

## TEXT OF THE TERMS.

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Boers Give Up Arms, Come Fighting and are to be Restored to Homes on Recognition of Edward.

London.—(Special).—The complete text of the terms of peace agreed to by the Boers and British were read by A. J. Balfour, government leader, in the house of commons. The terms are as follows:

First—The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control, and desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, assisted by General De la Rey and Chief Commandant Dewet.

Second—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside of South Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of a position of subjects of his majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transportation can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

Third—Burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

Fourth—No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendering or so returning for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war, which have been notified by the commander-in-chief to the Boer generals, and which shall be tried by court-martial after the close of hostilities.

DUTCH LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED.

Fifth—The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River colony, where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better administration of justice.

Sixth—Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on taking out a license, according to law.

Seventh—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government, and, so soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self-government will be introduced.

Eighth—The granting of franchise to natives will not be delayed until the introduction of self-government.

Ninth—No special tax will be imposed upon landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River colony to defray the expenses of the war.

LIBERAL FINANCIAL AID.

Tenth—As soon as the conditions permit it, a commission, 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 official, 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 and 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 \$15,000,000, 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 evidences of war losses suffered by the persons to which they were originally given.

In addition to the above named free grant of \$15,000,000, his majesty's government will be prepared to make advances, on loan, for the same purposes, free of interest for two years, and afterward repayable over a period of years, with 3 per cent interest. No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause.

CHICAGO TEAMSTERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—After an all-night conference, a settlement between the packers and teamsters was reached at 4 o'clock next morning. The settlement was a compromise, but the union scored an important victory. The wage scale provided for in the agreement is:

Cart drivers, 15 cents an hour; single wagons, 20 cents; two horses, 22½ cents; four horses, 27½ cents; six horses, 35 cents.

Teamsters shall be paid from the time they take up their time checks until they return the same, less half an hour for lunch. No work to be performed on Labor day. All strikers to be reinstated without prejudice. The packers stuck to their refusal to employ only union men, but agreed not to discriminate against them.

The labor organizations joined in a justification over the settlement. Scores of wagons left the stock yards manned by the men who were on strike. Cheers greeted the men at every step. The boycott on the butchers was declared off, as was that of the coal and ice drivers, and everywhere rejoicing assumed the place of riot and bloodshed.

By the new scale the stock yards teamsters can earn a minimum for a full week of seventy-two hours of \$12.50 and a maximum of \$21.

Five Men Shot.

Edwardsville, Pa.—(Special).—In a fight between several hundred strikers and nonunion employees at the plant of the American Steel & Foundry company, it is said that five men were shot, two of them fatally. The two who were worst wounded are said to be strikers. A second account of the battle says that but three men, John Hufington, S. H. Medford and Alexander Matthews, were wounded, none of them seriously.

## DATE SET FOR THE MANDAMUS CASE.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—The supreme court has assigned the mandamus case of the Bee Building company against the State Board of Equalization for hearing at a special sitting on July 5. M. F. Harrington of O'Neill was given permission to appear in the case as co-relator with the Bee Building company. John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs, representing the Union Pacific railroad; Ben White of Omaha, representing the Elkhorn and Omaha roads, and J. E. Kelby of Omaha, representing the Burlington road, were present when the case was called in its regular order on the docket and informed the court that they wished to be heard on the issues presented. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. White agreed that they did not know whether they would come into the case as friends of the court or as attorneys for the taxpayers corporations they represented. E. W. Simel of Omaha appeared in behalf of the relator, the Bee Building company.

The court intimated that all of the attorneys would be given a hearing, but made no order to this effect. Leave was granted, however, for the filing of briefs.

The attorneys first proposed July 12 as an agreeable time for the hearing, but the judges thought an earlier date should be agreed upon, and suggested July 4. The attorneys consulted and recommended an intermediate day, July 5. This day was satisfactory to the court and the hearing was accordingly assigned.

The railroad attorneys evinced no desire to hasten consideration of the case, but rather intimated that they would prefer to have it put over until the September sitting.

## BILLS FOR PUBLIC LAND LEGISLATION.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The senate public lands committee favorably reported Senator Brand's bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to grant rights of way across the public domain, through forest and other reservations and all national parks, save Yellowstone, for construction of dams, reservoirs, canals, for irrigation, mining, manufacturing, power, public water supply and domestic purposes, also rights of way for telegraph and telephone lines, for trails and wagon roads, these rights of way to include all necessary lands for the purposes specified. The privileges granted by the bill shall not be construed as interfering with the control of water for irrigation or other purposes under the authority of any state or territory.

The house public lands committee considered Representative Miller's bill authorizing land-grant railroads now holding alternate sections of land received from the government to consolidate their holdings by relinquishing title to half of the holdings and acquiring in their stead lands adjoining sections retained. The bill in modified form has been introduced by the secretary of the interior and is strongly urged by western congressmen. Railroad companies claim that under the prevailing checkerboard system they cannot lease their lands advantageously because stockmen acquiring the privilege of their use are now prohibited by the department from fencing any but the leased sections. Under a former ruling the lessees of railroad lands were allowed to fence not only the leased areas, but the intervening sections of government land. When this practice was stopped it greatly decreased the value of railroad lands as private pastures.

## MUST RESTRAIN THE BIG TRUSTS.

Denver, Colo.—(Special).—Governor Cummins of Iowa was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Roosevelt club of Denver, where he responded to the toast, "True Republicanism."

Governor Cummins in the course of his address touched upon the question of organized capital and organized labor, declaring emphatically that he stood for the union of both when the united power is organized for the good of the world, but pointed out that untrammelled power for selfish interests will not be exercised for the good of the people.

Governor Cummins declared the government must lay its hands on the combinations of capital and restrain them within such limits as will permit the gratification of ambition, the glory of success, the tone of profit, and, on the other side, protect the weak against aggressions and impositions from which, save by the mighty hand of the government, they cannot escape.

## RELIEF FOR THE BRAVE BOERS.

Pretoria.—(Special).—The work of raising funds for the needy Boers will be begun shortly by Generals Botha and Delarey and other leaders, who will go to Europe for this purpose. Acting President Schalkburg and General Delarey have issued an open letter to the Boers, praising them for their courage, and urging that they now work as zealously for the good of the country.

The matter of bringing the men to their farms is one of difficulty. At this time of the year shelter is needed, and sectional houses have been ordered for each family. The government will, for the time, support those unable to care for themselves.

## Joe Gets A Job.

New York.—(Special).—Since Charles M. Schwab, president of the steel trust, rose to prominence, he has taken care that his brother "Joe" was given good berth. It is now announced that Charles has selected Joe for president of the American Steel Foundry company, with an annual salary of \$50,000. Schwab, when he was draughtsman in Braddock, Pa., got Joe a position. Later, when he managed the Carnegie mills, he put him in as manager of the Duquesne branch.

## HOLDS ALL BONDSMEN.

Supreme Court Reverses Decision in the Bartley Bond Case.

Only One Point of Fact to Settle, That is Whether Defalcation Occurred First or Second Term.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—The supreme court has delivered an opinion in which it is held that if the shortage of former Treasurer Bartley occurred during his second term of office all of the six bondsmen, against whom proceedings by the state are now pending, are liable for the full amount claimed by the state. These bondsmen are: W. A. Paxton, Thomas Swobe, Cadet Taylor, C. C. McNish, E. E. Brown and John H. Ames. The case is remanded to the district court of Douglas county with instructions for another trial, at which the only question or issue to be considered is whether or not the defalcation occurred during the second term, or in whole or in part during the first term. It is ordered by the court that if the defalcation occurred during the last term the defendants are liable. The amount claimed by the state is approximately \$600,000.

The opinion in this case is by Commissioner Roscoe Pound, the junior member of the court commission. It is an exhaustive treatise on all questions brought before the tribunal in this action and is one of the largest handed down in recent years. Commissioner J. B. Barnes concurs in the finding, but Commissioner Oldham takes no part, having appeared once as counsel in the case in the capacity of deputy attorney general.

SATISFACTORY TO STATE.

"The decision is decidedly satisfactory to the state," said Attorney General Prout. "It means that the state will recover a judgment against all of the bondsmen who were defendants in this action. There is but one issue left for consideration, and that is whether or not the shortage occurred during the first or second term of the treasurer."

"The court holds that the records of the settlement at the end of Bartley's first term are prima facie evidence that there was no shortage at the end of the first term. This being established, the burden is on the bondsmen to show that the shortage was in the first term none of these six bondsmen would be liable under the bond in question. If the shortage was in the second term, all would be liable. If we hold one we hold all."

"The only way now by which the bondsmen can be released is for Bartley to go on the stand and testify that the shortage occurred during the first term, but he will hardly do that, as his own sworn report, made at the end of his first term, showed that his accounts were square at that time."

"The case will be tried again in the district court of Douglas county and before a jury. There is simply the question of fact to be determined, and, as I said before, the burden is on the bondsmen."

The case has been three times before the supreme court. In the first trial in the district court a decision was given in favor of the bondsmen. That judgment was later reversed by the supreme court and the case remanded. At the second trial in the district court the finding was in favor of the state, but this judgment was also reversed and the case again remanded.

At the third and last trial of the case in the district court a judgment was given releasing W. A. Paxton, Cadet Taylor and Thomas Swobe, and holding E. E. Brown, C. C. McNish and John H. Ames liable. The state appealed as to Paxton, Swobe and Taylor, while Brown, McNish and Ames appealed as to the state. In the supreme court the two branches of the case were joined and argued at one time. There were several other bondsmen originally, but all, excepting the six now appearing as defendants, were released upon various grounds.

## VOLCANOE MENACE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—In illustration of his speech, and to combat the assertions of Senator Morgan that there is no danger to be feared from volcanoes on the Nicaraguan canal route, Senator Hanna, in the senate, produced a map, prepared by the isthmian canal committee, showing the active and presumably dead volcanoes in the isthmian territory, from Mexico to Colombia and Venezuela.

Altogether there are in Costa Rica active and ten dead ones, and in Honduras and Guatemala nineteen active and twenty-eight dead ones. Hanna proposes to dwell on the fact that the supposedly dead volcanoes are, nevertheless, a constant menace, as proven by the recent eruptions of Mount Pelee in Martinique and La Soufriere in St. Vincent, both of which had long supposed to be dead.

On the route of the Panama canal there is not a single volcano, either active or dead.

## List of British Losses.

London.—(Special).—An official statement issued by the war office shows that the total reduction of the British forces in South Africa up to May 30 of the present year was 97,477. This includes killed, wounded, prisoners, deaths from disease and men invalided home. Of these many have recovered and rejoined their regiments, leaving 23,434 dead or permanently incapacitated. The total number of troops killed in action, or who died of wounds, is 7,792.

## NO GIFT FOR LORD KITCHENER.

London.—(Special).—In accordance with King Edward's message to the house of commons, the government leader, A. J. Balfour, asked for a vote of \$200,000 to Lord Kitchener. As a remarkable coincidence, Parliament, on this day three years ago, voted its thanks and \$150,000 to the same general for his services in Egypt.

Mr. Balfour, in supporting the motion, referred to Lord Kitchener's rapid promotion. He said it had been given to few public servants to compass so much work for their country in so short a time as Lord Kitchener, who, besides being commander in chief in South Africa, was commander-in-chief of India. He found the army in South Africa in a state of disorganization, consequent upon the ill-success which attended the British army at the early stage of the campaign, and he executed his duty with admirable energy and skill. But it was not till Lord Roberts left that the claims of Lord Kitchener on his countrymen reached their present magnitude. Lord Kitchener had to meet with unique difficulties. He had erected no fewer than 4,000 blockhouses and in the conduct of the campaign had shown the fertile range of his resources, bound by courage and resolution, and to these qualities Great Britain owed the termination of the war. Few English generals had contended with greater difficulties and emerged from them in a more triumphant and brilliant way. Mr. Balfour concluded with formally moving the vote of \$200,000.

The liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who seconded the motion, paid a warm tribute to Lord Kitchener, as a soldier and a statesman.

## FOR NEBRASKA FORESTRY RESERVE.

Kearney, Neb.—(Special).—The United States forestry party which outfitted from this point last season and has had its outfit stored at Watson's ranch since last fall, has left for another summer's work.

At the outset the party will consist of L. C. Miller and C. A. Scott of Washington, D. C., and J. W. Thornburgh of the Oklahoma agricultural college. They will drive across the country, their first destination being Dunning, Neb., on the Billings line of the Burlington.

This point will be their headquarters while surveying the proposed forestry reserve of 86,240 acres in Thomas and Blaine counties in what is known as the Dismal country. This work completed, the party will survey the Niobrara reserve on the Niobrara river in Cherry county, which will consist of 126,240 acres.

These two reservations were set aside by presidential proclamation some time ago. The present party will be joined by a forestry specialist from Yale college, will survey these reservations and make a plan for planting several million pine and cedar trees, seedlings, to be secured from a reserve in the Black Hills.

## WILL NOT FIGHT THE INJUNCTION.

New York.—(Special).—A. B. Boardman of counsel of the meat packers against whom Justice Chester at Albany granted an injunction, is quoted in the Tribune as saying:

"We shall not attempt to vacate this injunction. The order means that each packer will henceforth carry on his business independently of every other packer and will not consult credits and price lists of other firms before preparing his own. No attempt, direct or indirect, open or secret, will be made to violate the court's order. The packers will, of course, continue business. The restraining order concerned only their managers, agents, attorneys and servants from fixing and determining by a combination the prices to be charged and the regulation of the amount of meat to be brought by them into this state."

Not long ago Judge Grosscup of the United States court granted an injunction in Chicago. This order was issued to packers and their agents throughout the country. No attempt has been made to vacate that injunction.

## THE OUSTER ORDER IS SET ASIDE.

Jefferson City, Mo.—(Special).—The supreme court, sitting en banc, in the suit against the packers set aside the order of ouster issued against the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company and suspended the case of that company that it might comply with the state corporation laws. The company will now plead in the regular way and the question of ouster and fine will be determined later by the court.

After the ouster order was issued by the court, the company attempted to file its New York articles of incorporation and have a license issued, but Attorney General Cook refused to issue certificate of authority to do business in this state. Then the company incorporated anew under the name of the S. & S. Beef and Provision company of Kansas City. The supreme court granted the packers three days in which to file their returns in ouster suit. This includes the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company.

## Herried Stands by Sheriff.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—(Special).—After a hearing lasting several hours, Governor Herried denied the application of Governor Savage of Nebraska for the delivery to the Nebraska authorities of Sheriff Lawson of Union county, South Dakota, who is wanted in that state for the alleged unlawful shooting of the Turgen brothers while attempting to arrest them on disputed soil lying on the boundary line. Governor Herried decided that Sheriff Lawson did not invade Nebraska.

## VOLCANO RUINS CITY.

Crater of Mount Tacoma Buries Retalbulen, Guatemala, Under Mass of Lava.

Town Which Stood at Foot of Mount, is Completely Destroyed by the Eruption.

San Francisco, Cal.—(Special).—Another city in Central America has suffered almost complete destruction and hundreds of its inhabitants have been killed by volcanic eruptions.

The steamer Palena, which arrived here from southern ports, brings the news that the town of Retalbulen, situated at the foot of Mount Tacoma, in Guatemala, has been buried under a mass of lava, stones, and ashes thrown from the volcanic crater and probably 1,000 of its people have perished.

The volcano is about twenty-five miles from Champanico, and near the town of Tapachula, which, it is believed, also suffered severely. The eruption occurred several days before the Palena arrived at Champanico. The vessel's officers were informed by the agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation company at that place that the volcano had shown signs of the impending eruption for several days previous to the outbreak. In fact, Mount Tacoma had been restless ever since the great earthquake of April 18, which destroyed the city of Quezaltenango. For weeks a black pall of smoke hung over its summit, and the glare from the crater frequently illuminated the sky.

Many of the inhabitants of Retalbulen fled from their homes to places of safety and these escaped frightful deaths. When the eruption at last broke forth in its full fury showers of lava, ashes and stones were ejected and covered the country for miles around. The bay of Champanico was a mass of floating pumice and ashes.

No details were obtainable by the officers of the Palena, but the loss of life was estimated at not less than 1,000.

The same steamer brought a letter to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, from G. M. Melville, their agent in Guatemala, confirming the report of the eruption. He also stated that since the earthquake of April 18 shocks had been of almost daily occurrence. A few days before the Palena sailed a small village near Mount Tacoma was destroyed, but no details could be obtained.

The volcano of Santa Maria is also said to have been in a state of eruption.

## GENERAL CRONJE IS VERY RETICENT.

Hamilton, Bermuda.—(Special).—The Boer officers who have been living in the prison camps on the islands near here have been allowed their liberty on parole. Several of them came ashore here and were interviewed.

Generals Cronje, Wessels, Botha and others were very reticent, but they said they were glad the war was over and would be delighted to get back to their homes.

It is understood that the rank and file of the Boers will be allowed ashore in batches of ten. The officers have been invited to an "at home" at Government House.

London.—(Special).—The war office has cabled congratulations to Lord Kitchener on the energy, skill and patience with which he conducted the long campaign in South Africa, and has asked him to communicate to the troops the government's profound sense of their spirit of endurance, bravery and discipline, and also of their humanity, shown throughout the trying period. Lord Kitchener replied, in behalf of the army in South Africa, tendering his sincere thanks for the congratulations of the government, which, he was sure, the troops would receive with great satisfaction.

## PROPERTY DAMAGE VERY HEAVY.

Emporia, Kan.—(Special).—The loss to property by the overflow of the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers amounts to several hundred thousand dollars. There has been no loss of life and both rivers are falling. East of here, where the Cottonwood joins the Neosho, farms for miles around are completely submerged by from one to six feet of water. Standing on a hill in the north part of town one can see a waste of water extending for miles north and east.

In several places swift currents leave the main course and cut across the country, devastating hundreds of acres of corn and wheat in their paths. South of here a swift current leaves the main course of the Cottonwood and joins Dry creek, about three miles south, surrounding a territory of several square miles with deep running water. In some of the homes near the river bottoms families have been rescued in boats.

## Thinks Boers Got Too Much.

London.—(Special).—A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, in a speech at a conservative banquet in London, referred to the South African war. He said the load was only now thoroughly realized and peace had been bought by unnecessary concessions. The contention of the liberals, he continued, that peace might have been secured a year ago, was untenable, because General Botha then demanded independence.

## DEWEET EXHIBITS THE BURGHERS.

Vrededorf Road, Orange River Colony.—(Special).—General Christian Dewet, addressing the inmates of the concentration camp here, explains the circumstances leading to the termination of hostilities and urged the burghers to do their utmost to show Great Britain what good colonists the Boers would make. The speech made a favorable effect.

General Dewet's wife will join him here.

London.—(Special).—In a dispatch from Pretoria, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph gives conversations with some of the Boer leaders. General Botha in speaking of the surrender said the Boers would loyally observe the agreement. It depended, General Botha said, on the administration of affairs for the next few months whether or not the country would return to prosperity and lasting peaceful conditions. Personally General Botha said he was confident that everything would be done by the authorities to avoid friction and assist the people.

Judge Hertzog similarly expressed his desire for the effacement of all bitterness between Briton and Boer and his readiness to help in the restoration of the homes and the promotion of prosperity in the countries under British rule. General Dewet, according to the correspondent, appears to be little affected physically or mentally by the cares of war. He said he was going to return to his farm to resume work there.

Throughout the war General Dewet has never been hit once nor has his horse been touched by a bullet, but his adjutant has been twice wounded, and has had six horses killed under him.

## ARE CAUGHT BY THE LADRONES.

Manila.—(Special).—A sergeant, two corporals and four privates of the Fifth United States cavalry were decorating the graves of American soldiers at Bigangoran, in Rizal province, Luzon, on Decoration day, when a large number of ladrones attacked the town and captured the men of the Fifth cavalry, as well as the president of Bigangoran, his secretary, a doctor and other prominent Filipinos.

The prisoners were hurried northward through the mountains. Later two soldiers and four Filipinos managed to escape from the ladrones and made their way to the town of Morang. Troops and constabulary were at once sent out in pursuit of the bandits. The ladrones who attacked Bigangoran have also captured a large quantity of dynamite which was stored at some quarries.

## SOUVENIRS OF VISIT OF HENRY.

Berlin.—(Special).—A number of the souvenirs of the visit of Prince Henry to the United States have just been given to the Hohenzollern museum by Emperor William.

The collection includes a New York address, lithographed on silk, a number of landscape views, with autographs of donors, copies of resolutions passed and addresses of welcome at various cities, gold framed menu cards, cartoons, pictures of the prince and a number of other gifts.

The principal cartoon of the collection is that showing the prince dressed in the uniform of a United States army officer, and President Roosevelt in the regalia of a German aide. Each is bowing to the other, and beneath the picture are the cablegrams between the emperor and the president, telling of the prince's coming and the president's reply.

## NO VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—President Roosevelt sent the report of Colonel Crowder on the British mule camp at Port Chalmette, La., to the house.

A letter from Secretary Hay said an effort had been made to ascertain whether the most serious charge, that of enlisting men in this country, was true, but it could not be substantiated.

The report shows that there were thirteen officers engaged in buying, inspecting and shipping horses and mules. All employees were American citizens.

Port Chalmette was not a British military camp or base of military authorities, as defined in standard military works, and after an elaborate presentation of the fact, the report concludes that there is no excuse for any claim of a violation of neutrality.

## DAVID B. HILL TO ATTEND MEETING.

Albany, N. Y.—(Special).—Robert E. Dowling, Henry D. Hotchkiss and John C. Calhoun, a committee representing the Tilden club of New York, had an extended conference with former Senator David B. Hill and at its conclusion announced that he had accepted the invitation of the club to attend a meeting under its auspices in New York City on June 19 and deliver an address.

Former President Grover Cleveland has also accepted an invitation to be present and speak at that time. An invitation has been sent to Hon. William J. Bryan, but no reply has as yet been received. Senator Bacon of Georgia has accepted an invitation to make an address.

## Col. Lynch To Take His Seat.

Paris.—(Special).—Colonel Arthur Lynch, elected to the English parliament from Galway, has signified his intention, since the Boer war is over, of going to London to take his seat and stand the consequences.

Colonel Lynch took the field with the Boers, and his election was due to the desire of the Irish to show their sympathy with the Boers. It was stated at the time he was elected that he would not be allowed to take his seat.