregated on the scene and threats of lynching are freely made if Minett is caught. Jealousy is said to be the motive for the deed.

TWO ARE INJURED IN A WRECK.

Helper Is Hurled Through Open Switch Against a Locomotive.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 2.—Two persons were badly injured and five others were bruised on the Chicago & North-Western at Otis, seven miles from Cedar Rapids, at 1 o'clock this morning. A west-bound passenger train was on the siding, waiting for an east-bound to pass. The brakeman threw the switch before the east-bound train was clear, derailing the last sleeper and hurling it against the west-bound engine.

The seriously injured are:

Dr. G. D. Cook, of San Francisco, en route to Hamburg, Germany.

C. Serefzhjobsky, a noted Russian scholar from Kazan college, Russia, returning from a trip around the world.

Both are badly bruised and cut on the head and face from broken glass, but will recover.

RECORD OF COURT AT ST. CLOUD.

Judge Searle Files Decisions in Two Morrison County Cases.

Special to The Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., June 2.—Judge D. B. Searle denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Jacob Greengard against M. Burton & Co., which comes from Morrison county. Greengard sued for $150 for wages claimed to be due as a clerk, and the jury gave him a verdict for $67. The defendant asked for a new trial.

In the Morrison county divorce action of Frank Young against Mrs. Leora E. Young the court allowed Mrs. Young $150 for attorney's fees and $100 suit money. The matter of alimony will be decided upon at the trial of the case. Mr. Young is a resident of Motley and his wife lives in Iowa. The divorce is asked on the grounds of desertion, and in cross-bill the wife asks for a decree on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment.

STATE SENATOR IS IN TROUBLE.

Attorney Barrows, of Grand Rapids, Held for Subornation of Perjury.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 2.—State Senator George C. Nichols, of Ionia, attorney for ex-City Attorney Lant J. Salisbury in the water supply bribery case, this afternoon waived examination in the police court on the charge of subornation of perjury, alleged to have been attempted in connection with the Salisbury case and was held to the present term of the supreme court.

SHOOTS HIS BRIDE AND SELF.

William Straus Is Dead, and Wife of Three Months May Die.

ROLLING PRAIRIE, Wis., June 2.—William Straus, who recently married a widow named Mrs. Nichke, shot her three times, twice in the lungs and once through the wrist. The wounds will probably result fatally.

Straus then shot and killed himself. No cause for the act is known.

BALLIETT'S DEFENSE IS NOW ON.

Government Rests Its Case and Defendants' Witnesses Testify.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 2.—The government rested its case against Letson Falliett at 1 o'clock today and this afternoon the defense began its introduction of evidence. Counsel for the defense stated the mining experts would be placed upon the stand first to testify as to the condition of the White Swan mine.

Their evidence will be much the same as that given by O. M. Rosendale last Friday evening to the effect that the White Swan could easily be made a paying property.

WEDDING SADLY POSTPONED.

Groom-to-Be Hears of the Drowning of His Brother

Special to The Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., June 2.—While George Wishart, of Stump Lake, Nelson county, was on his way to Grafton to be married he and his two sisters were intercepted in the train at Emerado by a telegram announcing the drowning of a brother.

They returned by the next train.

COMMENCEMENT AT BENSON.

Large Class Is Graduated From the High School.

Special to The Globe.

BENSON, Minn., June 2.—Commencement exercises were held here at the opera house. The salutarian was Alice Wilcox; valedictorian, James Neales.

Other graduates were Rasmus Alsacker, Argell Holland, Joseph Hurley, Rosette Thorson, Alfred Telen, Secundelia McVay.

NEW PASTOR FOR MASON CITY.

Rev. D. T. Parsons Accepts a Call From a Baptist Church There.

MASON CITY, Iowa, June 2.—D. F. Parsons, for a ten years pastor of the Baptist church at Marshalltown, has accepted a call from a church in this city and will take up the work in August.

COMMENCEMENT AT ST. CLOUD.

High School Exercises Are to Be Held in Opera House.

Special to The Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., June 2.—The annual commencement exercises of the St. Cloud high school will be held at the Davidson opera house Friday evening, when a class of nineteen young men and women will receive their diplomas.

The address will be delivered by Rev. M. D. Hardin, of the East Side Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis.

WEDDING AT CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Miss Mary Brown and John Besang Are Married.

Special to The Globe.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., June 2.—Miss Mary Brown and John Beesang, of this city, were married here today in Notre Dame church by Father Phelan.

Evans Starting for London.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Hon. H. Clay Evans, consul general to London, left here this afternoon for New York, whence he will sail Wednesday for his new post. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters. A large number of friends were at the depot to see him off.

"MORE OR LESS" TOO ELASTIC IN THIS CASE

National Supreme Court Decides Against a Minnesota Logging Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 2.—Justice Brown, of the United States supreme court, today delivered the opinion of that court in the case of the Pine River Logging and Improvement company, et al., vs. the United States, coming to the court from the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit.

Worthy Indians on the Chippewa Indian reservation in Minnesota, under the act of congress of 1889, were authorized to cut dead-and-down timber on their reservation under the supervision of the interior department.

The logging company made a contract with five Indians for the delivery of 2,750,000 feet of logs "more or less." They received 17,000,000 feet.

The supreme court held that this was "a too liberal construction of the words 'more or less'" and sustained the finding of the court of appeals, holding the company responsible to the government for $78,000 on the ground that the trespass was willful and not accidental.

The court today adjourned for the present term. The court will convene again on Oct. 13.

PRESERVE OR KILL THE SEAL HERDS

Mr. Tawney Presents a Report in Favor of Reopening the Bering Sea Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, today presented the report of the ways and means committee, favoring a reopening of the Bering sea seal negotiations with Great Britain with a view to securing the permanent preservation of the seal herd, or else the destruction of the herd with the exception of a few for the preservation of the species. The report says:

"The killing of the surplus female seals will be an act of mercy, since it puts an end at once to the extreme brutality of the pelagic hunters' work. It will prevent the slow torture to death by starvation of tens of thousands of helpless young, which are officially observed and counted every season by our agents under existing law and regulations, for if we do it it is but one killing and then the work is ended.

"If not done by us then this infamous and cruel butchery of the female seal and the starvation of the young by the pelagic hunter will continue year after year in the future, as it has prevailed from year to year since 1893 and will end only with the extermination of this seal life in the very near future."

The report says that the young male seals will be destroyed by 1906, and the birth rate will cease on the breeding grounds almost immediately thereafetr. The accompanying papers represent that the seal herd has been reduced from 4,700,000 in 1874 to 224,000 at present and that the United States has spent $1,441,331 since 1890 in protecting the herd, over and above all receipts for rent, etc.

CONSTRUCTION GANGS CLASH IN HAWKEYEDOM

Iowa Central and Burlington Have Decided Differences Over Crossing.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, June 2.—A serious dispute has arisen between the construction gangs of the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads regarding a new crossing over the Central tracks, in the south part of the Iowa Central yards, by the Burlington & Western, which is operted by the "Q" system.

The Burlington stole a march on the Rock Island right of way with a large construction gang and laid track to the Iowa Central. Roadmaster Terry, of the latter road, sought to prevent the opposition gang from going across the Central tracks by building a spur across the proposed route and dumping cars from end to end. The Central desires that the "Q" road shall sign the crossing agreement, or else go beneath the Central tracks. The crossing is now guarded by a large force of Iowa Central men.

The dispute is likely to be carried into the courts in the form of an application for an injunction. The "Q" road desires to reach the coal mines southwest of this city, and to build an extension to Tracey for its Des Moines-Burlington connection.

BANKRUPTCY LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Chief Justice Fuller Sheds Additional Light Upon the Statute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—In passing on the case of the Hanover National Bank of New York vs. Max Moyses, the United States supreme court, in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, today decided the national bankruptcy law to be constitutional.

The court held that to be valid a bankruptcy law must be uniform throughout the United States, and, further, that it is uniform "when the trustee takes in each state whatever would have been available to the creditors if the bankruptcy law had not been passed." He added:

"The general operation of the law is uniform, although it may result in certain particulars differently in different states." He also said: "Congress may prescribe any regulations concerning discharge in bankruptcy that are not so grossly unreasonable as to be incompatible with fundamental law, and we cannot find anything in this act on that subject which would justify us in overthrowing its action."

FRESH WASHOUT IN MONTANA

Northern Pacific Overland Trains Delayed Once More

TACOMA, Wash., June 2.—Again the Northern Pacific overland trains are indefinitely delayed owing to another washout.

Sunday morning more than a mile of track was destroyed near Terry, Mont., where the railroad follows the course of the Yellowstone river.

WORTH A THOUGHT.

THIS STATEMENT WILL INTEREST SCORES OF ST. PAUL READERS

The facts given below are worth a perusal by all who are anxious about their physical condition or are similarly situated to this resident of St. Paul. It is a local occurrence, and can be thoroughly investigated.

Mrs. James Taylor, of 339 Rondo street, sys: "Mr. Taylor values Doan's Kidney Pills exceedingly, and although he has used many remedies, none ever gave him the great relief he obtained from Doan's Kidney Pills, which he got at F. M. Parker's drug store, corner of Wabasha and Fifth streets. The necessity of suffering from backache or kidney trouble no longer exists, when such a preparation as this can be had."

Price 50 cents a box; for sale by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

ADVISES INSURGENTS

President Has Heart-to-Heart Talks With Republican Senators

MINNESOTANS AMONG 'EM

Eighteen Recalcitrant Senators Afterward Confer on Cuban Reciprocity and Appoint a Feeling Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—Senators Proctor, Nelson, Gamble and Kittredge, on an invitation, had a conference with the president today in regard to pending legislation. The subject discussed were the Cuban reciprocity bill and the prospect for canal legislation at this session. The object of the conference was to urge upon the senators the necessity for unanimity of action and the real necessity for legislation on these subjects at this session.

Another conference was held this evening at the White house with other senators, in the hope that the members of the senate can be gotten together on these matters, and legislation speedily enacted. As to the canal bill it is known that the president would reluctantly accept the responsibility imposed by the Spooner amendment of selecting the route, but he would much prefer that congress select the route itself.

Urges United Action.

The president sent for senators who have been opposed to granting concessions on the ground that it will seriously interfere with the beet sugar interests of the country. He urged upon these senators the importance of united action, if possible, and expresesed the hope that the Republicans would act together. The president again assured these Republicans that in urging action on reciprocity he was carrying out the announcement of President McKinley, uttered in his last speech, which had met such popular approval throughout the country, also the promises that had been made concerning concessions to Cuba. The president indicated that the adoption of the Platt amendment made it obligatory upon the United States to treat Cuba differently from other nations.

In one casual remark he said that events may show that it would have been better to have allowed Cuba to be absolutely independent, as was Mexico. He told these Republican senators that the party ought not to be divided on tariff issues, as it was entering the compaign, and he expressed the hope that a Cuban bill would be passed without the aid of Democratic votes.

Eighteen Senators Meet.

One result of the conferences that have been held at the White house was a meeting today in the committee room of Senator Elkins, where those senators opposed to granting concessions to Cuba or who rejected the straight reciprocity plan of the majority, assembled to consider the propositions.

Eighteen senators attended the conference. Messrs. Elkins, Scott, Perkins, Bard, Gamble, Kittredge, Dietrich, Millard, Burrows, Foster, Mitchell, Nelson, Clapp, Burton, Kearns, Jones (Nev.), Mason and Pritchard. Senator Pritchard did not go further than to say that he was opposed to Cuban concessions, but would abide by a Republican caucus.

Whole Tariff or None.

It was stated that the senators in the conference were opposed to any tariff changes, especially of the piecemal character, but that if any changes were to be made they thought that the whole tariff should be revised.

It was determined that the utmost concession to be granted should be in the way of a rebate turned over to the Cuban treasury to be disposed of by the Cuban government thought desirable. This rebate, to be either 20, 25 or 30 per cent of the duties collected on Cuba's products, it was stated, was offered simply as a compromise by those who were opposed to Cuban concessions.

The conference selected Senator Burrows, Jones of Nevada, and Dietrich, to confer with members of the committee on relations with Cuba and inform them of the attitude of the senators who participated in the conference.

Down on All Tariff Revision.

A conference was held at the White house tonight and was attended by leading Republicans of both houses. There were present Senators Allison, Platt, of Connecticut; Hanna, Spooner, Representatives Payne, Dalzell, Babcock, Hull, Sherman and Overstreet and Postmaster General Payne. Those present included members of the finance committee of the senate, the ways and means committee of the house and of the Republican congressional campaign committee.

The subjects under discussion were pending legislation and its relation to the coming campaign. The chief reason for the assemblage, however, was the tariff, the discussion turning on the advisability of attempting any revision now or or taking up the matter in committee during the recess of congress with a view to presenting a measure in the short session.

Revision Unnecessary.

All of those present were decidedly opposed to tariff revision, either now or at the short session, the view being expressed that revision was unnecessary and that, futhermore, there was no time for it. The opinion prevailed that any movement in the direction of changes in the tariff schedules would disturb business conditions and complicate the coming campaign.

Suggestions as to tariff revision have been made to the president by opponents of reciprocity, but congressmen present represented that to change the tariff on one product, like sugar, affecting the beet sugar interests only, without making changes in other schedules, would have a disastrous effect in the beet sugar states. Members representing those states who have seen the president recently told him that they were willing to have a general tariff revision, but were opposed to a change on one article only, as would be the practical effect of the proposed Cuban reciprocity legislation.

The members of the campaign committee concurred in the view that no tariff legislation was necessary, and, moreover, would be harmful. The senators expressed the opinion that the plan which Senator Elkins offers as a compromise will not meet the requirements of the situation.

Depending Upon the Party Lash.

"It was stated at the White house tonight that all of the men who attended the conference at the capitol today will not stand out against the plan, and especially if a Republican caucus indorses it. Previous to the gathering at the White house Senator Burrows, one of the most earnest supporters of Cuban reciprocity, had an interview with Mr. Roosevelt, and presented the case from his standpoint. He told the president that to grant Cuban reciprocity would be harmful to the beet sugar interests, and would be likely to materially affect the vote in the beet sugar states in the coming campaign. Senator Burrows urged that nothing be done, or if it were felt imperative that something be done for Cuba, that the rebate plan be adopted.

The president was doubtful whether the rebate plan would meet the situation, believing it would not keep alive and stimulate the industries of Cuba as would a concession in the tariff rate. Senator Burrows urged that the rebate plan be tried for a year, saying that it would supply the Cuban treasury, and meanwhile a commission could be appointed to determine a basis of trade relations if it was found that the rebate was proving unsatisfactory. The president said he would give earnest consideration to the suggestion.

PEACE TERMS ANNOUNCED

Continued From First Page.

Orange River colony to defray the expenses of the war.

"Tenth—As soon as the conditions permit it, a committee, on which the local inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River colony under the presidency of a magistrate or other offical for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes and supplying those who, owing to war losses are unable to provide for themselves, with food and shelter and the necessary amount of seed, stock, implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations. His majesty's government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of £3,000,000 sterling and will allow all the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African republic and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republics, or under their orders to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be appointed by the government, and if such notes and receipts are found by this commission to have been duly issued in return for valuable considerations they will be received by the first named commissions as evidence of war losses suffered by the persons to whom they were originally given.

"In addition to the above named free grant of £3,000,000 sterling his majesty's government will be prepared to make advances on loans for the same purposes, free of interest for two years afterwards, repayable over a period of years, with 3 per cent interest. No foreigner rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause."

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement, Mr. Balfour proceeded:

"There are certain important points not dealt with in the document I have just read, and which was signed on Saturday night. Therefore it may be convenient if I read a dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the secretary of state for war, dated May 30, as follows:

"'After handing the Boer delegates a copy of the draft of the agreement, I read them a statement, and gave them a copy of it as follows:

"'His majesty's government must place on record that the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion, and now who surrender, will, if they return to their colonies, be determined by the colonial courts, and in accordance with the laws of the colonies, and any British subjects who have joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the law of that part of the British empire to which they belong.

"'His majesty's government is informed by the Cape government that their views regarding the terms to be granted to British subjects in Cape Colony now in the field, or who have surrendered or been captured since April 12, 1901, are as follows: With regard to rank and file, they should all, after surrender and giving up their arms, sign a document, before the resident magistrate of the district in which they surrender, acknowledging themselves guilty of high treason, and the punishment to be accorded them, provided they are not guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, shall be that they are not entitled, for life, to be registered as voters, or vote in any parliamentary or provincial, council or municipal election.

"'With reference to the justices of the peace, field cornets and all others who hold official positions under the government of Cape Colony, or who have held commands in the rebel or burgher forces, they shall be tried for high treason before the ordinary courts of the country, or such special courts as may hereafter be constituted, their punishment to be left to the discretion of such courts, with the proviso that in no case shall the penalty of death be inflicted.

"'The Natal government is of the opinion that rebels should be dealt with according to the law of that colony.'

"These arrangements," concluded Mr. Balfour, "the government has approved."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in behalf of the opposition, said unbounded satisfaction would be felt throughout the empire at the conclusion of peace. They were unanimous in admiration of their late enemies, now their friends and fellow citizens, whose military qualities, tenacity of purpose, and self-sacrificing devotion to liberty and country, had won them the respect of the whole world, and, foremost of all, the respect of their opponents. Every member would offer congratulations to the king and to the country, on the thrice blessed restoration of peace.

Mr. Balfour, having announced that the government would take an early opportunity of moving a vote of thanks to Lord Kitchener and the forces in South Africa, the members of the house of commons return to their ordinary vocations.

CORRESPONDENCE COMING FIRST.

How the Britons and Burghers Happened to Get Together.

LONDON, June 2.—A parliamentary paper, issued this evening, gives the correspondence preceding the peace agreement. From this it appears that Gen. Schalk-Burger, acting president of the Transvaal, informed Lord Kitchener March 12 that he was prepared to make peace proposals. A month later the Boer delegates submitted propositions. On April 13, the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, refused to entertain any proposition based on the independence of the republics. Subsequently President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and Gens. Schalk-Burger and Botha declared surrender of independence must be submitted to the burghers in the field.

The British government expressed surprise at this attitude but announced its willingness to accept the Boers' surrender on the same terms that Lord Kitchener had previously offered Gen. Botha, and to give facilities for a consultation of the Boer commands. On Monday, 17, Gen. Schalk-Burger and Mr. Steyn informed Lord Kitchener that the burghers assembled at Vereeniging had empowered a commission to negotiate peace terms, subject to ratification at Vereeniging.

Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener and the Boer commission met May 19. The latter offered to surrender the independence of the republics as regards foreign relations; to surrender part of their territory, and retain self-government under British supervision. These proposals were forthwith rejected. The same day Lord Milner, Gen. Smuts and Gen. Hertzog drew up a form of agreement to be submitted to the conference at Vereeniging, for a yea or no vote. This was very similar to the final agreement, and with few alterations, was approved by Mr. Chamberlain, who, in giving notice of his approval, told Lord Milner he must inform the Boers that unless it was accepted within a fixed limit of time the conference would be considered ended and his majesty's government would not be bound in any way by the present declarations. The Boers asked to be allowed until Saturday night to give an answer and the result was seen in the termination of the war.

The last message of Lord Milner to Mr. Chamberlain, June 1, after the signature of the peace agreement, mentions that Mr. Steyn's name was omitted from the signatures because he was too ill to come up to Pretoria, adding that he had already taken his parole. Gen. Dewet signed first, of the Orange Free State delegates, because Mr. Steyn nominated him "acting president" on retiring from the conference."

SAME THING FROM SALISBURY.

Premier Makes His Statement in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 2.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge went to the house of lords to hear the peace statement of the premier, Lord Salisbury. There was a large attendance of peers and peeresses. Lord Salisbury, before mentioning South Africa, referred to the great loss which the empire had sustained on the death of Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, "who had done more than any one man to cement the union of the two great Anglo-Saxon races, which is one of the healthiest and most promising indications of the time."

Lord Tweedmouth (Liberal) and Lord Rosebery associated themselves with the premier's tribute. Lord Salisbury, remarking that he hoped the agreed-on terms of surrender would bring the lamentable state of things in South Africa to an end, proceeded to read the terms of the agreement arrived at with the Boers.

Lord Rosebery expressed his hearty, unstinted and unreserved congratulations.

OTHER PEOPLE TALK ABOUT IT.

Frenchmen Especially Don't Hesitate in Speaking Their Minds.

PARIS, June 2.—The question of the reestablishment of the constitution in Cape Colony, according to the Temps, "offers a menacing dilemma. If self-government is suppressed, South Africa will be thrown into a struggle infinitely more dangerous for British supremacy than was the war just ended. The re-establishment of the constitution means surrender into the hands of the Afrikanders."

The Journal des Debats, alluding to Lord Kitchener's expression, "surrender," says:

"In reality, if the Boers accepted England's conditions, it is because the latter only advanced such conditions that the Boers declared they were ready to accept. The interesting question now is, whether the imperialist spirit engendered by the war will survive or disappear with the conclusion of peace."

THE HAGUE, June 2.—The news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa was received here with very mixed feelings. While there is general satisfaction that the war is ended, unvarying regret is expressed at the loss of Boer freedom. The Boer delegates here are in a particularly trying position. It has been learned here on good authority that the British government at the moment, refused to allow the Boers in South Africa to communicate with their leaders in Europe, thus the delegates on the continent were entirely shut out of the negotiations and were ignorant even of the terms of surrender, except as they learned of them through the newspapers.

A Dutch official referring to the news from South Africa said:

"The delegates made a great mistake in not complying with the ardent wish of the Dutch government at the time of the overtures made by Dr. Kuyper, the premier, which was that they apply for safe conducts to South Africa."

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—The Dutch newspapers declare that Great Britain will gain nothing "from this unjust war" and that her difficulties in South Africa are now beginning. The papers generally express admiration for the courage of the Boers and remark that the sacrifices have proved to be in vain.

BERLIN, June 2.—The business classes of Germany are glad that the war in South Africa is over, and expect to share in the new impulse to the business of the world resulting from the revival of financial confidence in London. Some South African orders which were placed with Berlin houses during the month of May, conditional upon peace in South Africa, will now be filled.

The Vossische Zeitung today publishes an article in which it cautions its readers against indulging in over expectations of the new condition in South Africa, because, the paper says, Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, seems intent on reserving the colonial markets for the mother country."

Opinions expressed by other newspapers emphasize the idea, that although the war is ended, political uncertainties in South Africa will hinder development there.

Almost all the newspapers today print eulogies of Boer valor and steadfastness, and lament pathetically that the Boers succumbed to a power a hundred fold greater than their own.

BRUSSELS, June 2.—The press here is unanimous in declaring that the announcement of peace in South Africa will be hailed with relief and satisfaction throughout the world. Le Siecle remarks: "Great Britain will now have an opportunity of displaying her magnanimity and of converting her late brave foes into faithful and efficient allies."

VIENNA, June 2.—The news of the signing of terms of peace in South Africa was received here with general satisfaction. The Austrian minister of commerce, Baron Carl zu Rosenburg und Kulabach, in an interview, said:

"There is no question that the news will create the greatest satisfaction, not only in Austria-Hungary, but throughout Europe, which is bound to share in the benefits of trade development in the Transvaal under British rule. The Austrian Lloyds will undoubtedly soon resume its steamship service to South African ports, which was interrupted by the war."

BOERS SING BRITISH ANTHEM.

How Prisoners at Bermuda Heard the News of Peace.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 2.—The Boer prisoners here are reported to be generally pleased with the announcement that peace in South Africa has been concluded, though a few of the irreconcilables are sullen. Some of the Boers joined in singing the British national anthem this morning.

The news of peace was communicated to the Boer prisoners' inclosure on Hawkins' island last night. The prisoners were delighted and received the news with great enthusiasm, shouting, singing and hurrahing. Some of them rushed wildly about, embracing every English soldier they met, and said:

"Yesterday we were foes, but today we are friends."

Drinks were served out to the Boers on Hawkins' island, and the rejoicing continued there until a late hour.

The Boers on Tucker's island also received the news with great joy. They went fairly wild, shouting and singing the "Folkslied" and other hymns until 1 o'clock in the morning. At reveille the band of the Warwick regiment moved up to the Tucker inclosure and played "Auld Lang Syne," "Old Hundred" and "God Save the King," and in all of these airs the prisoners joined most heartily. The news was received by the Boer prisoners on the other islands here with similar manifestations of joy.

At the opening of the colonial parliament today the governor of Bermuda, Sir H. Le Geary, officially communicated the news, and his announcement was received with ringing cheers. The whole town of Hamilton has been decorated.

WHOLE EMPIRE MOST HAPPY.

Rejoicings and Days of Thanksgiving in the Colonies.

LONDON, June 2.—While London went temporarily mad in a saturnalia of rejoicing over the news from South Africa, the telegraphic nerve system of the empire throbbed responsively. From Canada and Jamaica in the West and from India and Australia in the East, came messages of congratulation and reports of local rejoicings. Gibraltar, Cairo, Bombay and Melbourne each in turn recorded the enthusiasm with which the news of peace was received. From the continent also there came announcements of satisfaction, springing not so much from joy of Britain's triumph as from feelings of relief that the long tension was over and the belief that the era of peace portended a trade revival and the return to normal conditions.

CAPE TOWN, June 2.—The announcement of peace was made public in St. George's cathedral here this morning and has been heralded everywhere with the greatest relief. The entire town has been decorated with Union Jacks. June 13 has been appointed a day of thanksgiving in the churches.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 2.—The news of peace in South Africa was received here with enthusiastic rejoicings. The news was communicated to Sir Cavendish Boyle, the colonial governor, from Mr. Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary. Upon its receipt action was taken to give effect to the popular feelings. The ships in the harbor were decorated, flags were raised and church bells were rung as evidence of the rejoicing. Tomorrow will be observed as a general holiday and there will be illuminations here at nightfall. A formal day of thanksgiving will also be observed upon the same date this is done in Great Britain.

MELBOURNE, June 2.—The news of the signing of terms of surrender in South Africa has been received throughout Australia thankfully but sedately. Flags were raised and bells were rung in general rejoicing, but there were no boisterous demonstrations.

Mr. Kruger Says Nothing.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—Since the news was received here that peace had been concluded in South Africa, Mr. Kruger has declined to receive visitors or express an opinion on the subject. The other Boer delegates here are disappointed at the outcome and are not inclined to discuss it.

To Bring in Commandoes.

PRETORIA, June 2.—A number of the Boer leaders left here today. They are going to bring in the commandoes. It is expected these operations will occupy about a fortnight.

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