

# SCHALKBURGER FINDS STEYN.

**Locates President and Opens Negotiations on Proposal of Peace.**

**Seer Citizens Assert that Commander Sought to Prevent Meeting Between President.**

Kronstadt, Orange River Colony.—(Special).—Acting President Schalkburger has opened negotiations with President Steyn, who has been located with Generals Delany and Kemp, but the whereabouts of the party has not been ascertained. Dewet is located near Boshof.

Kronstadt.—(Special).—The Transvaal delegates are still here. It is believed that General Dewet is influencing President Steyn not to meet Acting President Schalkburger.

Pretoria.—(Special).—Communications have passed between President Steyn and the Transvaal mission at Kronstadt, but nothing of the result is yet known. The majority of the military men and civilians here expect more from the continual pressure of the troops than from the present negotiations. It is pointed out that once before, when hard pressed, the Transvaalers showed a desire for peace, but this was promptly overridden by President Steyn. Nothing in the present situation, so far as known indicates that President Steyn is less irreconcilable than previously. Indeed, the known facts seem to point to a greater determination to continue the struggle.

Durban, Natal.—(Special).—General traffic is closed throughout the whole country north of the Tugela river. The region is stoutly protected by lines of block houses, extending from Ladysmith. Permits are required to enable people to proceed beyond Colenso. The town guards at Ladysmith, Dundee and Newcastle are under arms and have been recruited to their full strength.

## BOER LEADER MAKES CHARGES.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—General Samuel Pearson, formerly of the Boer army, has returned to Washington from New Orleans where he went to gather proof to sustain his charge that the British authorities in Louisiana had, in violation of the laws of neutrality, set up a regular military establishment from which their army in South Africa was being furnished with men, horses, mules and supplies. General Pearson declared that America had contributed at least 42,000 men to aid the British in their fight against the Boers and had furnished the British government with 20,149 horses and mules. The men consist of muniticians shipped from New Orleans, some of whom have been compelled to enlist against the burghers and paid agents and men who are sent throughout the country to buy up horses and mules. He said there are one British general, two colonels and sixty captains and lieutenants in this country now, with headquarters in New Orleans.

The general alleged that although men are engaged with the understanding that when they reach Capetown they may return on the first ship leaving for the United States, their passage is refused or long delayed and every influence brought to bear to exist in the British army. With every shipment of mules sent to South Africa the disguised British officers in charge of the transport and cargo, he said, employ a small army of men to take care of these animals, securing enough men to assign to every two or three mules.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Secy. Hay has received from Governor Heard of Louisiana the statement referred to in this morning's publications, alleging the existence of a British camp at Chalmette, just below New Orleans, on the Mississippi river. The governor's communication is voluminous, comprising statements and affidavits intended to disclose the character of the alleged camp. By direction of the president, it has been referred to the attorney general with a view to securing an opinion on certain legal points involved, and meanwhile it will not be given out for publication.

While the state department will not hesitate a moment to make inquiry into the correctness of any such charges preferred by any responsible person, such as the governor of Louisiana, it is believed that even now the department is not without its own ideas as to what is going on at Chalmette and this knowledge has not shaken the department's original view that these operations are entirely lawful and that there is no power in the national or state governments to prevent them. So long as the shipments from Chalmette are confined to horses, live stock, fodder and provisions and the port is not made the departure of a naval or military expedition, it is held that there is no warrant for interference even if the supplies are bought directly by the British government.

## Treaty Not Signed.

Madrid.—(Special).—In an interview regarding the proposed friendship and commercial treaty between Spain and the United States, Secretary of the American Legation Sickles said the treaty had not yet been signed, but the Spaniards have asked that it be postponed so that it will be an act of Alcala's first cabinet, and stand as a happy memory of the new reign. Alcala's consideration of her Antillonian claims has had a most excellent effect.

## THE HOUSE PHILIPPINES MEASURE.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The Philippine civil government bill as framed by the republican members of the house insular committee was presented to the full committee. The bill differs in many respects from the bill just completed by the senate Philippine committee, chiefly in the following points:

A complete plan of civil government, with a legislative assembly including a lower house elected by the people is provided by the public bill to go into effect when permanent peace is certified by the government to the president to have been established and after the completion of a census. The house measure also adopts the coinage plan recommended by the Philippine commission and by Mr. Conant, who investigated the subject for the war department, making the gold dollar the unit of value. In addition the bill provides elaborate mining, timber and franchise sections and also sets forth a declaration of right as a basis of citizenship.

The democratic members of the insular committee have about agreed upon the main features of a substitute bill. This differs considerably from the substitute proposed by the democratic senators. It contemplates ultimate independence of the islands, this government reserving such coaling stations or naval bases as may be necessary. The withdrawal of United States troops is contemplated as soon as a native police establishment is in operation. It is not expected that the house democratic substitute will provide for a repayment to the United States of the \$20,000,000 paid Spain, as provided in the senate democratic bill.

## LOW RATES FOR THE GRAND ARMY.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—Reduced rates for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in Washington October 6 to 11, together with lower fares between Chicago and New York during the same period and for other occasions were established by the eastbound roads today. The encampment fare will be 1 cent a mile in each direction.

Much interest is in the reductions to New York City. The round-trip rate to New York from all points will be \$10 higher than the rate to Washington. This will make the fare from Chicago to New York and return about \$25, or only a few dollars higher than the present one-way rate between the two cities. The differential of \$2 between the two sets of lines between Chicago and New York will prevail in selling the reduced-rate tickets. This will bring the round-trip fare down to about \$24 via the so-called weak roads. The tickets will be on sale October 2, 4, 5 and 6 and return transportation will be honored for passage up to and including October 14. The restrictions call for continuous passage in each direction.

## HE OBJECTS TO THE BRITISH CAMP.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special).—A special from New Orleans says: Governor Heard of Louisiana has referred to the state department at Washington that in his opinion the British government is maintaining a military camp within the territory of the United States.

The camp in question is the one located a few miles below this city for the transshipment of horses and mules to South Africa, there to be used by British soldiers in the war against the Boers.

Several weeks ago General Pierson, the Boer leader, visited this city and held a conference with the Louisiana state officials. He created no little comment by his public declaration that he was ready to lead a force of armed men to attack the camp. He was denied permission to do this. Several months ago a British steamer was badly damaged by an explosion while it was being loaded with supplies for the British army in South Africa. It was declared in many quarters at the time that the explosion was the work of Boer sympathizers, but the matter was never investigated.

## ALASKAN NATIVES ARE DESTITUTE.

Nome, Via Seattle.—(Special).—R. T. Chestnut, under date of February 9, writes concerning the destitution prevailing at the native village just west of Cape Nome. He says that many natives, mostly women and little children, are absolutely destitute. They are without food or clothing.

"It is pitiful to see such distress," writes Mr. Chestnut. "The miners have furnished these poor natives meal after meal and have given them provisions to carry back to their huts. The limit of their charity has about been reached and it is suggested that government officials, either civil or military, or both, should lend a helping hand."

V. H. Francis, who reached Nome Monday evening from Cape Nome, says that the condition of the natives at that place has not been exaggerated. They have not been able to catch their usual supply of fish for some reason or other. Francis says the white people at Cape Nome have done what they could, but they are not able to meet the emergency.

## To Civilize Lo.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Indiana Commissioner Jones' plan for further civilizing the red men is to be tested in part. It has been decided to set apart \$22,000 for the Rosebuds of South Dakota, an amount equal to that formerly paid out for rations. Commissioner Jones' plan is to turn over to the Indians the moneys which would be spent for rations, and have it spent for labor on the reservations. If this works well in South Dakota it will be extended to other reservations.

# NEW PARTY IS FORMED.

**Allied Peoples Party Springs Into Existence at Louisville Conference.**

**Convention Declares in Favor of Government Ownership of Public Utilities and the Referendum.**

Louisville, Ky.—(Special).—Under the name of the allied people's party of the United States, a new political organization was formed here, composed of reform elements opposed to the democratic and republican parties. The platform of the new organization embodies the platform adopted at the conference held at Kansas City last September, when a call for a convention was issued to unite reform forces against plutocracy.

It reaffirms the spirit of the declaration of principles adopted at the national conventions of the people's party in St. Louis, Omaha and Cincinnati, and the demand for the initiative and referendum and the government ownership of all public utilities are its principal planks.

While the people's party, the fusionists, the socialists, the referendum league, the union labor party, public ownership party of St. Louis, the prohibition party and the united Christian party were represented on the floor of the convention by accredited or by volunteer delegates, only two organizations, the people's party and the public ownership party, had given their delegates any authority to form an alliance.

It is the hope, however, of the allied people's party that other reform forces will later decide to unite with the new organization.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PREVAILS.

The convention was practically dominated by the people's party. At times discussions of a lively nature took place and for awhile it seemed as though the movement was about to fail, owing to the unwillingness of a number of the people's party delegates to make any concessions to the other reform forces present. Under the plan of organization adopted the national committee of the people's party, with Joe A. Parker as its chairman, will remain intact, with the addition of three more members from Missouri who will have one-half a vote apiece until the next national convention, this being a concession to the reform forces of that state. This committee will have power to call a national convention and its headquarters will be situated wherever the chairman desires except three months before an election, when they will be in St. Louis.

The national committee will be composed of three members from each state and territory and an executive committee of seven will be selected from the country at large every four years at a national convention.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The basis of representation will be five delegates-at-large from every state and territory and one additional delegate for every 1,000 voters, based on the vote at the preceding national election.

The differences between the platform adopted by the convention and that recommended by the platform committee are very slight. In the platform adopted the demand for initiative and referendum is found in both the preamble and platform. In the plank on money the platform adopted favors scientific money based upon the entire wealth of the people of the nation and not redeemable in any specific commodity, but to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and to be issued by the government only and without the intervention of banks, sufficient in quantity to meet the requirements of commerce. There are no other differences.

At the morning session of the convention resolutions of regret at the death of ex-Governor Altgeld and Hon. Ignatius Donnelly were adopted.

## TWO REPORTS ON THE FOOD BILL.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The majority and minority reports on the Hepburn pure food bill were presented to the house. The majority report says that the measure represents the views of all persons and associations seeking pure food legislation. The report says the necessity of such legislation is shown by the vast number of adulterations and debasements on the market, most of them being imposed on poor people. The measure, the report adds, is in no sense paternalistic, but merely protective, the same as the laws against counterfeiting and forgery.

Mr. Adams of Georgia, in a dissenting report, says the founders of the republic never intended that the federal government should prescribe menus and codes of table etiquette. He urges that food regulations should be left to the states.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan also dissents on the ground that the bill gives arbitrary power to fix standards, require labels, etc., and that uncertainty and confusion will result.

## Brown After More Coal.

Fremont, Neb.—(Special).—H. H. Brown, who discovered coal while putting down a well on the Remmele farm near Jamestown, is now sinking another hole a few rods from the first one, using a four-inch drill, and has struck a different formation. At a depth of 150 feet a stratum of hard, slaty rock was struck and progress is necessarily slow. In the first hole rock of the same kind was struck at a depth of 200 feet. Mr. Brown is confident that he will find coal.

## OLEO BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—At the conclusion of a lively debate the senate passed the oleomargarine bill by a vote of 39 to 31.

The discussion was largely in the nature of a reinforcement of arguments previously advanced. Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin made the principal speech, maintaining that congress had ample authority to enact the proposed legislation because it was in the interest of the people.

In an earnest protest against the bill Mr. Vest of Missouri held that congress was invading the powers of the states. Mr. Scott of West Virginia moved to recommit the measure to the committee, holding that it was unsatisfactory to any senators and ought to be perfected. The motion was defeated, 35 to 37. During the afternoon a perfect flood of telegrams poured into the senate from all parts of the country, urging senators either to support or to oppose the measure.

DIFFERS FROM HOUSE BILL.

The measure as passed by the senate differs in some respects from that passed by the house of representatives. It provides that oleomargarine and kindred products shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of any state or territory or the District of Columbia into which they are transported, whether in original packages or otherwise; that any person who sells oleomargarine and furnishes it for the use of others except to his own family, who shall mix it with any artificial coloring that causes it to look like butter, shall be held to be a manufacturer and shall be subject to the tax provided by existing laws; that upon oleomargarine colored to resemble butter a tax of 10 cents a pound shall be levied, but on oleomargarine not colored the tax shall be one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; that upon adulterated butter a tax of 10 cents a pound shall be levied and upon all process or renovated butter the tax shall be one-fourth of 1 cent a pound. The manufacturers of renovated butter shall pay an annual tax of \$600, the wholesale dealers shall pay a tax of \$400, and the retail dealers a tax of \$48 per annum.

## THE PEACE MOVEMENT IS GENERAL.

Pretoria.—(Special).—President Steyn and General Delany have been located and a meeting between them and Acting President Schalkburger is expected to be arranged without further delay. It is reported that General Botha will also attend the conference.

Commandant Mears has sent in word that his command will abide by the decision of the Boer government.

Commandant Devillers, who has been operating in the Kimberly district, has sent in a flag of truce, asking for terms.

The peace movement, however, has in no way interfered with the military operations. The British are again sweeping the northwest districts of the Orange River colony, where it is believed they have about a thousand of General Dewet's men within the cordon.

Heidelberg, Transvaal.—(Special).—Commandant Alberts has called a meeting of the Boers in his district to take place thirty-five miles east of The Springs station in order to discuss the proposals for a general surrender. It is said that General Botha has summoned a similar meeting at Amsterdam.

A party of constabulary and native scouts were ambushed near here March 30. Six of the party were killed. The Boers eluded pursuit.

## SEVERE BLOW TO ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Austin, Tex.—(Special).—The court of civil appeals has dealt a severe blow to the anti-trust laws of Texas in affirming the case of the state of Texas against the Waters-Pierce Oil company and the case of the state of Texas against the Shippers' Compress Warehouse company.

The court held in the case of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, which was brought under the act of 1889, which held that it was unconstitutional to recover penalties and that the law contains the same provisions as the Illinois act, which was declared to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme court. In the Shippers' Compress and Warehouse company case the court holds the act of 1889 to be unconstitutional. The decision in the case from Illinois was held to be applicable.

## MAY BE CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURE.

New York.—(Special).—A gang of Italians at work on New York Central improvements near Anthony's Nose, three miles north of Peekskill, has, it is reported, unearthed an ancient chest filled with silver coins of small denomination.

The discovery led to a fresh outbreak of the search for Captain Kidd's treasure, the search for which has at various times caused the upheaval of large tracts on Long Island and along the Hudson.

## Boer Abandons Libel Suit.

New Orleans.—(Special).—Lawyers for Boer General Pearson announced that they would withdraw from the United States circuit court the suit which the general brought against Arthur Van Rittart, the British consul in this city, for \$30,000 damages for libel. Van Rittart was quoted in the papers at the time as having intimated that General Pearson was concerned in the attempt to blow up the mule transport Mechanician. "We are going after higher game," was the only reason given.

# HOPE FOR IRRIGATION.

**President Roosevelt's Attitude Proves Somewhat Misunderstood.**

**Senator Dietrich Encouraged by Interview and Believes Executive will Sign Measure.**

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Senator Dietrich, who had just returned from Nebraska, had a conference with President Roosevelt in relation to the irrigation measure now pending before congress. As a result of the interview Senator Dietrich said the president's position in relation to the irrigation bill was greatly exaggerated; that he did not insist upon a change in the bill as indicated, and he said if any measure looking to the reclamation of lands in the west was presented to the president he believed he would sign it.

"I am in great hopes that an irrigation measure will be agreed upon," said Senator Dietrich. "Nebraska and the west need irrigation. What we want is to bring together the varied interests and unite upon some measure that we can all support. I had hoped that the measure passed by the senate and now pending in the house would be acceptable to all sections. I am still hopeful of good results, and my talk with the president leads me to believe that some irrigation bill will pass congress at this session, because I feel sure the president is with us in our fight for the right."

## CONFERENCE ON IRRIGATION.

President Roosevelt gave an hour or more to the conference on the subject of irrigation and more particularly to the details of the bill now pending in congress providing for a plan of national irrigation.

Congressman Mondell of Wyoming, who has been one of the most active advocates of an irrigation measure, called for the conference, there being with him Representatives Tongue, Newlands, Terrell and Sutherland of the irrigation committee of the house, together with George H. Maxwell and Chief of Forestry Davidson Pinchot. The conference extended over a wide range and was interesting in that the president outlined his position regarding the measure that is before congress.

It was ascertained that it will not be necessary to strike out the section of the bill having relation to the state and territorial control of the use and distribution of the water. It was agreed that the phraseology of the section should be changed, but that it should not alter the purpose of the section.

Another matter for modification is that portion of the bill affecting the withdrawal of lands from entry. It is desired that bona fide settlers shall take the land under irrigation established by this bill rather than throw the lands open to speculation, and this feature will be closely looked after by the members of the committee having the bill in charge.

Mr. Mondell at the close of his conference with the president said:

"Speaker Henderson has indicated that this bill shall be given time in the house for discussion. No date, however, has been fixed. We are hopeful that an early date will be set, when we can discuss this most vital question properly, and I am convinced that if we get this bill before the house its justice will appeal to the body of which I am a member."

## IT WOULD RELIEVE CUBA MORE.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The first of the minority reports on the Cuban reciprocity bills was filed by Representative McClellan of New York of the ways and means committee, who argues that the bill gives Cuba much less in the way of relief than it is justly entitled to. He cites the Teller resolution and the Platt amendment as establishing our assurances to Cuba and the world. Mr. McClellan then says:

"First, the bill does not afford sufficient relief to Cuba, but it minimizes the loss of the present crop of sugar.

"Second, it is possible, but not certain, that a 20 per cent reduction of the Cuban tariff will result in giving us a monopoly of the Cuban market.

"Third, the bill is an enunciation of the democratic doctrine of reciprocity, it is a breach in the wall of protection and lowers in part the preposterous Dingley rates.

"If I am afforded the opportunity when the bill comes before the committee of the whole I shall try to amend by striking out the time limit.

"Failing to amend for the reasons here stated, I shall vote for the bill."

## Funston's Trade.

San Francisco, Cal.—(Special).—Disregarding the criticisms provoked by his recent speeches in the east General Funston, in an address before the Ohio Society of California, repeated all his former assertions regarding the Philippine situation, declaring that the Filipinos are absolutely incapable of self-government and are guilty of the most atrocious cruelties. He vigorously denounced the Filipino sympathizers in America.

## LABORS TRIBUTE TO JOHN P. ALTGELD.

New York.—(Special).—A workingmen's memorial service in honor of the late John P. Altgeld, former governor of Illinois, was held at Cooper Union. A. J. Boulton called the meeting to order and Henry George, Jr., was introduced as the chairman for the evening.

Mr. George said there never was a greater hero than Altgeld and declared he had the courage to carry out his convictions no matter what anyone said or thought or did. John N. Parsons said it was to be regretted that the tribute to Altgeld could not have been paid him before his death.

"Although dead," he said, "his works live after him."

"What I say here tonight," said Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, "will not make those who hated Altgeld feel any more kindly toward the dead hero. He never cringed nor fawned to friend or foe. He never sought the press to speak kindly of him or cared what the people said. He did his work and was content to let the future regard his memory. He is dead now and can afford to wait and his name shall shine of the work that he did for the poor. He knew no creed, no nationality. He believed in equal rights for all men."

Resolutions were passed expressing respect for the memory of Governor Altgeld as one who "fought valiantly and died gloriously in the greatest of all causes—that of humanity."

The resolutions mentioned the pardoning of the anarchists and set forth that Governor Altgeld took the ground that the men had not been convicted fairly and by due process of law.

## WESLEY ELKINS IS GRANTED A PARDON.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special).—The senate voted 27 to 20 in favor of a pardon for Wesley Elkins, the boy murderer, whose sensational killing of his father and stepmother when he was 8 years old, was one of the most extraordinary crimes ever committed in the country. The house passed the pardon resolutions unanimously.

Young Elkins' parents were divorced about the time of his birth. She was a divorcee woman. When he was 8 years old she died. He went to live with his father and the latter's new wife, and was subjected to cruel treatment.

The boy concluded that the only way to vindicate himself was to kill both, which he did with a club.

Since then the boy has spent his time in the penitentiary, perfecting himself as a scholar. The opponents of the pardon allege that he was a degenerate, but he has grown into a very bright young man.

## RHODES' BODY LIES IN STATE.

Capetown.—(Special).—A private service for his family and friends was held over the body of Cecil Rhodes at Groote Schuur. The body was brought here at midnight and deposited in the vestibule of the parliament building. The coffin was draped with a tattered Union Jack which belonged to Mr. Rhodes and which he regarded with peculiar veneration, and with a tattered flag of the British Chartered South Africa company, which went through the fight at Mafeking. On the two flags rested the cap and gown which the deceased wore when he took his degree at Oxford.

Cape policemen were grouped in the corners of the chamber as a guard over the remains. A beautiful wreath of flowers from Queen Alexandra had been placed at the head of the bier. Rudyard Kipling took part in the funeral procession.

## CARNEGIE'S BIG GIFT TO HAVANA.

Havana.—(Special).—As a result of an interview between Lieutenant Matthew Hanna, commissioner of schools for Cuba, and a secretary of Andrew Carnegie, the mayor of Havana has received a letter from Lieutenant Hanna in connection with a proposal from Mr. Carnegie to give \$250,000 to the municipality for a public library.

The municipal council of this city voted to send a letter to Mr. Carnegie, saying it had been informed he would give Havana this sum for a public library provided the city would give land for the building and guarantee \$25,000 a year for improvements and maintenance of the library. This letter will also say that the council has decided to give a site for the proposed library and that it accepts the provisions attached to the gift, but that the law does not allow it to bind the action of future municipal councils in matters of this kind.

## THEY WANT THE CURRENCY CHANGED.

Manila.—(Special).—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce, at which all the members were present, it was decided to send a cablegram to President Roosevelt, urging congress to take immediate action concerning the currency question here, which, owing to the present depreciation of silver and the rate of exchange of \$2.27 for \$1 gold fixed by the United States Philippine commission for the ensuing quarter, has caused an immense loss of business and a great increase in the local prices of necessities.

## Tribute to Altgeld.

Louisville, Ky.—(Special).—When the allied parties convention was called to order Delegate Walters of Indianapolis introduced a resolution condemning Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden for alleged discrimination against reform papers. It was side-tracked. Resolutions of regret at the death of John P. Altgeld and Ignatius Donnelly were adopted. In respect to Altgeld the convention arose to its feet and stood in silence for thirty seconds.