

NOT YET ARRANGED

Boers Still Considering British Peace Terms.

THE MEETING AT KLERKSOP

Sudden Calling of a Cabinet Council at London Leads to Many Rumors—Fighting Continues.

LONDON, April 11.—Inquiries tonight at the War Office by the Associated Press elicited the statement that the office knew nothing about rumors of a peace or the alleged telegram from Lord Roberts to Dover, in which he is reported to have said the war is over.

In the House of Commons, A. J. Balfour, the government leader, replying to a question asked by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, declared that the government had no information concerning peace rumors, and that there was no foundation for them. Mr. Balfour's denial was very emphatic. He said: "We have no information at all, nor in the nature of things could there be any."

The Transvaal Conferences.

KLERKSOP, Transvaal, Wednesday, April 9.—The approach of President Steyn and General Dwyer and Delarey, with their staffs, who arrived here at noon today, was signalled by the firing of a salute by the arrival of a flag of truce at an outpost. An officer with an escort was sent out, and the President and the two Generals were met at the Orange Free State camp by General Delarey and six other persons. With General Delarey were the two Generals, the Orange Free State envoys were accompanied by Hertzog, Commandant Olliver and six other persons. With General Delarey were the two Generals, the Orange Free State envoys were accompanied by Hertzog, Commandant Olliver and six other persons.

KLERKSOP, Thursday, April 10.—The representatives of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Governments held conferences yesterday afternoon and today. The deliberations were confined to the delegates.

AMNESTY TO CAPE REBELS.

Contention That May Delay the Settlement of Peace.

LONDON, April 11.—Frederic Rutherford Harris, formerly secretary of the British Chartered South Africa Company, was asked this morning at his residence, 14 Langley Castle, Uxbridge, Monmouthshire, he had received a telegram announcing that the Boer leaders had accepted the British terms. Mr. Harris replied that the rumor was entirely without foundation. A similar report of the alleged agreement was carried by the Central News, and published by some of the morning papers, which issued extra editions. It appears to have originated in the Town of Bontypool, adjacent to Langley Castle. The dispatch appearing in the Financial and Businessist is not confirmed from any other quarter. The editor of the paper says the words of the code message received were vague, but he believed his interpretation of the dispatch to be correct.

Revolt of Congo Cannibals.

PARIS, April 11.—The Minister of the Colonies, M. de Craun, has received a dispatch confirming the report of a revolt within a month in the Congo district of the French Congo. A body of natives attacked the French Company's factory on the River Sangha, murdered the manager and burned and pillaged another factory. The editor of the paper says the reports of the revolt were exaggerated and goods valued at 150,000 francs were pillaged. This report states that the rebels, who are cannibals, marched later on to attack other factories, and it is feared that many persons have been killed.

Maxim's Offer for an Airship.

NEW YORK, April 11.—In renewing his offer for a successful machine to navigate the air, Sir Hiram Maxim has, says a Herald dispatch from London, made this statement: "If any one will bring me a successful flying machine, not a balloon, which will travel at a satisfactory speed, of a make suitable for military purposes and protected by patents, I will pay over the sum of \$250,000. I do not believe that the air will ever be successfully navigated by balloons, although I think we ought to give Santos-Dumont great credit for the admirable work he has accomplished. In the development of the motor lies the secret of the flying machine."

Coercion in Ireland.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Dublin says that 20 battalions of English and Scotch militia are to be embodied and sent to Ireland within a month in pursuance of the British Government's determination to apply the coercion act. The correspondent understands that Lord Londonderry, the Paymaster General, has consented to resign from the cabinet unless active measures are taken to circumvent the United Irish League.

German Tariff Schedule.

BERLIN, April 11.—The tariff committee of the Reichstag today fixed the duties on salt meat, with the exception of bacon, at 6 marks. Plain prepared meat is subjected to an additional duty of 20 per cent. Other boned meats and hams pay an additional duty of 20 per cent. All the above largely increase the duties proposed by the government.

Turkey's Defensive Preparations.

LONDON, April 12.—Cabling from Constantinople, under date of Thursday, the correspondent of the Times says that after the meeting of the Council held April 8, the Porte sent telegraphic orders to the Governors of Salonica and Monastir, directing them to furnish all Mohammedan residents with weapons for self-defense against Bulgarian bands.

Meat Famine in England.

LONDON, April 11.—Telegrams received here from Birmingham say the scarcity of American meat and the consequent rise in price has obliged many retailers there to close their stores.

DISORDER IS SPREADING

LARGE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN BELGIUM.

Clashes Between Police and Rioters at Many Points—General Strike Threatened Next Week.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—Sharp fighting between strikers and gendarmes occurred this morning at Braquegnies, near Charleroi. Several thousand strikers attacked and stoned a body of gendarmes, who retaliated by firing their revolvers. A sharp fusillade followed, and the gendarmes were compelled to retreat. A squadron of lancers, however, galloped up and dispersed the mob.

A semblance of order was restored among the rioters at the Rue Stevens early this morning. The police, who had borne the brunt of the fighting, were strongly reinforced by the gendarmes and civil guards with loaded rifles. Orders were issued to use all force necessary to drive the mob out of the Maison du Peuple. Just as the order was about to be executed the chiefs of the Socialists offered to evacuate the building quietly. Estimate of the number wounded during the riots vary from 40 to 100, but

WILL COACH THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM

Fred D. Herbold, of Butte, Mont.

CORVALLIS, Or., April 11.—Fred D. Herbold, who will coach the Oregon Agricultural College football team next season, began his football career at the University of the Pacific at Corvallis. He played tackle on the Oregon team until the close of the season of '96, after which he went to Purdue University, Indiana, where he played during the season of 1897.

Renewing the Dreiband.

VIENNA, April 11.—The German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, started for Berlin today, according to the New Free Press, the Dreiband will be renewed in its old form, as the Chancellor's conference here established the fact that it would not be wise to replace the present satisfactory arrangements by others of a more experimental character.

BERLIN, April 11.—The conference held in Vienna by Count von Bulow, the German Imperial Chancellor, have resulted in a decision that the Triple Alliance shall be renewed for another term of years. This renewal was announced in Vienna tonight. French terms of alliance will be drawn, embracing some of the concessions Germany makes to Austria and Italy. These concessions will probably relate to trade questions.

Movement is Widespread.

Telegrams from the country districts indicate the widespread character of the movement, which threatens to culminate in a grand coup next week, during the reform debate in Parliament. A thousand demonstrators caused great disturbances at the St. Nicholas last night until routed by the repeated charges of the gendarmes.

At the Louvre, 6000 men ceased work, forcing the workers in the large industrial establishment at La Croix and Hine St. Pierre to join them. The strikers threatened to burn all factories where the workers refuse to quit. Strong detachments of cavalry are now patrolling the district, in order to prevent the factories. A telegram from Mons says work still continues in the Borange district, but a strike is threatened. Troops have been sent to the district to cope with possible rioting.

Additional regiments of cavalry, infantry and engineers arrived here this morning. A battalion is held in readiness for action at each of the principal points. Troops are supplied with two packets of ball cartridges and two packets of so-called strike cartridges. Gendarmes and civil guards are assembling at the headquarters in large numbers. The instructions have been issued for instant repression of other outbreaks in their incipency. Four regiments arrived at Charleroi this morning. The army of chateaux have been distributed in the midlands.

The strike at La Louvre is extending to the central provinces. About 15,000 men are now out.

M. Volkart, president of the Society of the Young Socialist Guard, who is charged with being largely responsible for the disorders here, and whose name a warrant has been issued, has eluded the police and escaped from the country.

The Belgian Government has decided to proclaim a general holiday, which order is previously restored.

Disorder Among Deputies.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies today was characterized by violent scenes. The Premier, Count De Sayer, referring to the deplorable events of yesterday, said: "The appeal of the Socialists to the population has resulted in their avowed plan to continue the struggle even after Parliament has pronounced on the revision bill. Their aim is the overthrow of power and the triumph of revolution. The government is resolved that the debate on the revision bill shall occur, in spite of the assertions of the Monsieur Societe to the contrary."

At this point of the sitting the Socialist Deputies, shouting "Jesus thief," stormed the president's tribunal. The ushers were then summoned to preserve order, and a violent scene ensued, in which blows were exchanged.

After the chamber was closed, members of the Left party and the Socialists proceeded to the Maison du Peuple, with the intention of persuading the people to cease their demonstration until next week. The Maison was surrounded by the civic guard, but a meeting was permitted to be held inside. M. Vander Velde and other speakers at the meeting advocated that the people remain calm and have recourse to the general strike next week, if the government used force.

As the persons who were attending the meeting dispersed, in spite of the precaution of permitting only a few of them to leave at one time, conflicts with the police occurred. Mounted gendarmes cleared the streets and many of the demonstrators fired their revolvers. During the evening there were several other outbreaks in the city. The police charged the rioters and about 45 persons were wounded. Many others were arrested. All those arrested were armed with revolvers.

Demonstrations and encounters also occurred at Liege, Ghent and Eive, the most serious being at Hououg-Geogies, in the coal district. During the collisions between the police and the strikers at that place the latter used bricks and firearms. The police fired upon the rioters, killing a

HE CITES PRECEDENTS

WALLER BELIEVES HIS CONDUCT IN SAMAR WAS RIGHT.

Natives Were Treacherous, He Says, and He Shot Them Without Trifling—May Be Acquitted.

MANILA, April 11.—Major Lyttleton W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, who is being tried by court-martial on the charge of executing Samar natives without trial, addressed the court today. The Major said he was either right or wrong in his actions and he believed that he desired to cite five precedents which came under the head of his own case.

He alluded to the naval battle of San Jose, the humanity he had shown the Spaniards who were captured and said he had many letters from Spaniards thanking him for the kindness he had shown them. Continuing, the Major stated that the natives of the Philippine forces in Egypt, where Arabs captured pickets of Bengal Cavalry, decapitated the prisoners and placed their heads on poles. Afterward, all the Arabs were caught and shot without trial. During the campaign in China, the Chinese mutilated the dead and tortured the wounded to death. Consequently, when the natives were captured, he was executed immediately, without reference. This was true in the case of the troops of every nation in China. It was true during the three weeks he commanded the American forces there, the same thing occurred later, when he was no longer in command. No protest was made and he had every right to believe that his acts were approved, so far as the American forces were concerned. He knew they were approved by those of the other nations.

"It is impossible to conceive such treachery as that of the natives of Samar," said the Major. "They revel in blood and have an appetite for wanton sacrifice of the human body. The fends of the natives of Samar, filled the soldiers' bodies with jam and jelly and attempted to murder my command. I shot them. I honestly thought then that I was right and believe so now. Neither my people nor the world will believe me to be a murderer."

Captain T. Marx, Marine Corps, representing Major Waller, in a forceful argument maintained that Waller's actions were justified by martial law, quoting numerous authorities on the subject. Captain Marx also said he regretted that the prosecution had seen fit to call upon the Major to testify. He said that all the testimony went to show that the Major was justified.

At the conclusion of the arguments for the defense, the general feeling was that the result of the trial would be the acquittal of the Major. The Judge-Advocate, Major Kingsbury, of the Third Cavalry, will reply tomorrow.

Smith May Be Disciplined.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Root is now in a position to take any action with regard to the allegations of extreme military measures on the part of General Smith, who is commanded by American troops in Samar which has been made public in the Waller court-martial at Manila. The Secretary said today that if General Smith has committed a breach of the rules of the Samar campaign, the War Department will take steps to discipline that officer. Up to this time, it is said, the statements concerning General Smith's administration have been made only in the talking of events at the court-martial and have not been presented in an official manner to the Secretary of War.

OUTBREAK OF FILIPINO WAR.

General MacArthur Details the Beginning of Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—When General MacArthur resumed his testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines today Senator Dubois asked a number of questions concerning the efficiency of Philippine labor. The General said about 400 natives were employed in a certain corral in Manila and that for this work they received \$15 in gold per month, while Americans received \$40. The Filipino, he said, quite efficient in this work, while this pay was entirely out of proportion to that received by the Americans. It was so much more than they had been in the habit of receiving that they were spurred to extra efforts. He also expressed the opinion that the natives would be found equal to the task of cultivating the agricultural lands of the islands if sufficiently paid for their services.

Replying to Senator Patterson, General MacArthur said there were few factories in the islands, but that he believed the Filipinos were capable of development as artisans.

"They are successful," he said, "wherever it is necessary. They are of artistic temperament and will take high rank as artists. They are full of romance and poetry and will generally succeed as actors and musicians; indeed, there is scarcely a Filipino that is not a musician."

Trouble Expected at Bocas.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A cablegram received at the State Department from United States Consul Malmore, at Colon, that late evening, a riot was expected at Bocas del Toro, and suggests the presence of a warship to look after American interests. The Marcella has just been withdrawn from Bocas del Toro, and the Marcella is being sent to Bocas del Toro to take her place, and she should arrive at the isthmus tomorrow morning. Bocas del Toro is about four hours' run from Colon, so that unless detained by the necessity of taking on coal, the gunboat will be at the point of the trouble before tomorrow evening. There is no mutiny in the army and an investment at Bocas del Toro, beyond some fruit shipping industries and wharves.

Arms for Colombian Rebels.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Twenty-five cases of munitions of war were shipped to the Colombian rebels from this port on the City of Sydney last Tuesday. The Consul for Colombia received word from New Orleans that the arms and ammunition were on the way from that city, but did not prevent the shipment on the steamer. He appealed to the Collector of the port in the matter. The collector wired to Washington for instructions, and today received answer that he should prevent any violation of the neutrality laws. Further shipments are expected, and a review of the fact that the authorities of the United States at this port have been advised to take a part in the matter, some trouble may be experienced in getting the arms on any outgoing steamer.

Six Past Rounds.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—"Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien and Joe Wilcott fought six past rounds at the Industrial Athletic Club tonight before a crowded house. So evenly matched were the men that the spectators were divided as to which of the fighters had the better of the fight. The fight was a close one, and the spectators were divided as to which of the fighters had the better of the fight. The fight was a close one, and the spectators were divided as to which of the fighters had the better of the fight.

Rockefeller's Gift to a School.

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THE LARGEST PRACTICE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

DR. TALCOTT & CO.

Practice Confined to Disorders of the Male. Many Men Treated for a Weakness Which Never Existed.

There is no such condition as weakness in a man's mind or nerves. It is a general debility, in a stomach, damaged by a disease or inflammation, symptoms of disordered function arise. It is a general debility, in a stomach, damaged by a disease or inflammation, symptoms of disordered function arise.

These cases are promptly benefited from the use of the medicine. The essential point in all of them is the necessity of the cure of the focus of the trouble in the prostate. Many men have unsuccessfully treated for a weakness which never existed, when, if the disease had been treated, a cure would have been the result. In our experience there is no drug in the pharmacopoeia which will enter the stomach and get into the prostate gland. Our plan of treatment is entirely a local one, and prompt results are obtained, as indicated by increased circulation and return to natural vigor.

Portland Office, 250 1/2 Alder St., cor. Third, Chambers Bldg. San Francisco Office, 907 Market Street.

These suffering from weakness of the mind or nerves should take a dollar bottle of J.P. Santal-Pepsin Capsules. One bottle will tell you a story of marvelous results and create profound wonder. This medicine has more rejuvenating, vitalizing force than has ever been offered. Sent by mail in plain package only on receipt of this "ad" and \$1.00. This \$1.00 is in full of the medicine. Made by its originators, C. I. Hood Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass.

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