

WEATHER FORECAST
Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:
Virginia—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday;
light to fresh south winds.
North Carolina—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday;
light to fresh south winds.

The Times

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1902.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOL. 17, NO. 90.

BOERS AGREE TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS

Long and Bitter Struggle Comes to a Close.

HOUSE WAS CROWDED

Applause Such as is Seldom Heard Greeted Announcement.

IRISH MEMBERS IMPASSIVE

The Reference to the Boers Recognizing King Edward as Their Lawful Sovereign Occasioned Great

Applause—Opposition Was Gratified by Liberality of Terms Offered.

LONDON, June 2.—Not in years had the House of Commons been so thronged with such a brilliant and enthusiastic audience, as when the first Lord of the Treasury and Government Leader in the House, A. J. Balfour, announced, this afternoon, the peace terms concluded with the Boers.

An hour before the House met, a large crowd on White Hall vociferously cheered the notable politicians, particularly the Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain, who walked unconcernedly from the Colonial Office with a broad smile on his face.

Long before the customary prayer, the galleries of the House were packed. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, Henry White, the Secretary of the Embassy, Lord Rothchild, and many members of the Cabinet patiently waited through the answering of questions in the House for the momentous announcement. An unusually large number of peers sat in their galleries and behind the ladies' grill, aristocratic women were closely packed.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour both received great ovations as they walked to their seats. The lobbies and waiting-rooms were crowded with disappointed seekers for seats among whom were many newsmen.

BREATHLESS SILENCE.
The period of waiting finally came to an end. Amid breathless silence, broken a few seconds later by applause such as the House of Commons seldom hears, Mr. Balfour stood up and announced the peace terms which the war in South Africa had been ended. The reference to the Boers acknowledging King Edward as their sovereign made the hit of the day.

As the liberality of the terms drew plaudits, the cheers on the government benches were at their highest, while the opposition's satisfaction was proportionately increased.

Through all this, the Irish members sat impassive, though earlier in the afternoon they had startled the House by a demonstration, which at first was in honor of peace, but which, it was soon discovered, was caused by the re-appearance in the House of William Redmond, who had just returned from the United States.

The tension was over and when Mr. Balfour's statement was concluded every one seemed glad of the opportunity for a hearty laugh caused by the government leader's humorous quashing of the suggestion that the Commons adjourn in honor of peace. Various objections to the peace terms were expected, but they did not appear to be very serious. The Irish view-point was that the government has given up practically everything and that the regulations affecting the Cape rebels will be done away with in consequence of the King's amnesty proclamation.

Mr. Balfour arose at 2:40 P. M. and announced the terms of peace in South Africa, as follows:

"His Excellency, Lord Milner, in behalf of the British Government; His Excellency, Mr. Stoney, General Bremner, General C. R. DeWet and Judge Herzig, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State, and General Schalk Burger, General Reitz, General Louis Botha, and General Delarey, acting in behalf of the respective Boer burghers, have agreed to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the following terms:

"The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all guns, rifles and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control, and assist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful sovereign.

"The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and the Commandant General, to be assisted by General Delarey and Chief Commandant DeWet.

"Second. All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, at the earliest possible date, be returned to their homes, and more effectual administration of justice.

SEVERE MILITARY OCCUPATION.
"Sixth. Possession of rifles will be allowed. The Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government, and so soon as circumstances

LEADING POINTS IN THE PEACE TERMS

Burghers acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign. All burghers and all prisoners of war, outside the two colonies, are to be brought back and will not be deprived of their liberty or property.

No proceedings, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burgher for any acts in connection with prosecution of the war.

Dutch will be taught in the schools and may be used in the courts. Possession of rifles will be allowed.

Military occupation is to be succeeded by civil government and representative institutions leading up to self-government.

Granting of franchise to natives is to be left until self-government is established.

No special tax is to be imposed on the burghers to pay for cost of war.

British government is to appropriate three million pounds sterling to assist in restoring people to their homes, and will, in addition, make loans without interest with easy terms for repayment.

Cape and Natal colonists who fought with Boers are liable to trial under part of dominion to which they belong.

permit representative institutions, leading up to self-government, will be introduced.

"Eighth. The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

"Ninth. No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war.

"Tenth. As soon as the conditions permit a commission, on which the local inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the presidency of a magistrate or other official, for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes, and supplying those, who, owing to war losses, are unable to provide for themselves, with food and shelter, and the necessary amount of seed, stock and implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupation. His Majesty's government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of three million pounds sterling, and will allow all the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African Republic, and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republics or under their orders, to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be appointed by the government, and if such notes and receipts are found by this commission to have been duly issued in return for valuable considerations, they will be received by the government, and will be used as evidence of war losses suffered by the persons to which they were originally given.

"In addition to the above named free grant of three million pounds sterling, the government will prepare to make advances, on loan, for the same purposes, free of interest for two years, and afterward repayable over a period of years with three per cent. interest. No foreigner will be entitled to benefit under this cause."

CAPE AND NATAL COLONISTS.

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement, Mr. Balfour proceeded:

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GLASS AND CLAYTOR MAY NOT BUILD ARCH IN A SHARP CONTEST

These Candidates and Senator Lyle Speak at Charlotte Court.

CLAYTOR ATTACKS GLASS

The Lynchburg Senator Expressed Amazement at the Attack from the Senator from Bedford, Then Accepted Gange of Battle.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

DRAKE'S BRANCH, VA., June 2.—The Democrats of Charlotte county gathered in the courthouse to-day and listened to three most interesting addresses by Hon. Edward Lyle, of Roanoke; Hon. Graham Claytor, of Bedford City, and Hon. Carter Glass, of Lynchburg. The meeting was called to order by Hon. D. O. Eggleston, and L. W. Morton was made chairman, with A. L. Cox, secretary.

Senator Eggleston introduced Mr. Lyle, who presented the claims of Roanoke in a forcible and able manner, and pledged that if elected he would use every hon-

orable endeavor to advance the interests of his constituency.

SENATOR CLAYTOR OPENS.

Senator Claytor was presented by Colonel Thomas W. Scott. The gentleman from Bedford maintained his well-earned reputation as a forcible and eloquent speaker. He particularly paid his respects to Senator Glass and quoted freely from the record of that gentleman on the Confederate pension bill, the fellow-servants' liability bill and others. The speech was well delivered and able.

Senator Carter Glass was then introduced by Senator Eggleston, and made a

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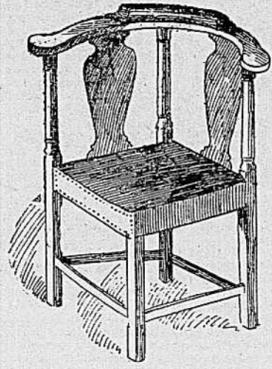
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RELICS OF PATRICK HENRY GIVEN TO THE STATE LIBRARY



CHAIR IN WHICH PATRICK HENRY DIED.

The chair in which Patrick Henry died was among the relics turned over to the State Library yesterday by Mrs. James Lyons, a granddaughter of the great apostle of liberty, on behalf her sister,

RIOT AND BLOODSHED MARK THE TEAMSTERS' STRIKE

Police, Maddened by Shower of Stone, Charged with Drawn Revolvers Into Crowd, Which Would Not Retreat.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, June 2.—Riot and bloodshed marked the progress of the teamsters' strike to-day. There were numerous fights between the police and the strikers and their sympathizers.

Street car traffic was stopped, while the fighting went on. The police and employees of the packing companies were stoned, and at one place when surrounded by a dense crowd of men and women, the police, fifty strong, under the command of Lieutenant Collins, maddened by numerous stones with which they had been pelted, drew their revolvers and charged full into the crowd, which showed no disposition to retreat. Fists, stones and clubs were brought into requisition by the strikers, and the police used their batons and the butt ends of their revolvers freely. When this fight was over there were a number of strikers needing surgical attendance.

The fighting began on the west side shortly afterwards, and in different parts of the city continued practically all of the afternoon.

The most serious trouble occurred in the district, known in police circles as "Little Hell." A detachment of police was escorting a number of wagons loaded with meat down town. A large crowd followed snorting and jeering, and now and then sending a stone in the direction of the men on the meat wagons. The line of wagons was frequently stopped by other teamsters. Finally one teamster refused to pull his team out of the way of the meat wagons, and the police placed him under arrest. Then the fighting commenced. In an instant a shower of stones, mud and sticks fell around and upon the officers, bruising some of them badly. Lieutenant Collins ordered the march of the meat wagons to be stopped, and at once charged the crowd. A large number of women came up to the aid of the strikers and were the fiercest fighters of the lot. One officer was knocked down with a brick, and his companions then drew clubs and made