

BUTTE INTER MOUNTAIN.

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BUTTE, MONTANA, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BOER PEACE CONFERENCE MEET, BUT HAVE NOT YET COME TO AGREEMENT

LEADERS HAVE NOT YET ACCEPTED THE BRITISH TERMS TO CEASE HOSTILITIES.

BE CONSIDERABLE PARLEYING

Probable That It Will Take Ten Days or More Before There Will Be Anything Definite—English Trust Grant Some Sort of Amnesty to Cape Rebels or the War Will Surely Continue.

(By Associated Press.) London, April 11.—Frederick Rutherford Harris, former secretary of the British Chartered South Africa company, was asked this morning at his residence, Llangibby castle, Usk, Monmouthshire, if 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 Rontypool, adjacent to Llangibby castle.

The dispatch appearing in the Financial and Bullionist is not confirmed from any other quarter. The editor of the paper says several words of the code message received were vague, but he believes his interpretation of the dispatch to be correct.

From government sources it is ascertained that the peace negotiations are not expected to come to a conclusion as quickly as the premature reports indicate.

Want Amnesty.

It is believed in well-informed circles that there will be considerable parleying and no peace can be arrived at unless the British grant some certain form of amnesty to the Cape rebels.

Whether this contention will prove well-founded or otherwise is only a matter of conjecture, but it appears certain that the Boers will hold out until all expedients of negotiation are exhausted in an endeavor to gain this point. Some of those who are in close touch with South Africa believe that ten days may elapse before a definite conclusion is reached. In the meanwhile the presence of such representative Boers at Klerksdorp and other factors create an all-around hopeful feeling. This was reflected on the stock exchange today in the advances of consols and kafirs.

Up to 11:30 a. m. the government had received no official news bearing out the statements that peace had been arranged.

CONFESSED TO THE MURDER

PROF. MILLER FINALLY TELLS HOW HE KILLED MISS JENNETT.

HIT HER WITH A HATCHET

She Urged Him to Abandon His Family and Run Away With Her and He Struck Her in the Head.

(By Associated Press.)

Detroit, April 11.—Prof. James M. Miller, at 12 o'clock, confessed to committing the murder of Carrie M. Jennett.

After being in the sweat box one hour and twenty minutes, Miller broke down and confessed to the crime. Assistant Prosecutor Merriam and three officers were present.

Miller said that he had illicit relations with the girl and was responsible for her condition. He stated he offered to send Miss Jennett to a hospital, but she refused to go, insisting that he leave his family and go to some other city with her. This he would not do.

Wednesday night, when she started from home for the lodge meeting, he had an engagement with the girl and intended to kill her.

Took the Hatchet.

He took the hatchet that was found by the officers yesterday in his kitchen with him. He secreted this on Seventh street on his way to the meeting.

When he left the lodge rooms, he secured the hatchet again and proceeded to the corner of Fourteenth and Warren avenues, where he met Miss Jennett. They walked over to Thirteenth street and out to where the killing was done.

Miller says they sat down on the sidewalk and talked for a while, the girl urging him to abandon his family and leave the city with her. He then whipped out the hatchet and struck her in the head.

When asked why he had mutilated her so, Miller said he had no recollection of anything after the first blow until he found himself wiping the blood off his hatchet on the grass in the vacant lot.

Commissioner of Pensions.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, April 11.—Eugene F. Ware of Kansas has been selected by the president to succeed Henry Clay Evans as commissioner of pensions. Mr. Ware is from Topeka, Kansas, and is a member of the law firm of Gleed, Ware & Gleed.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON IS DEAD.

(By Associated Press.) Columbia, S. C., April 11.—General Wade Hampton died this morning at 9 o'clock. His death resulted not from any disease, but was the result of a general breaking down. General Hampton celebrated his 84th birthday last week. A month ago he had a severe attack and his children were called to his bedside. He rallied, however, and was out driving a week ago.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS IN UNITED STATES COURT

(Special to Inter Mountain.) Helena, April 11.—In the United States court today Frank M. Barrett of Butte was adjudged a bankrupt. Debts, \$484; assets, \$151.

Hearing on petition of Edward Bennett of Butte for final discharge from bankruptcy is set for April 30.

The case of Charles A. Mone vs. J. A. Nickey of Butte—suit over wording of contract for sale of stock—was argued

BATTLE WITH THE THIEVES

CHICAGO SALOON IS THE SCENE OF A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH MARAUDERS.

TWO DEAD; OTHERS WOUNDED

Eight Men Armed With Revolvers Entered a Saloon But Are Bravely Fought by the Proprietor of the Place.

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, April 11.—In a desperate battle between a saloonkeeper and eight drunken marauders at 3 a. m. today, two men were shot and two others badly wounded, which later led to their arrest. Others were hurt, but escaped. The affair occurred in Michael Adonowicz's saloon on the South Side.

The saloonkeeper was about to close his doors when eight men, carrying revolvers, entered. Two of them covered Adonowicz with pistols, while the others started to open the cash register. Other members of the gang helped themselves to whisky and cigars.

Adonowicz seized a heavy bottle from the bar and assailed his captors with a vigor so sudden that both were stretched out in a trice. Then the saloon man snatched a revolver from a third robber and opened fire.

Michael Bensly, one of the intruders, fell with bullets in his hip and abdomen. Bensley's companions returned the fire. The bullets flew wild, but one of the robbers put Adonowicz hors du combat with a blow on the head.

Charles Ashmus, living over the saloon, attracted by the noise, rushed into the street in time to meet two of the highwaymen who were leaving the place. One of the men promptly shot at him. The bullet inflicted a flesh wound and knocked Ashmus senseless. The men took \$7 from him and departed. When the police arrived all but Bensley, who was unconscious, had fled.

Later Herman Podehl and Joseph Polaczynski, supposed to have been the men who held up Ashmus, were arrested. Both men were cut and bruised.

WILLIAM COLLINS APPEALS CONTEMPT CASE.

(Special to Inter Mountain.) Helena, April 11.—Lawyer Charles A. Sackett appeared before the supreme court this morning in behalf of William Collins of Butte and asked for a writ of supervisory control, whereby the supreme court might review the action of Judge Harney in throwing Collins into jail last Saturday for failure to pay alimony in divorce case.

It seems that Collins' wife claims he is worth \$4,000, and Collins claims he is worth nothing. Upon his refusal to pay alimony Judge Harney adjudged him guilty of contempt and committed him to jail until alimony is paid.

There Is No Change.

Washington, April 11.—There is no change in Dr. Talmage's condition since the last bulletin was issued.

MISS ANNA L. HARWOOD, ONE OF NORMAL TEACHERS, IS DEAD



MISS ANNA L. HARWOOD.

(Special to Inter Mountain.)

Dillon, April 11.—Miss Anna L. Harwood, for three years in charge of the training department of the state normal, died this morning of pneumonia. She had been sick since Saturday and was thought to be recovering nicely.

Yesterday afternoon she became worse and the end came suddenly. She was 36 years old, a native of New England, was a graduate of Oberlin college, Ohio, spent a number of years teaching in the public schools and was then given a position as training teacher and instructor in methods at the Oswego (N. Y.) state normal.

She held this position six years, when she resigned to become a member of the Montana state normal faculty and has been one of the best instructors the institute has ever had. She excelled in institute work and is known in nearly every town in the state, having done institute work in nearly all of them.

The remains will be shipped to Chicago, where she has an uncle, H. M. Nye. Short services will be held in the Episcopal church this afternoon.

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LABOR RIOTS AT BRUSSELS

(By Associated Press.)

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 in 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 the 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.

Many Wounded.

Estimates of the number wounded during the riots vary from 40 to 100, but scores of injured were carried off and hidden by friends.

A large number of rioters were arrested and are detained.

The burgomasters of Brussels and suburban municipalities have proclaimed that meetings of more than ten persons are prohibited and that persons carrying revolvers shall be liable to six months' imprisonment.

All centers of agitation are bristling today with bayonets. Squads of cavalry are continually patrolling the streets and guarding the shops which were threatened with plundering by the rioters.

A manifesto signed by the general council of the labor party has been

widely posted. It demands a revision of the constitution and universal suffrage. 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 La Escrope, 4,000 men ceased work, forcing the workers in the large industrial establishment at La Croixere and Hinc St. Pierre to join them. The strikers threaten to burn all factories where the workers refuse to quit.

Cavalry Patrol.

Strong detachments of cavalry are now patrolling the district in order to protect the factories.

A telegram from Mons says the work still continues in the Bonrage 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 barracks. All the troops are supplied with two packets of ball cartridges and two packets of so-called strike cartridges.

Gendarmes and civil guards are assembling at their headquarters in large numbers and rigorous instructions have been issued for instant repression of other outbreaks in their vicinity.

Four regiments arrived at Charleroi today. Infantry has been sent to Louvain and Valvorden, and squadrons of chasseurs have been distributed in the Midlands.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL BILL

(By Associated Press.)

London, April 11.—In spite of today's announcement that the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, is progressing so well that it is certain he will be able to introduce the budget on Monday next, there are many who believe that another postponement is likely to occur.

It is openly said that the indisposition of the chancellor is more diplomatic than organic.

Those who waited on the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, yesterday, to discuss the position of the trade of the West Indies, went away with a strong impression that the government, even at this late date, had not definitely decided how to raise the sum represented by the enormous deficit. Nevertheless, countless rumors regarding the budget provisions continue to circulate.

The Associated Press had good reason for believing that a tax will be imposed on flour, while it is possible that some sort of duty will be placed on wheat.

The oil trade anticipates a duty on petroleum, but this is merely an intelligent

surmise, as the budget proposals are guarded with zealous secrecy in order to avoid the loss of revenue which occurred owing to business interests taking advantage of premature leakage of the last budget's proposals.

After much consultation, the cabinet appears to favor allotting the West Indies a lump sum, to be divided among the plantations in order to tide over the period between now and the time when the arrangement of the Brussels sugar conference comes into force.

The colonial secretary advocated a preferential treatment of West Indian sugar, but the chancellor of the exchequer appears to have carried the cabinet in his opposition to such a step.

There is considerable anxiety in the British sugar trade to know whether the United States will regard the bestowal of a lump sum on the West Indies as being in the light of a subsidy and will retaliate by imposing a countervailing duty on West Indian sugars.

If such be the case, it is pointed out, pecuniary relief by the imperial government will accomplish nothing.

Meeting at Klerksdorp.

(By Associated Press.)

Klerksdorp, Transvaal, Wednesday, April 9.—The approach of President Steyn and Generals DeWet and Delarey, with their staffs, who arrived here at noon today, was signaled at 11 a. m. 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 rode into Klerksdorp in Cape carts.

The Orange Free State envoys were accompanied by Judge Hertzog, Commandant Olivier and six other persons.

With General Delarey were his secretary and a dozen Boers. The Free State representatives were quartered in the old town. General Delarey joined the Transvaal party in the new town.

A conference tent was pitched midway between the two towns and free communication was permitted the Boer delegates, but they were suitably guarded.

OFFICERS WANT TO HAVE BODY OF MRS. GRADY'S HUSBAND EXHUMED

HANGED HIM AT SUNRISE

HENRY FLUTCHER MEETS HIS DOOM JUST BEFORE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ARRIVES.

MAKES A FULL CONFESSION

Boy Walked Bravely to Gallows and There Made Three Minute Speech to Those Assembled—Claimed Persecution.

(By Associated Press.)

St. Louis, April 11.—Henry Flutcher, colored, was hanged at sunrise today for the murder of Louis Roth, 16 years old, August 27, 1900.

At 6:45 a. m., 30 minutes after the fatal drop, a telegram was received by Sheriff Joseph E. Dickmann from Governor Dockery granting a respite of 15 days. At 11 o'clock last night Circuit Attorney Falk telegraphed Governor Dockery recommending a ten days' respite in order to investigate more fully testimony that Flutcher acted in self-defense. A message from Jefferson City said that the governor, when aroused by the messenger, stuck his head out of a second-story window and asked "What's wanted?"

The messenger told him the nature of the message and he ordered it put under the door. Sheriff Dickmann concluded that this meant no interference.

At 5:50 Sheriff Dickmann told the condemned boy to prepare for the march to the gallows. The next five minutes was spent in prayer. When Flutcher had finished he turned to a deputy and placed his arms behind him.

Ready to Go.

"We'll go now," he said, quietly, and the rope was tied over his elbows.

The boy walked to the gallows with a steady step and when asked by the sheriff if he wished to say anything, began a speech that occupied three minutes. He declared that he fired the fatal shot, but disavowed any intention of murder. His object, he said, was merely to disarm his assailant. Flutcher concluded as follows:

"Without the desire to reflect on the men who sent me to this fate, the worst that can befall a mortal man; I want to say that not only have I been persecuted, but relentlessly persecuted as well.

"This shameful end to my life—a boy's life—marks the final triumph of money over justice.

"The time is past when anything can be done. Death is very near to me; but, before it lays its hands on me, let me say a parting word: Shun vice companions—advice that is just as good for the old as the young. Had I done so, there would have been no fight, no shooting, no hangman's noose."

Last Goodby.

With a sweep of his right hand he bade the crowd goodbye and turned to the sheriff.

Twenty seconds later Sheriff Dickmann sprung the trap. Flutcher's neck was broken in the drop. After a formal inquest the body was turned over to the family.

"I did my duty," said Sheriff Dickmann after the hanging, "and I am glad it's over. The death warrant called on me to execute Flutcher between the hours of 6 in the morning and 6 in the afternoon."

It was nearly 15 minutes after 6 in the morning when the drop fell.

M'ARTHUR IS STILL ON STAND

HE SAYS THE FILIPINOS ARE FULL OF POETRY AND NATURAL MUSICIANS.

WOULD CULTIVATE THE SOIL

No Question But That They Can Reach a High Standard of Development in Any Direction—Questioned by Dubois.

(By Associated Press.)

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 there were about 400

HOPE TO SETTLE FOR SURE IF WOMAN REALLY POISONY FAMILY

POSSIBLE TO YET DETERMINE

No Autopsy Was Performed by Dr. Schwartz or Sievers and They Are Not Sure But That Poison of Some Sort Was Administered—Will Not Commit Suicide.

(By Associated Press.)

"It would cost but little, and it certainly would be in the interest of justice to have the bodies of the husband and son of Mrs. Minnie Grady exhumed," said Detective J. J. Murphy.

"In the light of the confession made by Mrs. Grady in the Prolux case, in which she admitted that she was expert with opiates and poisons, and all the circumstances connected with the sudden deaths of the husband and son, it certainly appears to me that it would be the proper thing to investigate thoroughly the well-based presumption that Mrs. Grady poisoned her husband and son to recover the insurance they carried with herself as beneficiary."

Chief Reynolds and all the members of the police department who have had anything to do with the Grady case, share the same opinion as does Mr. Murphy.

Neither body was embalmed and it is the opinion of physicians that exhuming of the bodies and an analysis of the stomach would be perfectly practicable.

Dr. J. T. Sullivan, when asked if he thought poison could be detected if the bodies were exhumed, said:

"In my opinion, that depends upon the poison. Arsenic is indestructible and could be detected in five years. Other poisons might or might not be absorbed after the body had been buried several years."

Would Investigate.

"While the case is out of my hands now," said Chief of Police Reynolds, "were it in my power I certainly would cause the bodies to be exhumed and a thorough investigation of the case made. I would not leave a stone unturned."

"As it is, if the county attorney will consent to the exhuming of the bodies, the police department will co-operate in investigating the case to the end."

"The statements made to the effect that an autopsy was held upon the body of Mr. Grady by Drs. Schwartz and Sievers, is not correct."

"We performed no autopsies," said Dr. Schwartz, "we simply made an examination of the kidneys and found them swollen and inflamed. We made no examination of the stomach whatever."

"The examination made by us was not an official one but simply to satisfy ourselves."

"Well, doctor, could you say from the examination made that Mr. Grady did not die from poisoning?" Dr. Schwartz was asked.

"No, I could not. Our examination was not complete enough for that and at the time we did not suspect such a condition."

"It might be true that Mr. Grady's natives employed in a certain corral in Manila, and that for this work they received \$15 in gold per month, while Americans received \$40. The Filipinos, he said, quite efficient in this work, and 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 that the Filipinos were capable of development as artisans.

Good Musicians.

"They are successful," he said, "wherever it is necessary. They are of an 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. There is, in brief, no question of the powers of the Filipinos as a people to reach a high standard of development in any direction."

Replying to further questions from Mr. Patterson, the witness detailed the situation at Manila when he arrived there in July, 1898. He said that at that time the natives were besieging the Spaniards in the city, in connection with a few American troops.

"The state of amity between the two forces, he said, was good, and the Filipinos evidently looked upon the Americans in the light of deliverers."

He said, however, that there had been no voluntary co-operation with the Filipinos on the part of the Americans, and that no subordinate officer had a right to commit General Merritt to such co-operation.

CONSOLIDATION OF MINES, IN CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO

Colorado Springs, April 11.—The largest consolidation ever put through in the Cripple Creek district was announced today.

The deal embraces all the properties of eight large mining companies along the line of the United Mines tunnel, which penetrates the hills of Cripple Creek a distance of 9,462 feet.

A new company is being incorporated under the laws of Colorado, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000.

The consolidating companies are the Consolidated Mines, New Zealand, Columbine-Victor, Damon, Battle Mountain Consolidated, Columbine Gold, Bonanza Queen and the United Mines Transportation companies.