THE TERMS OF PEACE

Liberal Treatment Accorded the Vanguished Boers.

READ IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Brilliant and Enthusiastic Audience Listens to the Statement by Mr. Balfour-Some Objections Are Heard.

*************** ANGLO-BOER TERMS OF PEACE

The burgher forces lay down their arms and hand over all their rifles, guns and munitions of war in their posses-

All prisoners are to be brought back as soon as possible to South Africa. without lose of liberty or property. No action to be taken against prison

ers, except where they are guilty of breaches of the rules of war. Butch to be taught in the acho desired by the parents, and used in the courts if necessary,

Rifles are allowed for protection. Mulitary occupation is to be withdrawn as soon as possible and self-

There is to be no tax on the Transwant to pay the cost of the war. The sum of £3,000,000 is to be provided for re-stocking the Hoer farms.

Rebels are liable to trial, according to the colony to which they belong. The rank and file will be disfranchised for

LONDON, June 2-Not in years has the House of Commons been so thronged with sch a brilliant and enthusiastic audience as when the First Lord of the Treasury and government leader in the House, A. J. Balfour, announced this afternoon the peace terms concluded with the Boers. An our before the House met a large crowd on, Whitehall vociferously cheered the notable politicians, particularly the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, who walked unconcernedly from the Colonial Office with a broad smile on his face, Long before the customary prayer, the galleries of the House were packed. Jos-eph H. Choate, United States Ambassalor: Henry H. White, secretary of the em bassy; Lord Rothschild and many mem-tiers of the Cabinet patiently waited through the answering of questions in the House for the momentous announce-ment. An unusually large number of peers sat in their gallery. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour both received great ova-tions as they walked to their seats. The lobbies and waiting-rooms were crowded with disappointed seekers for seats, ong whom were many Americans.

The period of waiting finally came to an end. Amid breathless silence, broken a few seconds later by applause such as the House of Commons seidom hears, Mr. Balfour stood up and announced the terms on which the war in South Africa

terms on which the war in South Africa had been ended. The terms follow: "His Excellency, Lord Milner: His Ex-cellency, Mr. Steyn; General Bremner, General C. B. Dewet and Judge Hertzog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State, and General Schalkburgher, General Reltz General Louis Boths and General De-larey, acting for their respective burgh-ers, desiring to terminate the present bos-

lities, agree to the following terms: "The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles and ammunition in their possession or under their control, desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of the surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant-General Botha, assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant Dewet.

"Second—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvani and Orange River Colony and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the po-sition of subjects of His Majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

-The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty

Fourth-No proceeding, civil or crim fnal will be taken against any burghers surrendered or 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 had been notified by the Commander-in-Chief to the Boer Generals and which shall be tried by court-martial "Fifth-The Dutch language will be

taught in the public schools of the Trans-vaal and Orange River Colony, where the purents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better and more

lowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on taking out a license, acrding to law. "Seventh-The military administration

of the Transvasi and Orange River Col-ony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government, and, so soon as circumstances permit, representa-tive institutions leading up to self-govern-

"Eighth-The question of granting the ranchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-govern-

"Ninth-No special tax will be imposed on land property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the ex-

Tenth-As soon as the conditions permit a committee on which the local in-bitants will be represented will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the su-pervision of a magistrate or otherwise for the purpose of assisting people to their nd for those who are not able to provide for themselves, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occu pations. His Majesty's government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of £1,000,000 sterling and will allow 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 re-celpts are found by this commission to have been duly issued in return for valule considerations, they will be received the first-named commissions as evidences of war losses suffered by the persons to which they were originally given addition to the above-named in grant of £2,000,000 sterling His Majesty's government will be prepared to make advances on loans for the same purpose, free of interest for two years, and afterwards repayable, over a period of years, with 2 per cent interest. No foreigner or rebei will be entitled to benefit under this

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement, Mr. Ballour proceeded: "There are certain points not dealt with in the document I have just read and which was signed on Saturday. Therefore it may be convenient if I read a dispatch from Dord Eitchener to the Sections: | Venice in two week State for War, dated May 20, as follows: | Venice in two week "'After handing the Boer delegates a | for the coronation.

copy of the draft of the agreement, read them a statement and gave them copy of it, as follows:

copy of it, as follows:

His Majesty's government must place on record that the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonies who have been in rebellion, and who now 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 which have joined the enemies will be liable to think by the law of that part of the British Empire to which they belong.

the law of that part of the British Empire to which they belong.

His Majesty's government is informed by the Cape government that its 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 the rank find 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, acknowledge 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 certified for life to be registered as vocars or titled for life to be registered as voters vote in any preliminary or provincial council or municipal election.

With reference to Justices of the Peace, field cornets and others who hold official posi-

With reference to Justices of the Feace, field cornets and others who hold official positions under the government of Cape Colony, or who have been holding positions of authority, or who have had commands in the rebail or Boer forces, they shall be tried for high treason before the ordinary course of the country, or such special courts as may hereafter be constituted, their punishment to be left to the discrete of such others with the provise. that in no case shall the penalty of death be

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

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

The reference to the Boets acknowledging King Edward as their sovereign made the hit of the day. As the liberality of the terms grew plainer, the cheers of the government side of the House diminished, while the opposition's satisfaction was proportionately increased. Through all this the Irish members sat impassive, although earlier in the afternoon they had startled the House by a demonstration which at first was thought to be in honer of peace, but which, it was discovered, was caused by the reappearance in the House of William Redmond, who has just returned from the United States.

The tension was over, and when Mr. Balfour's statement was concluded, every one seemed glad of the opportunity for a hearty laugh, caused by the government leaders' humorous quashing of the sug-gestion that the Commons adjourn in honor of peace. Then the House, in which even members could not find seats, was emptied, and diplomats. Indian rajabs in gorgeous robes, peers and peersses and commoners and their guests trooped into the lobby, where general congratula-

tions followed. Various objections to the peace term were expressed, but they did not appear to be very serious. The Irish viewpoint was that the government has given up practically everything and that the regu lations affecting the Cape rebels will be done away with in consequence of the King's amnesty proclamation. Mr. Choate-did a lot of handshaking and took part in the general congratulations.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in behalf of the opposi-tion, said unbounded satisfaction would be felt throughout the empire at the conclusion of peace. They were unani-mous in admiration of their inte enemies, now their friends and fellow-citizens. whose military qualities, tenacity of pur-pose and self-sacrificing devotion to liberty and country has won them the re-spect of the world, and, foremost of all, the respect of their opponents. Every member offered congratulations to the King and the country on the thriceblessed resolution of peace.

Rend 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 peereses. Lord Salisbury, before mentioning South Africa, referred to the great loss which the empire had sustained in Lord Pauncefote, who had done more than any one man to cement the union of the two great Anglo-Saxon races, "which is one of the healthlest and most promising indications of the time."

Lord Tweedmouth, Liberal, and Lord on terms of surrender would bring the amentable state of things in South Africa to an end, and proceeded to read the terms of the agreement arrived at with the Boers. Lord Rosebery expressed his hearty, unstinted and unreserved congrat-

TAFT AT VATICAN.

Governor of the Philippines Received by Cardinal Rampolla.

ROME, June 3.-The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, today received Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippines. Bishop O'Gorman, of Stoux Falls, S. D.,

LONDON, June 2.-Cabling from Rome, the correspondent of the Dally Chronicle

understand from a good source that the American Government wishes to deprive the monks in the Philippine Islands of their immense estates, but instead of going in for spollation pure and simple, as "Sixth-Possession of rifles will be al-wed in the Transvaal and Orange River them, and President Rossevelt will request the holy see to fix the amount of this indemnity."

> Manila Cable Broken. NEW YORK, June 2.—The Western Union Telegraph Company today issued he following notice:

The cable between Honk Kong and Manila is interrupted. Telegraph communication with the Philippine Islands, there-fore, is stopped. Frequent steamers from Chinese ports will carry telegrams.

Investigation of Souffriere.

NEW YORK, June 2-Assistant Curator Hovey, of the American Museum of Natural History; Professor T. A. Jaggar, Harvard University; M. T. McDonal owner of an estate near Chateau Belair, on the Island of St. Vincent, and others have made a partial ascent of St. Vincent's Souffriere, says a Herald dispatch from Castries, St. Lucia. Mr. Hovey said, regarding his trip:

"The old crater of Souffriere was the center of the disturbatice. We found another crater which was a half mile deep. There was a small boiling lake at the bottom of this crater. We found no evi-dence of molten lava having been crupted; the Souffriere emitted vast quantities of ashes and cinders.

"The volcano is still active and is a dangerous spot for explorers. Report reached us upon our return here that another ruption took place at an early hour this rning. There was a decided earthquake sturbance. The summit of the Souffriere was illuminated by a fiery, vaporou

Lourdes Grotto at Vatican.

ROME, June 2-An imitation "Lourdes rotto" was insugurated in the Vations Gardens yesterday. A superb garden party was given, which was attended by the Pope in state. His Holiness rode in an old six-horse berlin, and was sur-rounded by the mounted noble guards. appeared in medleval the first time the ladies were allowed to wear afternoon toilettes.

Morgan Goes to Athens.

NEW YORK, June 2 .- J. Pierpont Margan, leaving Rome for Venice on board the Corsair, cables the Rome corres-ondent of the Tribune, said that he was going to Athens, and will return Venice in two weeks, and go to Lon in two weeks, and go to London

ANOTHER MAFEKING NIGHT

NEWS OF PEACE.

Noise and Crowds, but Not the Abandon That Marked the Raising

there was a tremendous noise in the streets, a pandemonium of horns and cheers, and the coarse jests of costers, late enemies.

but the abandon which marked the announcement of the reliefs of Mafeking and Ladysmith was lacking.

Thus and bunting were everywhere displayed, church bells were ringing, salutes fired and there was general jubilation on

tered into the contagious spirit of the

Kingdom are giving vent to their joy by demonstrations, bonfires and illumina-tions, and, considering the crowds, re-HOW LONDON CELEBRATED THE markably few accidents have been re

> TURNED INTO A HOLIDAY. Early Pence Demonstrations in the Metropolis.

LONDON, June 2.—The announcement of peace in South Africa was celebrated in London tonight with a wild repetition of the Mafeking celebration. Hundreds of thousands of people surged through the streets of London from Whitechapel to Buckingham Palace, but never at any to Buckingham Palace, but never at any time did the crowds equal those which created the verb "to maffick." Tonight there was a tremendous noise in the streets, a pandemonium of horns and showed small desire to crow over their

women, many of them carrying babies; boys, drunken loafers and others, giad of an excuse to defy law and order, were the principal elements in the ranged processions passing and repassing through the principal streets. The crowds concentrated in Regent street and the Strand and let themselves loose. Women of the

J. N. WILLIAMSON.



CONGRESSMAN-ELECT FROM SECOND DISTRICT. ·····

lower class jabbed men in the faces with | which was taken up by the happy throngs feathers, slung an apology of confetti, and was heard for miles through the and in turn were hugged and kissed by meighboring streets from one end of the men who found time for such a diversion. ebery associated themselves with the A few helpless policemen stood around Premier's tribute. Lord Salisbury then and watched the fun. One of the favorite exchange, where the members arrived an bour earlier than usual, commenced at the of red, white and blue stripes wound

around a tall hat.

A very serious undercurrent of discontent, engendered by irresponsibles, showed that London did not show the same symptoms of rejoicing as on Mafeking night. In some quarters the com-ment on the "peace with honor" ending of the war was that Great Britain has the peace and the Boars have all the honor. Several members of the House of Commons declared freely tonight that peace in South Africa might have been secured a year earlier and upon better terms had not the British government

been so obdurate. The decorations and illuminations of London took on a more organized form as the peace news grew older. The American and Irish flags figured largely among the decorations, while the new ensign of the Australian Federation made tion. The words "God Save the King" were very generously subscribed across the Union Jacks. This was a sort of unconscious tribute of the national belief peace in South Africa was due mo to King Edward's personal influence than to any other cause

A curious feature of the night's street scenes was that banners were carried in several processions bearing the inscrip-tion: "Brave Buller." Not a cab or 'bus was driven through the streets tonight but was decorated with flags or some other sign of rejoicing. There was a general jubilation in St. James Park. The large crowd which had assembled there walted until a late hour for a chance to cheer members of the royal family bound for Buckingham Palace. At the height of the rejoicing a hearse passed through adilly, and even the undertaker's as sistants, who are known as mutes, waved

Union Jacks. Throughout the evening the crowds ex-hibited the utmost good humor, and while some of the worst element in London took dvantage of the opportunity to disgrace themselves, the announcement of peace on the whole was received with merely a wild "demonstration." This was some-what atoned for by the aproarious scene

n the fashionable restaurants.

King Edward narrowly escaped what night have been a serious accident this morning. His Majesty was driving to St. James's Palace when a cab collided with his carriage. The cab horse tell and lay struggling under the royal vehicle. The King alighted and stood upon the pavenent until matters were righted.

The King and Queen Alexandra, with Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles, of Denmark, attended the pro-duction of Wagner's "Valkyrie" at Co-vent Garden tonight. Their majesties resived an ovation from the audience. special patriotic peace programmes were provided at all the leading music halls. and with the specialties the audiences de-manded that the orchestras play "God Save the King" after almost every turn n the stage.

That London's hilarity was not entirely shown by the fact that Lord Lansthe Foreign Secretary, who is probably one of the most sedate members of the Cabinet, had secured a box at the Alhambra Music Hall. As the Foreign Secretary, with his wife and a party of friends, entered the box, he was cheered by the people present. Several members of the House of Commons, who were in the stable, and a number of society men present cheered for the popular Secretary, and the stable in charter present cheered for the popular Secretary. and joined lustily in singing patriotic choruses. At the Alhambra the waving of a Union Jack riddled with bullets and other such incidents gave occasion for repeated bursts of cheering, and Lord Lanadowne and his party thoroughly en-

The earliest demonstrations on the Stock bidding up of South African, securities and consols. On the official opening, "God Save the King" was sung by all present.

and a telegram was dispatched to Lord Kitchener as follows: "The members of the London Stock Exchange join with the rest of the British Empire in rejoicing at the end of the lengthened campaign. Peace with honor is a fitting prejude to a peaceful coronation celebration. Heartiest congratulations to your lordship and brave boys."

The members of the Stock Exchange then marched to the Mansion House and erenaded the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale. Later in the day a levee at and a Cabinet meeting in Downing street attracted immense crowds. Thousands of ie awaited the arrival of the Cabin Ministers, and the scenes which greeted the favorites have not been equaled in many years. It is almost needless to add that Joseph Chamberiain, the Colonial Secretary, came in for special attention from the masses. The police were unable to hold them in bounds, and crowds aurged around Mr. Chamberlain's arriage, she uting congratulations the Colonial Secretary estaped within the

ng the crowd repaired to Buckingham Palace and St. James' Palace, and further relieved their feelings by cheering the King and other notables who attended ang and other notanies who attended the levee, at which the United States Am-bassador, Joseph H. Caoate, and all the members of the Embassy, and a number of special coronation energy, were pres-

Telegrams received from all parts of the provinces testify to the extreme joy felt by all clauses of business at the cor clusion of the war. At many places the magistrates discharged all the prisoners charged with light offenses. A singular fact is that the first news of the conclu-sion of peace was received at Windsor by telephone from Berlin and Paris.

Many of the provincial exchanges closed at lunch time, and the children at the chools everywhere were dismissed. There is no further news from South Africa, but the opinion in official quarters is that Commandant Fouche and other Boer leaders in Cape Colony who did not attend the Vereeniging conference

will come in of their own accord.

The vicinity of the Mansion House, the
Strand and Picadilly were the favorite
centers for the crowd, and the metropolis seemed to be giving itself over to unre-strained rejoicings. Queen Alexandra drove out from Birkingham Palace at 6 P. M., and was greeted with loud cheers. seemed to be giving itself over to

DODGED THE CENSORS,

How English Correspondents Sent News to Their Papers.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Some interesting stories are told in this morning's papers of the ruses adopted by corresp to dodge the press censors in South Africa in letting their editors keep informed of the progress of the peace negotiations, says a Herald dispatch from London. The Daily Telegraph, for instance, re-

eived from Bennett Buricish on Whitmonday a cablegram with the words. Whitsuntide greetings." When the message arrived without any official dispatch the first idea was that the transi of such a measure at full rates from the seat of war was a somewhat superfluous demonstration of politeness. A little re-flection, however, beemed to indicate the significance of the particular season at which the sociable sentiment was ex-

editor turned, therefore, to the prayer book knowing Burleigh to be well acquainted with holy writ, and reading

Paine's Celery THE PROMISE OF SPRING AND SUMMER Compound

RESCUES A LADY FROM NERV-OUS BREAKDOWN.

The surest, speediest banisher of dis-ease 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 At this time Paine's Celery Compound is a veritable boon to every nervous, weak and debilitated man and woman. The allments 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 Goukier, No. 688 38th street, West Philadelphia, Pa., who suffered for mouths from severa ner-

who suffered for months from severe ner-vous afflictions, writes as follows:
"I beg leave to add my testimony to the wonderful good Paine's Celery Com-pound has done me. Some months ago I was troubled with a general breaking down of the system. I consulted a physi-cian, without avail, and upon the suggestion of Mr. John A. Coin, who I believe is a living example of your wonderful cur-ing medicine, I purchased two bottles of your compound, and I must say that I im-proved wonderfully since the first dose. My negrousness has left me entirely, and I am now feeling better than I ever did. You can rest assured that I will not hesttate to recommend your wonderful medi-cine to my friends who may suffer from nervousness in any form."

over the gospel for Whitsunday, came

over the gospel for Whitsunday, came upon the sentences?
"Pence I leave with you: my peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neithef let it be afraid."
"When we received Mr. Burleigh's message to his brother in Giasgow. 'Returning, tell Lawson,' we felt," says the Daily Telegraph, "that the moment had arrived and we might fairly take the public into

and we might fairly take the public into our confidence."

The Daily Mail had a most ingenious arrangement. It was a simple device, purporting to send mining market news, whereas it was in resulty a code telling all about the peace negodiations. Here is a verbatim copy of one, the first of a long series of cables;

"Regarding purchase gold farm Paxfon-tein. All necessary parties to contract now Pretoria, whither all gone get better price; have every reason believe vendors

The simplicity of the device renders ex planation unnecessary. Of course, this one instance was but an isolated success for a scheme devised to meet all possible contingencies, but it worked excellently It barely needs the translation. "Alf" is Lord Milner. The vendors are, of course the Boers. Paxfontein gold farm is the synonym for peace.

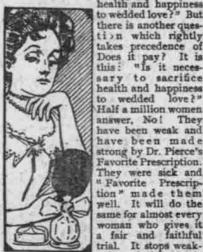
BEFORE PEACE WAS SIGNED. Correspondence That Preceded the

Agreement. LONDON, June 2-A Parliamentary pa per issued tonight gives the correspond ence preceding the peace agreement. From this it appears that General Schalk-burger, Acting President of the Transvaal, informed Lord Kitchener March 12 that he was prepared to make peace pro-posals. A month later the Boer delegates submitted propositions. April 13 the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, refused to entertain any proposition based on the inde pendence of the republics. Subsequently President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and Generals Schalkburger and Botha declared that the surrender of inde-pendence must be submitted to the burgh-ers in the field. The British Government expressed surprise at this attitude, but Boers' surrender on the same terms that Lord Kitchener had previously offered General Botha, and to give facilities for a onsultation of the Boer commandos

May 17 General Schalkburger and Mr. Steyn informed Lord Kitchener that the burghers assembled at Vereeniging had burgners assembled at Vereeniging had empowered a commission to negotiate peace terms, subject to ratification at Vereeniging. Lord Milner, Lord Kitch-ener and the Boer commission met May 29. 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 propos-als were forthwith rejected. The same day Lord Milner, General Smuts and Judge Hertzog drew up a form of agreement to be submitted to the conference at Vereeniging for an aye or no vote. This was very similar to the final agree-ment, and with few alterations was approved by Mr. Chamberlain, who, in giv-ing notice of his approval, told Lord Mil-ner 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 saked to e allowed until Saturday night to give an answer, and the result was seen in the termination of the war. The last message

Retrospect.

It is an evil day for the wife and mother when she scans her worn face in the mirror, and asks the question "Does it pay? Does it pay to sacrifice health and happiness to wedded love?" But



tion which rightly takes precedence of Does it pay? It is this: "Is it necessary to sacrifice to wedded love?" Half a million women answer, No! They have been weak and have been made Favorite Prescription. They were sick and Favorite. tion" made them well. It will do the same for almost every woman who gives it a fair and faithful trial. It stops weak ening drains,

inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It tranqualizes the nerves and encourages the appetite.

nerves and encourages the appetite.

"I expected to become a mother, and a threatened mischance greatly weakened me," writes Mrs. E. A. Nations, of Witts Springs, Searcy Co., Ark., "and my old disease returned. My husband got another doctor for me but I seemed to just drag along and get no better. At last I told the doctor that if his medicine did not help me I would go back to Dr. Pierce's medicines. I did so, and by the time I had taken them one month I could do my own housework, except washing, and tended my garden too. I was stouter than I had ever been while waiting baby's coming since my first housework, except washing, and tended my garden too. I was souther than I had ever been while waiting baby's coming since my first baby came (this one was the sixth child). She is now eleven months oid and is a healthy child, As for me, I feel as young now as I did at eighteen years of age; an thirty now. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Pierce's medicine to all suffering womankind."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure

The Great Medicine for Building Up Weak and Stekly People in Summer.

All Chronic Invalids Should Take Advantage of Favorable Climatic Conditions.

There is No impropriety in Calling the Ear, the Throat, the Bronchial Tuber attention to the fact that the Spring and Summer months afford the best time for the treatment of Catarrh.

It has been seen, even during the inclement and unfriendly influences of the causes that produce Catarrhal conditions It has been seen, even during the in-clement and unfriendly influences of the severe and the changeable weather, how the Copeland treatment, even against the influence of the climate and weather, reaches and cures common Catarrh and Catarrh of the Throat, Deafness, Bronchial Catarrh and Catarrh of the Lungs.

From now on these wonderful tests will be made even under more favorable inbe made even under more favorable in-fluences, and all sufferers from Catarrhal chronic coughs and Consumption would or Bronchial Difficulties, from disease of be reduced to a minimum.

Nature Lends Her Ald.

are less active, liability to cold is reduced.

One mouth of Spring and Summer treat-

ent is worth two months of the most careful Winter treatment, and if all who suffer from Catarrh were wise enough to devote a little of the Summer to treat-ment, there would soon be few cases of Catarrh to treat; cases of Deafness would

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that alls them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose,

CATARRH OF **HEAD AND THROAT** The head and throat become dis-

eased from neglected colds, caus-ing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this con-

"Is your voice husky?"
"Do you spit up alime?"
"Do you spit up alime?"
"Do you ande all over?"
"Do you ande all over?"
"Do you show all down?"
"Do you blow out scabs at night?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is there sain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head."
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?" ditton.

CATARRH OF **BRONCHIAL TUBES**

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchfal tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

the lungs.

"Uave you a cough?"
"Are you losing desh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Bo you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you, low-spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy miterial?"
"Do you spit up you matter?"
"Do you spit up you matter?"
"Do you tough in the mornings?"
"Is year cough short and hacking?"
"Is year cough short and hacking?"
"Have you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there tickling behind the palate?"
"The you fees you are growing weaker?"
"De you fees you are growing weaker?"
"De you cough worse night and mornings!"
"Do you have to alt up at night to breath?"

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

Denfness and ear troubles result from enturrh passing along the Eustachlan tube that leads from the

throat to the ear. "Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears lich and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a burning sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy daye?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow one?"

one?"

"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"

"Do you hear better some days than others?"

"Do the noises in your ears keep you When you blow your nose do the ears "Is hearing wome when you have a cold?"
"Is rearing like a waterfall in the head?"

of Lord Milner to Mr. Chamberlain, June ment, mentions that Mr. Steyn's name was omitted from the signatures because he was too ill to come to Pretoria, adding that he had already taken his parole. General Dewet signed for the Orange Free State delegates because Mr. Steyn nominated him "acting president" on retiring from the conference.

BOER PRISONERS PLEASED. How the News Was Received at the Bermuda Camps.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 2.—The news of peace in South Africa was com-municated to the Boers in the inclosure on Hawking Island last night. The pris-oners were delighted, and received the news with great enthusiasm, shouting singing and hurrahing. Some of them rushed wildly about embracing every Eng-lish moldler 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 there continued until a late hour. The Boers on Tucker's Island also received the news with great joy. the fact of peace was communicate them, the prisoners went fairly shouting and singing the "Folksiled" other hymns until I o'clock in the morning. At reveille the band of the Warwick Regiment moved up to the Tucker Island nclosure and played "Auld Lang Syne. "Old Hundred" and "God Save the King," and in all of these airs the prisoners joined most heartily. The peace news was received by the prisoners on the other islands here with similar manifestations

King Receives Congratulations. LONDON, June 2-King Edward has been the recipient of a large number of ongratulatory telegrams from European

while London went temporarily mad in a saturnalia of refolcing over the news from South Africa, the telegraphic nerve ystem of the empire throbbed responsive-India and Australia came messages of ongratulation and reports of local rejoic-gs. Gibraltar, Malta, Cairo, Bombay and Melbourns each in turn recorded the enthusiasm with which the news of peace

King Edward has received a message from the pope which conveys sincere congratulations on the re-establishment of

Levds Goes to See Krnger. PARIS. June 1 -- Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, who has had a good record,

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

This condition may result from several causes, but the taual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being

awallowed.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there womiting?"
"Do you beich up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coat.d?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you distruct and weak?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"In your tongue coat.d?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"In your have sick handache?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distrues after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with alime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoes?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you disry?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"When you get as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you beich material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?" swallowed.

CATARRH OF THE LIVER

The liver becomes diseased by ontarrh extending from the stomach

into the tubes of the liver.

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Bave you no engay?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you feet miserable?"
"Is your memory poor?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Is your oyesight durred?"
"Is your oyesight durred?"
"Is your feeh soft and flabby?"
"Are your pain in the back?"
"Is there bloshing after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins?"
"Do you have gurging in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"To there a general feeling of lansitude?"
"To there a general feeling of lansitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"

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M.t from 1 to 5 P. M.

SUNDAY-From 10 A. M. to 12 M. been in Paris for a couple of days, was been in Paris for a couple of days, was informed late yesterday evening of the conclusion of peace in South Africa, but he refused to credit it. The news, seem-ingly, was an unpleasant surprise to him. This morning, however, a messenger from the Foreign Office brought him official confirmation of the press reports, and Dr. Leyds immediately decided to proceed to Utrecht, Holland, for which place he departed at noon. When questioned as he was leaving his hotel here, Dr. Leyds de-

he declined to make a statement,

clared he was pleased with the news, but

Sympathy for Kruger. PARIS, June 2.- The Municipal Council PARIS, June 2.—The Municipal Council today adopted an address of sympathy with Mr. Kruger, "whose people have so valiantly fought for right against might." Genéral Louis Botha telegraphed to his wife, who is at Brussels, yesterday, that he had signed the peace agreement and would start for Europe next month. The Temps and the Journal Des Debats both express satisfaction at the conclusion of peace. The Temps, however, says it conalders the situation in Cape Colony to be grave and thinks it is probably causing more anxiety to the British Government than the recent beligerent republics.

Kruger Sees No Visitors. 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 Hoer delegates here are disappointed at ne and are not inclined to discuss the matter.

Boer Leaders Leave Pretoria, 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.

The Pope's Gratification.

ROME, June 2-On receipt of the news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa, the Pope expressed his joy, adding: "I hope to close my eyes on world-wide

Shot at a Robber.

DENVER, June 1 .- Edward P. Britt, a private of Company M. Eighteenth Infantry, was shot and killed early this morning by Erank Wagner, watchman in the Elcaney saloon in Sheridan, a suburb of this city. Wagner claims that he heard of this city. somebody trying to open a window of the saloon and he shot through the win-dow. Britt enlisted at Boston, Mass., and served three years in the Philippines. He