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TEN PAGES

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1902.

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SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE PROPOSALS

Outline of the Plans Now Under Discussion by the Representatives at Pretoria.

TERMS OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT

The Country to Be Divided Into Districts—Johannesburg to Be Retroceded to the British with Complete British Civil Organization—No War Tax to Be Levied—Other Features.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. The Hague, April 14.—From those close in touch with the Boer leaders here it appears that the latest secret dispatches from South Africa outline the peace proposals now under discussion at Pretoria. They closely follow the summary given, on Saturday last, by the Evening News of Edinburgh, with the following additional details: The Boers to accept a British lord commissioner with a Boer executive, both to be resident at Pretoria.

The country to be divided into districts, with British district officers and a Boer committee, chosen by polling, by the burghers. The veto right to be reserved to the British government. The majority of the British officers must be conversant with the Dutch language.

Johannesburg to be retroceded to the British, with complete British civil organization.

A war indemnity of at least £10,000,000 to be distributed by mixed committees. Disarmament to occur when the first batch of Boer prisoners is sent back to South Africa.

No war tax to be levied. Both languages to be recognized in the schools and courts and in official documents.

The expense of the garrisons in South Africa to be borne by Great Britain.

The present Boer leaders to be retained in office so far as possible.

London, April 15.—In a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated April 14, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the leading Boer delegates conferred today with Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, at Pretoria, and that Lord Kitchener was present at this conference. "I understand," says the correspondent, "that Lord Milner and Kitchener will jointly conduct the negotiations and that Lord Milner will forward the Boer proposals to Mr. Chamberlain."

SEVERE FIGHTING IN TRANSVAAL

Boers Lose More Than 200 Men Killed, Wounded or Captured.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. London, April 14.—News of severe fighting in different sections of the Transvaal at the end of last week had been sent by Lord Kitchener, who reports that about 200 Boers were killed, wounded or captured. The British casualties were about 100. The British also captured three guns and a considerable quantity of supplies. Commandant Potgieter was among the Boers killed. The details are as follows: Colonel Colenbrander, after locating Commandant Beyer's laager at Pael Kop, moved his force by different routes from Pietersburg (Transvaal colony), blocking the principal lines of retreat. Fighting was begun on April 8, when the Boers were ordered to surrender. The operations continued daily. Colenbrander's latest report, on April 12, gave the Boer losses in killed, wounded and prisoners at 106 men. The colonel hoped to be able to report further captures.

The most severe fighting occurred on April 11, in Western Transvaal, where General Ian Hamilton replaced General Methuen in command of the British troops. The Boers attacked Colonel Kekewich's force, near Rooival, and fighting at close quarters ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving on the field forty-four men killed, including Commandant Potgieter, and thirty-four wounded. The British captured twenty unarmored prisoners. According to last accounts, General Ian Hamilton was pursuing the remainder of the command. The British losses in the field were six men killed and fifty-two wounded. At the beginning of the pursuit Colonel Kekewich captured two guns, a pom-pom, a quantity of ammunition, and a number of wagons.

A force of Boers recently overwhelmed a strong British patrol sent out from Bultfontein (Orange River Colony) to clear distant farms. An officer and two men were killed, four men were wounded and the remaining members of the patrol were surrounded and captured. Lord Kitchener mentions holding an inquiry into this reverse.

JEFFERSON DAY CELEBRATED

Hon. David B. Hill Calls Upon Democrats to Unite in Harmony.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, April 14.—The members of the Democratic club tonight commemorated the birthday of Thomas Jefferson with a reception at the club house. It was looked upon among the Democrats of the city and state as a harmony meeting.

David B. Hill, who had not visited the club for a number of years, was the chief orator of the evening, and in his speech he called upon Democrats to unite in harmony. Perry Belmont, whose differences with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Coker have kept him away from the club for three years, was also there. Lewis Nixon, the new leader of Tammany hall, introduced Mr. Hill, whose speech was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause. At its conclusion Congressman James M. Griggs, of Georgia, chairman of the congressional committee, spoke, advocating unity and predicting success for the party if internal differences were forgotten.

General Joseph Wheeler followed in a speech, urging harmony, and Edward M. Shepard eulogized David B. Hill and William J. Bryan. State Senator Grady, in a brief speech, declared that congress was ruled by corporations and that the people were taxed at the will of these corporations. Congressman Thomas H. Ball, of Texas, and Bird S. Coler, of New York, also spoke.

GOVERNMENT WILL FIGHT BEEF TRUST

Attorney General Knox to Proceed at Once in the Matter—Will Prosecute if Evidence Can Be Had.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, April 14.—Representative Ray, of New York, chairman of the house committee on judiciary, to whom was referred the Thayer resolution for information relative to the prosecution of the alleged beef trust, has written a letter to Attorney General Knox, concerning the matter, and has received a reply which he will lay before the judiciary committee at its meeting tomorrow. The attorney general's letter will not be made public until it is presented to the committee. Mr. Ray said today: "I have no doubt that the attorney general of the United States will immediately probe the matter of the alleged beef trust to the bottom and prosecute all offenders promptly and vigorously. If there is substantial evidence that the law has been or is being violated."

Reliable information is to the effect that the department of justice, in the alleged beef trust matter, has not gone beyond the point of an investigation into the question of whether or not the trust has violated the federal law. No prosecution has been ordered and no grand jury has been summoned to determine the question, so far as the department knows.

DISORDER IN BRUSSELS

Strikers Close Workshops Whose Employes Refused to Join Them.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Brussels, April 14.—The strike has begun fairly generally in the mining regions of the country, which are divided in to four coal fields, surrounding Mons, La Louviere, Charleroi and Liege. No serious incidents have yet been reported anywhere. Strong military precautions have been taken in every part of Belgium. Bands of strikers at Charleroi today paraded the streets and the surrounding country, closing the workshops and factories whose employes had not joined the strike. They succeeded in shutting up all the metal factories, most of the glass works and a number of other establishments. The same tactics are beginning to be adopted at Jumet and Roux.

REV. SAMUEL SCOVILLE ILL

Son-in-Law of the Late Henry Ward Beecher in a Critical Condition.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, April 14.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Scoville, son-in-law of the late Henry Ward Beecher and assistant pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, who has been ill at the Presbyterian hospital in this city for several weeks, is in a critical condition, and the attending physicians tonight said that there is only a slight chance of his recovery. Dr. Scoville was admitted to the hospital on March 25, suffering with stomach troubles, induced by a complication of diseases. He had showed considerable improvement until a few days ago, when he suffered a relapse.

Ryan to Succeed Whipple

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, April 14.—The president has appointed Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, a member of the board of Indian commissioners. He succeeds Bishop Whipple, the eminent divine, who died recently, and is the first Catholic prelate appointed on the board.

Butte Strike Broken

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Butte, Mont., April 14.—All of the mines of the Anaconda, Parrott and Washoe companies which were closed by the holding engineers' strike, have resumed operations with about half the force of miners, and new engineers.

Dickinson Homeward Bound

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Constantinople, April 14.—C. M. Dickinson, the United States consul general and Mrs. Dickinson left Constantinople today on their way to the United States.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE

In Case of Alfred W. Fleming Court Holds That It Is Legal.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. St. Louis, April 14.—The United States circuit court of appeals today, in deciding that Alfred W. Fleming is the legitimate son of the late Dr. Alfred W. Fleming, and as such is entitled to his share in the Fleming estate, held that there is no inconsistency in religious or civil marriage following a contract that has existed in common law. Dr. Fleming originally came to St. Louis from Philadelphia, but for many years lived in retirement here. His fortune has been approximated at about \$250,000. When his son was born, Dr. Fleming was living with his common law wife, to whom he was afterwards joined by a civil marriage. Philadelphia relatives tried to secure control of the estate, after the death of the parents, claiming that the doctor had no children.

TELL OF THE WATER CURE

American Soldiers Admit Having Witnessed This Method of Torture.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, April 14.—The senate committee on the Philippines began the week with the intention of making an investigation of the charges to the effect that the "water cure" is practiced on the insurgents. Charles S. Riley, of Northampton, Mass., formerly a sergeant in Company M, Twenty-sixth Volunteer infantry, was the first witness called with that end in view.

Riley said that he had been in the Philippines from October 25, 1899, to March 4, 1901. In reply to questions by Senator Rawlins he said he had witnessed the "water cure" in the province of Iloilo, on November 27, 1900. It was administered to the president or chief Filipino official of the town. He said that upon the arrival of his command at Iboras the president was asked whether runners had been sent out notifying the natives of their presence. Upon his refusal to give the information he was taken to the convent, where the witness was stationed, and the "water cure" administered to him. This official was a man about forty years old. When Riley first saw him he was standing in the corridor of the convent, which had been washed and his hands tied behind him, with Captain Glenn and Lieutenant Conger, of the regular army, and Dr. Lyons, a contract surgeon, standing near him. While the witness was being administered the "water cure" he was under a water tap which held about one hundred gallons. His mouth was placed directly under the faucet and held open, so as to compel him to swallow the water, which was allowed to escape from the tank. Over him stood a soldier, repeating over his word, which the witness said he did not understand, but which he believed to be the native equivalent of "confess." When at last the president agreed to tell what he knew he was released and allowed to start away.

He was not, however, permitted to escape, and while he professed to give further information he was again taken as he was about to mount his horse, and the "cure" administered for the second time. He was not taken into the building, as Dr. Lyons said the water would be brought to the spot. It was carried in a five-gallon can, the end of a syringe was placed in the vessel and the other in the man's mouth. As he remained obtuse a second syringe was brought, and one end of it placed in the prostrate man's nose. He still was silent, and a handkerchief was used to wipe the water. That had the desired effect and the president agreed to answer questions.

The Town Burned

It was learned from the man's confession that while he professed to be friendly to the United States, he was in reality a captain of the insurgent forces, and that his police were all soldiers. As a consequence of this exposure he was arrested and the town burned. He said that the victim struggled fiercely while the cure was being administered and that his eyes were bloodshot, but that the next day when he saw the man he observed no ill effects of the "dose" he had received. Senator Burrows, referring to the surgeon in charge, asked: "Did any one shoot him?"

The witness replied in the negative. Riley also said he had known of many cruelties and indignities practiced upon American soldiers by natives. Another witness, William L. Smith, of Athol, Mass., who was a private in Company M, Twenty-sixth Volunteer infantry, corroborated Riley's testimony, saying he had also witnessed the torture of two policemen of the town of Iboras. Smith said the details of the "cure" were in the hands of a squad of the Eighteenth Regular infantry, known as "the water cure detail." He also said that he had assisted in the burning of the town of Iboras and that the natives generally escaped from their houses only with the clothes they wore. Smith expressed the opinion that Iboras had a population of 10,000. So far as he knew no lives were lost. The witness said that the country places in the vicinity also were burned. All these acts were done under the command of Captain Glenn, who was, he said, judge advocate of the department of the Visayas. He said the water was kept running for four or five minutes, and that the doctor in charge frequently placed his hand upon the man's head as if to observe its effect upon that organ.

Double Suicide with Carbolic Acid

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, April 14.—Michael Mahoney, an employe of the National Sugar Refining company at Yonkers, committed suicide today by drinking carbolic acid. Later in the day the wife entered the room in which the body lay, and short time afterwards was found dead, stretched across the corpse. She had also taken acid.

THE BRITISH BUDGET

A Statement of the Chancellor Shows a Deficit of \$45,000,000.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. London, April 14.—In the budget for 1902-3, which was presented in the house of commons today by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the total ordinary expenditure for that year is estimated at £23,169,000, with war charges amounting to £12,935,000 below the total for 1901-2.

WHEAT FLOUR WILL BE TAXED

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Demonstrates the Cost of War—Incomes to Yield One Penny More in the Pound—Stamp Tax on Checks is Doubled—Sinking Fund Suspended—Duties on Sugar, Wine, Beer, Tobacco and Tea Unchanged.

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The revenue for this year, on the basis of the present taxation, is estimated at £24,785,000. Not including the cost of gratuities at the end of the war, the transporting of troops home, etc., the grand total of the deficit is estimated at £45,000,000.

To meet that it is proposed to increase the income tax one penny on the pound sterling, to impose a penny tax on dividend warrants and to increase the stamp tax on bank checks from one penny to two pence.

A duty of 5 pence per hundredweight is imposed on flour, and one of 3 pence per hundredweight on all imported wheat and grain. Meal is to be taxed 5d. per hundredweight and to be suspended, but the duties on wine, beer, tobacco, tea and sugar remain unchanged.

The revenue from the new taxation is expected to be £5,160,000. After borrowing £2,000,000 the chancellor of the exchequer will make up the deficit by drafts on the exchequer.

The chancellor, in his announcement, said that last year had not been exceptionally prosperous for England, but there was nothing to depress the country. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of workmen had been dismissed from productive labor by the war, the revenue figures showed a diminution of business at home, while there was a satisfactory increase of foreign trade, and there was no reason for thinking that there had been any falling off of the consuming power of the people. There had been a heavy slump in the receipts from tobacco, spirits and beer, but there was a great increase in the consumption of tea and cocoa. The decrease in the receipts from spirits and tobacco was due to the forestalment of the duty during the previous year. He was in the exceptional position, for a chancellor of the exchequer, of holding office during a severe war, that for two years ago the revenue had exceeded his anticipations, the last year by £43,000, when his total deficit, including the war expenditure of £73,192,000 for South Africa and China, was £23,344,000.

Proceeding to deal with the receipts of last year in detail, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the sugar tax was most successful. It brought in £2,500,000, against his estimate of £2,100,000. The export duty on coal produced £1,314,000, which was above the estimate, while the proposals of evil were so far from being justified that the exports were higher than in the case of any year except the record year of 1900.

It would be difficult to convince him that the tax should be repealed. He then announced that the total deficit would reach £45,000,000—£25,000,000.

The Total Deficit

The financial statement shows a total ordinary expenditure for 1902-03, estimated at £23,169,000, with war charges amounting to £12,935,000, making a grand total of £36,104,000, which is £12,935,000 below the total for 1901-02.

To the deficit must be added sixteen to seventeen millions additional war expenditure. The chancellor of the exchequer said he had hopes of a happy result from the conference in South Africa, but he had put them aside. Preparation for the continuation of the war were the best guarantee of peace.

The income tax is increased on pence in the pound sterling. There is no increase in the duty on sugar.

The sinking fund is to be suspended. The grand total of the deficit is £45,000,000.

The duties on wine, beer, tobacco and tea are not changed. A penny tax is imposed on dividend warrants, and two penny stamps must be placed on checks, instead of one penny as heretofore.

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The revenue from the next taxation is expected to be £25,160,000. After borrowing £2,000,000 the chancellor of the exchequer will make up the deficit by drafts on the exchequer.

War was a costly thing to wage, and a costly thing to terminate, said the chancellor. After the war was over, there would be the great expense of relief and resettlement of the two colonies and the restocking of farms. He hoped that when durable peace was made, parliament would be generous and loan money for restocking the farms, not only of those who fought

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DISCUSSING THE CHINESE BILL

MORMONS ARE EXPELLED. Two Missionaries Are Ordered Out of East Prussia.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Berlin, April 14.—Two Mormon missionaries (Amasa L. Lorenzo Walker and Josef Zwanke), have been expelled by the police from Insterburg (East Prussia), as objectionable characters. The Mormons now have upwards of a hundred missionaries in Germany. For several months they have been actively engaged in propaganda. The police of Berlin and other large cities grant them permits to meet freely. The Berlin Mormon congregation numbers a thousand persons.

MITCHELL CONFERS WITH ROBINSON

It Is Thought That All Difficulties Have Been Adjusted and That Strike Will Be Declared Off.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Dubois, Pa., April 14.—General Manager Robinson, of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron company, met President Mitchell and the district officers of the United Mine Workers, together with delegates from the different mines in this region, at Puncxsutawney today in a conference lasting five hours. As a result of the conference it is generally felt that within a few days the strike of the bituminous miners will be declared off. Neither President Mitchell, the district officers, delegates, nor Mr. Robinson would give out the result of the conference, further than that an agreement had been reached and that the conditions of the Indianapolis agreement are now thoroughly understood by all parties. The delegates hurried to their respective homes immediately after the conference, and at once called mass meetings to be held tomorrow afternoon.

GEN. ELKIN AT HIS POST.

He Has Nothing Further to Say Regarding His Intention to Remain in the Field.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, Pa., April 14.—Attorney General Elkin reached here late last night from Philadelphia and was at his office early this morning attending to official business. Mr. Elkin will stay here several days, arranging his private affairs, before resuming his campaign for the Republican nomination for governor. He said that he had nothing to add to his formal statement that he was a candidate in earnest and that he was certain he would be nominated.

Mr. Elkin will not accompany the Pennsylvania commission to Charleston to attend the exposition on Wednesday. The party will start from Philadelphia tomorrow and return on Friday.

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LANDIS TO SUCCEED BOYER.

The Lancaster Man to Be Superintendent of Philadelphia Mint.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, April 14.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of John H. Landis to be superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, which was signed by H. C. Boyer, resigned.

Philadelphia, April 14.—John H. Landis, whose name was sent to the senate today by President Roosevelt to be superintendent of the mint here, is a resident of Lancaster, Pa., from which county he was appointed chief collector of the Philadelphia mint four years ago.

Dr. A. A. Norris, who is named to succeed Landis as chief collector, is a Philadelphian. He has been chief clerk under Superintendent Boyer for nearly four years.

CORPORATIONS CHARTERED.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, April 14.—Charters were issued by the state department today to the following corporations: Rochester Clay Pot company, Rochester; capital, \$100,000. New Kensington Savings and Trust company, New Kensington, Westmoreland county; capital, \$1,000. The Swift water Water and Power company, Swiftwater, Monroe county; capital, \$1,000. The Buckhill Water company, Cross, Monroe county; capital, \$1,000. The Brownsville company, Pittsburg; capital, \$200,000. The Park Amusement company, McKeesport; capital, \$25,000. The Wilmerding Savings and Trust company, Wilmerding; capital, \$1,000. The Turtle Creek Savings and Trust company, Turtle Creek; capital, \$1,000. American Foundry and Construction company, Pittsburg; capital, \$1,000. The McKees Rocks Manufacturing and Foundry company, McKees Rocks; capital, \$25,000. Speer Clay Manufacturing company, Pittsburg; capital, \$100,000. The Lenape Water Supply company, Coalsburg, Monroe county; capital, \$2,000.

FEDERATION OF LABOR IN WASHINGTON.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, April 14.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor today began a week's session at which matters of vital importance to the laboring classes of the country will come before the members, both in regard to legislation pending in congress and determination of questions affecting the interests of many workmen engaged in controversies with their employers.

Albert A. Norris Coiner.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, April 14.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the nomination of Albert A. Norris, to be coiner of the mint at Philadelphia and John H. Landis, to be superintendent of the mint at the same place.

Strike at Bayonne.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, April 14.—A general strike was ordered today in all branches of the building trades in Bayonne, N. J. Fifteen hundred men are affected.

Senators Foraker and McLaughlin Make Extended Speeches in Opposition.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, April 14.—The Chinese exclusion bill occupied the attention of the senate throughout today. Senators Foraker and McLaughlin (South Carolina) making extended speeches in opposition. Mr. Foraker contended that the pending measure was violative of our treaty with China and was calculated to prevent our commercial expansion in the far East. While strongly supporting the policy of the government to exclude Chinese laborers, the Ohio senator maintained that this could be best accomplished by an extension of the present law, holding that the drastic provisions of the pending bill would cut off our cotton trade with China and thus wreck the cotton industry of the south.

DANGER TO THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The Pending Measure Mr. Foraker Believes to Be Violative of Our Treaty and Calculated to Prevent Commercial Expansion—The Cutting Off of the Cotton Trade Would Wreck the Cotton Industry of the South—Interest in Cuban Affairs Warming.

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Mr. Teller briefly responded to Mr. Foraker, urging that the right to abrogate treaties was fully recognized.

Mr. Lodge (Massachusetts) gave notice of an amendment to the bill, the much-discussed clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese sailors on American ships.

Interest in the Cuban reciprocity debate in the house seems to be waning, judged by the attendance on the floor today. Out of the question are the speeches on both sides of the question increase rather than diminish in intensity. That the Republican opponents of the bill are determined to prolong the struggle as much as possible was made manifest today by their refusal to allow speeches to be printed in the Record. The speakers today were Messrs. McCull (Massachusetts) and Brantley (Georgia) for the measure, and Messrs. Robertson (Louisiana) and Stevens (Minnesota) against it. Mr. Robinson (Indiana