

END SEEMS NEAR.

Close of the Long Struggle in South Africa Thought to Be in Sight.

TERMS NOT PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED

It is Believed in London That Boers Have Accepted Peace Terms Offered By Great Britain.

London, By Cable.—The Associated Press has every reason to believe peace in South Africa is practically secured. How soon it will be announced depends apparently more upon the convenience of the Boer government. The private and official advices received Friday night in London from South Africa all point to the same conclusion. The delay is technical, and to end the long war seems to be the desire of both sides. The Boers, however, are unable to convince all their followers of the wisdom of acquiescing to the demands of peace. If the Boers were a thoroughly disciplined force, dependent upon the action of general officers, peace would probably be proclaimed at once, but Botha, Dewet and other generals themselves seem unable to positively guarantee the degree to which their example will be followed.

The British public is still quite ignorant of the course of events in South Africa and there are no demonstrations on the streets, although on all sides the question asked is "Is it peace?" On the other hand the stock exchange Friday was a seething mass of brokers who eagerly bought South African shares while long after the closing of the exchange nearly 1,000 brokers crowded Throckmorton street and did a frantic curb business on the strength of the peace outlook. The appearance of Mr. Brodick, the Secretary of State for War, at the volunteer service dinner was watched eagerly in the hope of gaining an inkling of the government frame of mind. Mr. Brodick's listeners had to be content with one brief, adroitly turned reference to the present situation. Responding to the toast, "The Imperial Forces," the War Secretary said: "I would go beyond my duty should I enter into details of the communications which are now passing and which prelude, as we all hope, the surrender of the Boers."

Greater public interest was manifested in the day's meeting of the cabinet than has been the case in any meeting since the early stages of the war. The ministers reached Downing street from all parts of the country and were greeted by hundreds of people anxious for some sign of the probable trend of affairs. The cabinet meeting adjourned at 5:10 p. m. The Associated Press has ascertained that the government regards the war as practically ended. Advices received by the War Office indicate that whatever decision the governing conference may arrive at most, if not all, of the Boer leaders who went to Pretoria will not continue the fight. The present negotiations were merely for the purpose of enabling the Boer leaders to "save their faces."

After they learn the results of the day's meeting of the cabinet the Boer leaders are expected to announce their reluctant acquiescence with the Boer terms. The War Office does not expect any serious defections of the rank and file from the line taken up by Generals Botha and Dewet. Every precaution is being taken in Downing street to prevent premature public elation over the possibility that a portion of the delegates may bolt and continue the struggle without their leaders. Privately, however, confidence is expressed in official circles that everything is over but the shouting.

The stock exchange has fully made up its mind how things are going and declares that the basis of peace was signed at Pretoria. Interesting references to peace are contained in a letter from Klerksdorp, southwestern Transvaal, dated April 25. It says: "Seventy thousand to 80,000 British troops are here waiting for General De la Rey's answer from the peace conference and every hour we are expecting them (the Boers) to march in and surrender. We have actually sent out wagon-loads of clothes to enable them to come in tidy, for there is every prospect of peace. Lord Kitchener comes here from Pretoria every other day, and seems to be in particularly good spirits. He actually smiles, and that's a thing he not often does. We attach great importance to those smiles, in regard to peace."

NO REVISION OF CONFESSION.

Presbyterian General Assembly Decides the Question.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—The heavy suspense that he had over the Jackson Assembly for three days was relieved when the vote was at last taken at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and the Assembly by the close vote of 92 to 81 decided not to approve and send down to the Presbyteries for their approval the change in chapter 10, section 3, of the Confession which reads, "Elect infants dying in infancy are saved," etc., and which the minority wished to change so as to read, "All infants dying in infancy are included in the election of grace and are saved," etc. It will be remembered that on Tuesday the Assembly rescinded the famous "fifth reason" of the Little Rock Assembly and also adopted a declarative statement to the effect that this Assembly believes that the Bible teaches that all infants dying in infancy are saved. It was the plea of the minority that this declaration should be in some way placed where the traducers of the Presbyterian Church could see it and the malicious or ignorant slanderers, who affirm that the Presbyterians teach that "there are infants in hell a span long" might be contradicted upon the face of the Confession. Dr. Hamphill proposed the printing of the declarative statement in a foot note. So great was the opposition thereto from both sides that he withdrew his resolution. It was plain that both parties wished to vote in the clean issue of whether the Confession should be amended or not.

THE PUBLISHING HOUSE MATTER.

Methodist General Conference Near a Compromise.

Dallas, Texas, Special.—The issue which has been regarded as the paramount contention in the sessions of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since the assembling of that body in Dallas on May 7, appears to be near its final step to settlement. The minority report of the publishing committee on the war claim has been rejected by the General Conference, and what is known as the McMurray substitute, was, in an amended form, adopted in its stead. The provisions of the McMurray substitute are a mild censure of any agent of the Church who may have used improper methods when the war claim was pending, ratifies the former action of the college of bishops in their offer to the Senate to return the entire sum of the war claim if that body so voted, makes this action of the bishops the legal action of the General Conference and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This latter provision is embodied in what is known as the Jordan amendment, which created debate during the morning's session. A special committee was authorized to be appointed to revise and make more perfect and clear the provisions of the entire document. Until the recommendations or changes to be made by the special committee are before the General Conference it is impossible to state for a certainty just what position the war claim is in in its final stages. The following committee was appointed to correct the inaccuracies in the McMurray paper: J. E. Godfrey, of Arkansas; T. W. Jordan, of Tennessee; Paul Whitehead, of Virginia; W. S. McMurray, of Missouri; G. B. Winton, of Monterey, Mex.

Dr. Kenny, of the Pacific Conference, opened the Conference. Bishop Gallo-way presided. A motion to adopt the McMurray substitute was made a motion to lay the whole McMurray substitute, the Jordan resolution and all on the table and was defeated. A motion to adopt the McMurray resolution was made and its verbiage was read again. The pending question was ordered and carried by a large majority.

Dr. D. G. Rankin rose to a question of personal privilege. He said the substitute adopted did not suit him, but that as a loyal Methodist he bowed to the will of the majority.

Industrial Progress.

W. H. Tallaferra, 2451 Maryland avenue, Baltimore, Md., requests manufacturers to send him catalogues of machines for knitting all kinds of undergarments.

Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, Ga., is now negotiating with New York silk weavers who contemplate establishing a mill in the South. The projectors have a \$75,000 plant under contemplation.

AMBASSADOR DIES.

Lord Pauncefote Passed Away Very Unexpectedly

FAMOUS AND POPULAR DIPLOMAT

Was One of the Staunchest Friends the United States Had Among Foreign Representatives.

Washington, Special.—Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy Saturday morning at 5:35 o'clock.

The improvement which had been noted in his condition during the past week received a sudden check about 6 o'clock Friday evening when it was noticed that he was experiencing difficulty in breathing. He rallied somewhat during the night but soon after 3 o'clock a distinct weakness of the heart developed and his pulse began to collapse. He died so peacefully that it surprised even his physician who feared that the asthmatic affection would prove troublesome when the end came.

At the bedside when the distinguished diplomat passed away were Mrs. Pauncefote, the Hon. Maude Pauncefote, Miss Sibyl and Miss Audrey, Dr. Jung and Mr. Radford, one of the clerks attached to the embassy.

All through the past winter Lord Pauncefote had been a sufferer from intermittent attacks of asthma and rheumatic gout, but he bravely kept on his feet as much as possible, went to the state department regularly on diplomatic days, and generally strove to keep up his active duties though it was evident that the effort it caused him was great. In the early part of March the ambassador went to North Carolina on a visit to Georgia Vanderbilt at Biltmore, and stayed there about a fortnight in the hope of recuperating from his affliction in the Carolina pines. He returned to Washington about the middle of the month with his sufferings but little abated. In April there came another severe attack and from that time until his death the ambassador had been confined almost continuously to his bed and his strength had been slowly but surely leaving him.

Immediately upon being notified of the death of Lord Pauncefote, Secretary Hay went to the White House and after a short conference with the president proceeded to the British embassy, where he made a formal call of condolence as the personal representative of the president, preliminary to the call which the president himself was to make later in the day.

Then returning to the state department, Secretary Hay dispatched the following cablegram: Department of State, Washington, May 24, 1902.

The Marquis of Lansdown, London. Permit me to express my deep sympathy and sorrow at the death of Lord Pauncefote. His majesty's government has lost a most able and faithful servant and this country a valued friend.

JOHN HAY. The secretary had fully expressed his sentiments in the above cablegram, and all that he cared to say in addition of the deceased peer was:

"He was not only a man of very high personal merit, but he was a good friend of ours."

President Roosevelt drove to the British embassy at 1 o'clock, as soon as he had become disengaged from the ceremonies attending the Rochambeau exercises. He was received in the drawing room by the first secretary of the embassy, Mr. Ralke, who now becomes British charge d'affairs, and by some of the ladies of the household. The president expressed his deep sense of bereavement at the death of the ambassador, not only in behalf of the government but also for the people of the country to whom Lord Pauncefote had become endeared in many ways.

Secretary Hay and the other members of the cabinet also called at the embassy, leaving their cards and expressing their condolences. The foreign ambassadors also left their cards.

The late Lord Pauncefote will have a state funeral, for that is demanded by all precedents. A tentative arrangement has been made which must be approved by Lady Pauncefote before being put into execution. In brief this provides that the remains of the late ambassador shall be taken from the

embassy next Wednesday to St. John's Episcopal church where he worshipped. At the church service will be held at 12 o'clock, probably conducted by Rt. Rev. Dr. Mackay Smith, now coadjutor of Philadelphia, but recently rector of St. John's. The honorary pallbearers will consist of five ambassadors in Washington, Mr. von Holleben, M. Cambon, Count Cassini, Senor Aspiroz and Signor Mayor des Planches, Secretary of State Hay, Senator Frye, president pro tem of the senate, and Speaker Henderson of the house of representatives. After the church services the remains will be conveyed to Rock Creek cemetery, escorted by a military procession and placed in a temporary receiving vault. It will be determined later whether or not a United States warship will carry the remains to England.

Shot in His Bed.

Chicago, Special.—Daniel Hill, a wealthy real estate owner of Morris, Ill., and partner of the firm of the George H. Phillips Company, on the Chicago board of trade, was shot and seriously wounded early Sunday, as he lay in bed at his residence, No. 797 Monroe street. Six shots were fired, three taking effect, one behind the left ear, one entering his nose and the other shattering his right arm.

Court Martial in Progress.

The court of inquiry being held on board the United States cruiser Chicago to investigate the arrest of certain officers of that cruiser at Venice, April 25, continues its sessions, but the strictest secrecy regarding the proceedings of the court is maintained. Orders have been received on the Chicago from Washington that the findings of the court shall not be divulged until they are passed upon by the United States government.

Col. Godkin Dead.

New York, Special.—Edwin Lawrence Godkin, editor emeritus of the Evening Post, died in Brixham, South Devonshire, England, Tuesday night. The immediate cause of his death was a hemorrhage of the brain. Mr. Godkin suffered a similar stroke two years ago, but recovered sufficiently to go to England in 1900. He spent last winter at Torquay, and moved to Brixham on the 2nd of May. He was in his 71st year. Mr. Godkin was twice married. His first wife was Miss Foote, of New Haven, Conn., by whom he had one son and one daughter, the latter dying in infancy. His second wife (Miss Katherine Sands, of New York), survives him. His son, Lawrence Godkin, is a well-known member of the New York bar.

Jeffries and Fitzsimmons to Fight.

San Francisco, Special.—James J. Jeffries, champion heavy-weight pugilist of the world, and Robert Fitzsimmons, met Wednesday afternoon and came to an agreement to fight for the world's championship. The articles of agreement will, to all practical purposes, be identical with the articles signed in New York some months ago. They will be signed Friday. The bid of the San Francisco Club, offering 70 per cent of the gross receipts was accepted.

Seaboard to Enter Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—The Seaboard Air Line, through J. M. Barr, who is vice president and general manager, made application to the board of aldermen of Birmingham for franchises and rights to enter the city of Birmingham and to acquire terminal facilities as well as to extend its line to Ensley and Bessemer. It was stated by Mr. Barr to the board of aldermen that the interests friendly to the Seaboard had acquired the East & West Railroad of Alabama and that the Seaboard would probably make use of this board in building between Atlanta and Birmingham.

Engineer Murdered in Mexico.

Norfolk, Special.—News was received by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that J. L. Stanfield, of the Knoxville division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, had been murdered in Mexico and that his mutilated body had been found on the plains near Tampico. Stanfield left his wife and family in Knoxville over a month ago and with a companion went to Mexico for a month's vacation.

Prince and Poet.

Prince George of Prussia, 76 years old, is the eldest member of the house of Hohenzollern and is known as the "Hohenzollern poet." He has written under the pseudonym of "George Conrad" a number of tragedies, notably "Phaedra."

LIVE ITEMS OF NEWS.

Many Matters of General Interest in Short Paragraphs.

The Sunny South.

Managers of variety theatres are in convention at Louisville.

South Carolina Democrats held their State convention at Columbia.

Miners wrote letters to loved ones as they slowly died in the Coal Creek (Tenn.) mine.

The negro who criminally assaulted Mrs. Nickee at Lousing, Texas, was taken and burned at the stake Thursday night near the scene of his crime.

The North Carolina Federation of Labor closed its sessions in Charlotte Friday night. Mr. S. J. Triplett was elected president.

Southern Methodists in general conference at Dallas, Texas, settled the "war claim" question by a compromise.

Southern Presbyterians in General Assembly at Jackson, Miss., appointed a committee to prepare a new catechism on church history.

The West Indian Trade Congress held a session at the Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

The city of Charleston, S. C., has contracted with Baltimore parties for the installation of a \$1,150,000 water works system.

A prisoner attempting to escape from the jail at Roanoke, Va., was fatally shot by Jaller Craig.

Excluded from his home by his wife, A. E. Justice, of Waverly, Tenn., laid in wait for her, killed her and then himself.

A monument was unveiled at Charlotte, N. C., May 20th, to Lieutenant William E. Shipp, killed in the charge at San Juan.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, elected Dr. E. E. Hoss, of Tennessee, and Dr. A. Coke Smith, of Virginia, bishops. Dr. Hoss is the editor of the official paper of the Methodists published at Nashville. Only one session of the conference was held, Bishop Hendricks presiding.

At The National Capital.

Maryland has granted permission to the armed Rochambeau visitors to pass through the State on their way to Washington, D. C.

President Roosevelt will receive the American Irish Historical Society on Saturday.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock went yesterday to his summer home at Dublin, N. H.

The submarine boat Adder had its first exhibition run at Washington, D. C.

At The North.

Judge Kohlsant, in Chicago, perpetually enjoined the production of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" on the ground that it was plagiarized from a Chicago author.

In attempting to escape from the Stark county (Ohio) workhouse, Charles Giganti shot two guards and was himself dangerously wounded.

Mrs. Letitia Eagle, of Pittsburg, is charged with the murder of her adopted daughter, Edna Varner.

A general building trades strike is threatened at St. Paul, Minn.

A 2,000,000 wooden and willowware combination has been formed, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

Two men were fatally burned by molten metal in the works of the Chicago (Ill.) Furnace Company.

Superintendent F. W. Ames, of the Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department, has been indicted on bribery charges.

Four men were killed in a collision on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Hyannis, Neb.

Heavy rains Tuesday night around Wichita, Kan., helped wheat materially.

Rear Admiral Coghlan has taken an Asiatic assignment instead of a berth at Philadelphia.

At a wedding dance in Ottawa, O., three men were terribly slashed, one being likely to die.

The People's Telephone Company, of Jackson, Mich., has been sold to a syndicate from Grand Rapids, Mich.

From Across The Sea.

The renewed eruptions of Mount Pelee are causing an exodus from Martinique. Mount Soufriere, in St. Vincent, also shows activity.

It is again reported in Berlin that Emperor William will pay a personal or official visit to the United States.

Czar Nicholas and President Loubet reviewed a large body of Russian troops at Tsarkoe-Seeo.