

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC'S REPLY.

Deeply Regrets the Withdrawal of the British Invitation, And the Substitution of an Entirely New Proposal.

Says That the Proposals Contained in the Transvaal Dispatch Were Elicited by the Suggestions of Conyngham Greene and Made in Good Faith—Desires Arbitration and Adheres to the Terms of the London Convention.

PRETORIA, Sept. 17.—The reply of the Government of the South African Republic to the latest dispatch, dated September 12th, of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, after acknowledging the receipt of the British note, proceeds in part as follows: "The Government deeply regrets the withdrawal as the Government understands it of the invitation contained in the British dispatch of August 23d, and the substitution, in place thereof, of an entirely new proposal.

"The proposals, now, fallen through, contained in the Transvaal dispatch of August 19th and August 21st, were elicited from this Government by suggestions made by the British diplomatic agent in Pretoria (Conyngham Greene) to the Transvaal State Secretary (F. W. Reitz), suggestions which this Government acted upon in good faith and after specially ascertaining whether they would be likely to prove acceptable to the British Government. This Government had by no means an intention to raise again needlessly the question of its political status, but acted with the sole object of endeavoring by the aid of the local British agent to put an end to the strained condition of affairs.

"This was done in the shape of a proposal which this Government deems both as regards its spirit and form, to be so worded as to satisfy upon intimations to this Government would satisfy her majesty's Government. This Government saw a difficulty as to the acceptance of these proposals by the people and legislature of the Transvaal and also contemplated possible dangers connected therewith, but risked them on account of a sincere desire to secure peace and because assured by Mr. Chamberlain that such proposals would not be deemed a refusal of his proposals, but would be settled on their merits.

"As regards the joint commission, the Transvaal adheres to the acceptance of the invitation thereto given by her majesty's Government and cannot understand why such commission, which before was deemed unnecessary and why it should now, without much inquiry be thought possible to declare this law inadequate.

"Further, there must be a misapprehension if it be assumed that this Government was prepared to lay proposals for a five years franchise and a quarter representation of the new population before the Volksraad until conditional acceptance. As to the language, this Government never made any offer such as is referred to, considering as it did, such a measure both unnecessary and undesirable.

"The proposed conference, as opposed to the joint commission of inquiry, this Government is likewise unwilling to enter upon, but the difficulty is that an acceptance thereof is made dependent upon the acceptance, on the side of the Transvaal, of precedent conditions which this Government does not feel at liberty to submit to the Volksraad and moreover, the subjects to be discussed at the conference remain undefined.

"This Government ardently desires and gladly accepts arbitration, as its firm intention is to adhere to the terms of the London convention of 1884.

The dispatch concludes by trusting that the British Government, on reconsideration, may not deem it fit to make more onerous or new proposals but will adhere to Great Britain's proposals for a joint commission of inquiry as previously explained by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Imperial parliament."

APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

The Transvaal Expected to Make One as Its Next Move. LONDON, Sept. 18.—It is supposed that the next move contemplated by the Transvaal is an appeal to the Powers, begging them to recommend arbitration on the lines of the conference at the Hague.

A dispatch from Charleston says the wildest rumors are current there, and that great alarm is felt, owing to the unprotected state of the town, especially as Boer signaling is plainly visible on the adjacent mountains.

There was a serious disturbance in the Market square of Johannesburg on Saturday afternoon. A meeting called by a labor agitator named Bain, to condemn British policy and to enroll volunteers to fight for the Boers, led to serious fights with the police, lasting a couple of hours. Many persons were injured, among them the recently notorious Dr. Matthews, who made a charge against a mounted policeman. An immense crowd singing "Rule, Britannia" accompanied him to the police office.

RIOTING MINERS AT CARTERVILLE.

Six Negroes Killed and One Mortally Wounded. Union and Non-Union Men Come Into Conflict.

Outcome of the Strained Situation of the Past Year—Further Trouble Is Imminent and Governor Tanner Has Ordered Troops to the Scene—The Negroes Are Worked Up Into a Frenzy and Hard to Restrain.

CARTERVILLE (Ill.), Sept. 17.—Carterville was the scene of a bloody riot between white and negro miners today. Six negroes were killed and one other mortally wounded. Company C, Fourth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, arrived here late this evening, and will endeavor to preserve order. Forty miners from the Herrin mines left that place for this city this evening armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, determined to assist the white miners should their services be required.

Trouble has been brewing ever since the militia was recalled by Governor Tanner last Monday, since which time the white miners have refused to allow the negro miners to come into town. To-day thirteen negroes marched into the town and opened fire on a crowd of whites. The whites returned the fire promptly and a running fight ensued. The negroes, closely followed by the whites, scoured, some running up the main street, the remainder starting down the railroad track. Here the worst execution was done. After the fight was over four dead negroes were picked up and another mortally wounded. They were taken to the City Hall, where the wounded man was given medical treatment and an inquest held over the dead ones. Later, near the Brush mines in another part of the city, two other dead bodies were found.

The killed: Rev. O. T. J. Floyd, Huse Bradley, John Black, Henry Barnum, two unidentified.

Mortally wounded: Sam Cummings. The Mayor has taken every precaution to prevent further trouble and none will occur unless the negroes make an attack.

Superintendent Donnelly of the Brush mines, where the negroes were worked up into a frenzy and that while he is doing all in his power to hold them in check, he is afraid that he cannot do so much longer and that unless the militia arrives shortly further trouble may be looked for.

The night Governor Tanner received the following telegram from Sheriff Gray of Carterville: "Company C has reported to me. The situation is critical. There are many armed men in Carterville and in the vicinity of the Brush mine. The militia is not sufficient to disperse the mob."

Governor Tanner sent the following telegram to Lieutenant Loudon, commanding Company F at Mount Vernon, at Carterville: "Do not hazard the lives of your men against great odds. Send a messenger to the commanding officer. As such is your duty. You are on guard and must be the judge as to the conditions and the responsibility rests on you."

Governor Tanner also telegraphed Sheriff Gray as follows: "You must have all the force necessary to enforce the law and bring the guilty parties to justice."

He also telegraphed Lieutenant Loudon of Company F, Mount Vernon, to leave by the quickest route and report with his company to Sheriff Gray at Carterville.

Trouble has existed here off and on for over a year but no fatalities occurred until June 30th, when a passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad was fired into and one negro woman killed. These negroes were on their way to the mines when they came from Pana. A short time afterward a pitched battle ensued between the union and non-union forces during which time the dwellings occupied by the union negroes were burned. Several arrests were made and the parties are in jail awaiting trial on the charge of murder, awaiting trial.

ONE OF THEM A PREACHER.

The Shooting Took Place in Front of the Mayor's House. CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A special to the "Times-Herald" from Murphysboro, Ill., says: "One of the dead negroes at Carterville is a preacher, the others are laborers. One of the negroes when first shot started to run. He was shot again and fell. The white men then ran up and shot him through the head with a rifle.

The shooting took place immediately in front of Mayor Zimmerman's house, and in full view of several ladies seated on the porch. Before the noise of the first shot had died away the streets began to fill with excited armed men. After the crowd of negroes had been killed and scattered it was the evident intention of the infuriated miners to go to Greenville, where the big non-union camp is located and finish the work. All afternoon an angry crowd of men patrolled the streets. Later the projected trip to Greenville was apparently called off.

The negroes were down town and ordered back by the white miners. A quarrel resulted in a negro non-union miner shooting at the crowd. The

DEATH OF C. A. PILLSBURY.

Well-known Minneapolis Miller Passes Away. MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—Charles A. Pillsbury, the well-known miller, died in this city this afternoon at 5 o'clock. On account of poor health, Mr. Pillsbury went to Europe December 1, 1898, and returned the middle of the year. While abroad he consulted with eminent physicians in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. When he landed in New York he was of the opinion that his health was much improved, but before leaving the metropolis he consulted other doctors and since re-aching home he has been a patient of Dr. Porter of New York and Dr. W. A. Jones of this city.

The physicians agreed that he was suffering from heart trouble, caused by an enlargement of the stomach, which in turn was due to overwork and insufficient physical exercise. After reaching home he gradually improved and seemed to be in a fair way to totally recover his health. A week ago he took a trip to Southern Minnesota, but on his return he suffered from nausea. Since his return from his European trip he has been devoting but little time to his business.

He remained at home nearly all day Saturday. During Saturday night he complained of great pain and physicians were summoned. They remained with him through the night and to-day until a short time before Mr. Pillsbury died. He was conscious to the end and talked to his wife and friends who were in the room.

Charles Alfred Pillsbury was born at Warner, Merrimac County, N. H., October 3, 1842. He graduated from Dartmouth College at the age of 21, having received his A. B. and M. A. degrees. For six years later he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Montreal and September 12, 1866, he married Miss Mary A. Stinson, Goffstown, N. H. After coming to Minneapolis in 1869, Mr. Pillsbury bought an interest in a small flour mill at St. Anthony Falls. He applied himself to learn the business and within the next few years accomplished great improvements in milling. His father, George A. Pillsbury, his uncle, John S. Pillsbury and brother, F. C. Pillsbury, were admitted to the firm, which continued as Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., until the acquisition of the property by the English syndicate in 1890. In 1890 Mr. Pillsbury retired from the conduct of his vast milling interests. He remained as the manager of the property for some time, but his health failing, he resigned in 1898. He had married about eighteen months ago. He then made an extensive European trip, returning home last spring. He retained his directorship of the company.

Mr. Pillsbury once declined the unanimous nomination of his party for the office of Mayor, the only public office he had ever held was that of State Senator for the ten years beginning January 1, 1877. He leaves besides Mrs. Pillsbury, twin sons who will attain their majority next January.

EX-SPEAKER REED.

He Issues an Address to Republicans of His District. PORTLAND (Me.), Sept. 17.—The "Press" will print the following: "To the Republicans of the First District: While I am naturally reluctant to obtrude myself again upon public attention, even here at home, I am sure no one would expect me to leave the First Maine district, after so long a service, without saying some words expressing to my appreciation of your friendship and my gratitude for your generous treatment. Words alone are quite inadequate and I must appeal to your memories. During three and twenty years of political life, not always peaceful, you have questioned a public act of mine. Other men have had to look after their districts. My district has looked after me. This, in the place where I was born, where you know my shortcomings as well as I do myself, gives me a right to be proud of my relations with you. No honors are my right like those which come from home. It would not be just for me to withhold my thanks from those Democrats who have so often given me their votes. This friendship I can acknowledge with pride. I will always be untrammelled in the fullest and ampler measure and I return you sincerest thanks if I have deserved any praise it belongs of right to you.

Whatever may happen, I am sure that the First Maine district will always be true to the principles of liberty, self government and the right of man. THOMAS E. REED. Portland, Me., Sept. 16th.

HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

Resolutions Passed in Sympathy With Dreyfus. LONDON, Sept. 17.—The weather was beautiful to-day for the much-talked-of demonstration in Hyde Park. London, against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial. Large crowds were in attendance.

The large force of police in attendance had nothing to do as a demonstration could not have been possibly more orderly.

The speakers were in no way influential. Most of the interest centered around the platform where Mr. Hartzfeld, a relative of Dreyfus, delivered an address.

The speakers deprecated boycotting a whole nation "for the sake of five judges and a court-martial."

At the various platforms resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with Madame Dreyfus and abhorrence for the Generals who figured at the trial, tendering congratulations to Emile Zola, Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, Maitre Labori, Maitre Demange and others and appealing to France to release and rehabilitate Dreyfus before it should be too late. These were carried with the greatest enthusiasm.

Various flags were displayed, including the Stars and Stripes and the tricolor of France. A French lady was removed for continually crying "Vive l'Armee" and a man was ejected for shouting "Vive Mercur."

FIGHT BETWEEN MINERS.

Five Negro Non-Union Men Killed at Murphysboro, Ill. MURPHYSBORO (Ill.), Sept. 17.—At noon to-day a street fight took place at Carterville between a crowd of negro miners from Brusher mine in Carterville and white miners, resulting in the death of five non-union miners.

The negroes were down town and ordered back by the white miners. A quarrel resulted in a negro non-union miner shooting at the crowd. The

THE CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO.

There Are Two Classes of People There. Five Per Cent. Are the Educated, Thinking Class. The Others Are the Laborers Who Are Always Bordering on Poverty—The First Had Its Property and Crops Wrecked by the Storm and the Latter Are Threatened With Starvation—Commercial Relief Is the Only True and Lasting Relief.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PONCE (Porto Rico), Sept. 11.—There are, generally speaking, two classes of people in Porto Rico. About five per cent are educated, thinking folks, who own land and are the employers of the great laboring class which constitutes the ninety-five per cent of the native population. This latter class, the peons, has always been in a state bordering on absolute poverty. The peons subsist upon the fruit which grows abundantly everywhere. The great storm affected the two classes very differently.

The first class has seen its buildings wrecked, its machinery ruined and its ripening crops destroyed, but the great loss of life occurred in the second class and it is here that starvation threatens. The planters are unable to furnish work to the peons and the fruit on which they had so much depended for food is destroyed. Relief supplies are at hand only in a very limited way. The difficulties of transportation have prevented the distribution of relief except at most central points.

Under these conditions there is only one thing for the people to do. As fast as they exhaust the supply of green fruit saved from the storm and use up all the edible roots and tubers that grow in the mountains, they pack up their belongings and come into the city. Here they overcrowd the houses of the poor, sleep by hundreds in the City Hall and other public buildings and on doorsteps, in the parks and wherever they can find room.

As a matter of fact people are starving to death almost every day in the city of Ponce and while this sad state of affairs exists there is a failure to afford relief if necessary, that necessity would soon disappear if these interests were properly cared for.

Great difficulty has been encountered in transporting the supplies to the inland towns, largely due to the disappearance of the bridges.

The Panama came here at the Panther arrived in the harbor of Ponce, the sea was rough and a great quantity of relief brought by the steamer dropped into the sea, instead of reaching the lights. Fifty per cent of what was originally landed was damaged by water and had to be thrown away.

AN IMPOSTOR.

Perry Belmont Was Not Interviewed as Reported. LONDON, Sept. 17.—Perry Belmont arrived in London this evening from Paris, not having been in England since July nor having seen a reporter in Europe. What purported to be an interview with him sent from London to the United States on September 6th, was the result of an imposition on the part of some one, who, from what appeared to have been interested motives, represented himself to be a reporter at Euston Station, London, as being Mr. Belmont, and expressed the views with regard to American politics as cabled.

Mr. Belmont this evening authorized the statement that he has not occasion to change the views expressed to the Associated Press on June 17th, on the even of his sailing for Europe, and that he consistently holds to his own published opinions in regard to the financial doctrines of William Jennings Bryan and the Chicago platform, which he will continue to oppose.

Mr. Bryan's views in regard to the currency are such that Mr. Belmont could not support him.

TROUBLE FEARED.

Utah Indians Leave Their Reservation to Hunt in Colorado. DENVER, Sept. 17.—News has reached Governor Thomas that a band of Utah Indians have left their reservation in Utah without permission to hunt in Colorado in violation of the State's game laws.

It is feared the Utahs will be joined by Ourays and Uncompahgres, and that the latter will seek to be avenged on settlers for the killing of three of their tribe in battle with Game Warden's two years ago. The Governor has appealed to the authorities at Washington for a detail of United States troops to afford protection.

TWO ARRESTS MADE.

Police Surprise an Attempt to Provision Guerilla. PARIS, Sept. 17.—Last night the police surprised an attempt to provision Jules Guerin and his anti-Semite companions at the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League in the Rue de Chabrol. Four revolver shots were

TRANSPORT GRANT TO SAIL TO-DAY.

The Glenogle Needs Quite a Little Work Yet. A Hitch That May Cause a Strike on Her. MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, PAINTERS AND CARPENTERS CLAIM SHE IS A GOVERNMENT BOAT AND REFUSE TO WORK MORE THAN EIGHT HOURS, BUT CONTRACTORS CLAIM IT IS A PRIVATE JOB—MEN INSIST ON TWENTY-SIX HOURS PAY FOR ELEVEN HOURS' NIGHT WORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The transport Grant is to sail to-morrow afternoon for Manila and in addition to her contingent of soldiers will carry mail for Japan and China. The Glenogle is now at Mission-street wharf, but considerable work has to be done on her before she will be ready to carry troops to Manila. Her smoke-stack has been painted yellow and the red, white and blue bands of the transport service painted on it. In consequence the machinists, boiler-makers, painters and carpenters claim that she is a Government boat and refuse to work more than eight hours a day.

The British Iron Works has the contract under the old rules, for private job and in consequence there is a hitch that may end in a strike. The boiler-makers have hitherto been working nine hours on ship work and getting paid for ten hours. Now they demand an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay. Under the old rules, for eleven hours' night work, they got twenty-four hours' pay, but now they insist upon twenty-six hours' pay for the same amount of work. As an example of the manner in which the new schedule will work, one of the boiler-makers received for his last week's work sixteen and a half days' pay at \$3.50 a day.

The machinists are asking for an eight-hour day and double time for night work and Sunday and holiday work. The painters have organized a union and will ask that no man be employed on a Government transport who does not know how to mix paint. An eight-hour day will also be insisted upon and the pay is to be raised to \$3 a day. The carpenters will be satisfied with an eight-hour day and double pay for overtime.

GARFIELD'S MEMORY.

San Franciscans Hold Exercises at Golden Gate Park. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The memory of the martyred President James A. Garfield was honored this afternoon at Golden Gate Park. Orations were delivered by Congressman Julius Kahn and Senator Perkins. Brief remarks were made by E. M. Galvin, City Treasurer, J. Truman, and General Shafter. There was a creditable parade, the participating organizations and bodies being a detachment of seamen from the United States ship Iowa, two Grand Army posts and four companies of the League of the Cross Cadets, with the band of the First California Regiment.

Senator George C. Perkins eulogized the life and deeds of Garfield at some length. He urged in conclusion that President McKinley should be supported in his course in the Philippine Islands.

"Peacefully Rest" was then rendered by the quartet and the band played a chorale. There were calls for General Shafter and he came forward and bowed. Being urged to make a speech, he said that "all citizens should stand by the President under the war in the Philippines is ended."

COAST BASEBALL.

Oakland Shuts Out San Francisco After Winning Morning Game. SAN JOSE, Sept. 17.—The San Jose ball team defeated the Santa Clara team on the local grounds to-day by a score of 6 to 3. This was the first game played by the college team for several months past, and their lack of practice was very apparent. Kleiber, who was playing at short for the local team, fractured a bone in his shoulder during the first inning, and it is feared the injury will retire him permanently.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—In a game full of excitement from start to finish Oakland turned the tables on San Francisco this afternoon, shutting out the locals by a score of 3 to 0. This, too, after winning the morning contest at Golden Gate, when San Francisco was defeated by a score of 6 to 2. Score: Morning game: Oakland 6, hits 14, errors 2; San Francisco 2, hits 7, errors 2. Batteries—Borchers and Hammond; Iberg and Swindells. Umpire—Levy.

Second game: San Francisco 0, hits 5, errors 4; Oakland 3, hits 7, errors 0. Batteries—Fitzpatrick and Swindell; Steffani and Hammond. Umpire—Levy.

COLUSA, Sept. 17.—A large crowd witnessed the game between the Colusa and Gridley ball clubs to-day for the championship of Northern California. The home team won by a score of 8 to 2.

Many Miners Laid Off.

JAMESTOWN, Sept. 17.—More than 500 men have been laid off during the past ten days by mining companies in Tuolumne County on account of the Tuolumne County Water Company's supply giving out.

The Hammer Company has laid off 145, the App Consolidated 130, and the Eagle Shawmut 100. While these big companies still retain a considerable force developing new ground, many of the smaller mines have closed down entirely.

CHIEF TETABATE TORTURED.

His Tribe Avenges His Loyalty to the Mexican Government. MAZATLAN (Mex.), Sept. 17.—Private advices from Sonora show that Chief Tetabate of the Yaquis, who remained loyal to the Mexican Government, was seized by the rebels and cruelly tortured, being stripped, slashed with knives and his body shockingly mutilated, while the Yaquis danced about him taunting him and crying out: "Take your peace; now you are punished for siding with the Mexican Government."

The incident indicates the character of the Mexican Indians, who are as cruel as the Apaches.

THE LUCANIA LATE.

The Strike at Liverpool Compelled Her to Sail With Green Hands. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania arrived at her pier to-day, twenty-four hours behind time. The primary cause of the Lucania's delay was the strike at Liverpool, which compelled the company to man the great steamer with boys and inexperienced men as firemen, who were unable to keep up the steam to the standard required.

The Lucania brought 377 saloon, 353 second cabin and 606 third cabin passengers, a total of 1,336, the greatest number ever brought by the Lucania.

TO FORTIFY ST. JOHNS.

British Government Has Prepared a War Map of It. ST. JOHN'S (N. F.), Sept. 17.—The British Admiralty has prepared a war map of St. John's and vicinity as a preliminary to fortifying the town. One copy, which is a most complete topographical presentation of the city and its environs, with every road located within a radius of twenty miles, has been forwarded to the British Colonial Office.

It is understood that the work of preparing for forts and a garrison will begin next spring.

GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Military Officials Receive Salaries but Civilians Have to Wait. COLON (Colombia), Sept. 17.—The Supreme Court of Panama has granted leave of absence to all subaltern employees belonging to the judicial administration, their salaries now being over eighteen months in arrears.

This step seems calculated to force the Government to liquidate. The military officials continue to receive their salaries punctually each month.

MEXICO Celebrates Independence. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—The wife of President Diaz is somewhat improved in health, but was unable to take part in the national independence celebrations, which went off with usual eclat. The magnificent illumination of the Cathedral of Mexico by electricity was the cause of general admiration. The great building could be seen for thirty miles away like a vast mountain of blazing light in the center of the valley of Mexico.

Taken Back to Serve His Sentence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—G. T. B. Howard, famous for swindling operations in connection with European estates, and who was arrested yesterday at Horton, Mich., by Postoffice Inspectors, was taken back to the Ohio State Penitentiary to-day to serve out his sentence. Howard escaped from prison four years ago after having served part of a nine years' sentence for carrying on swindling operations through the mails.

The Columbia at Bristol.

BRISTOL (G. I.), Sept. 17.—The Columbia came here this afternoon in a good southwest breeze. The plan is to step the Columbia's new steel mast about Tuesday, after which the yacht will go to Newport, or possibly New York, and give the mast a thorough trial, returning here for a general cleaning and overhauling before her races with the Shamrock.

Two Griffins Taken to Manchester.

LONDON (Ky.), Sept. 17.—Last night Governor Bradley ordered the State Guards at Barbourville to take the two Griffins to Manchester, Clay County, and to remain there until further orders.

Sheriff McHargue and deputies took them from here to-day to Barbourville, and from there they were taken to Manchester without incident.

Battleship Kearsarge at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The new battleship Kearsarge arrived here to-day from Newport News and anchored off Tompkinsville. She will proceed to the navy yard probably to-morrow, where her hull will be scraped and painted, preparatory to her trial trip, which is scheduled for September 25th, off the New England coast.

St. Louis Beats New York. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—St. Louis hit Carrick to-day at Weehawken, and New York never had a chance of winning. Score: St. Louis 14, hits 20, errors 2; New York 4, hits 10, errors 2. Batteries—Sudhoff and O'Connor; Garoni, Carrick and Warner. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

Killed in a Dispute. CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—As a result of a dispute over clothes to-day Martin Wahlgren, a bookkeeper, was killed and Theodore Walgren and George Clark slightly wounded by Fred Fisher, a tailor. Fisher used a knife, and claims he acted in self-defense.

The Badger Sails From Santa Cruz. SANTA CRUZ, Sept. 17.—The United States ship Badger called at this port this evening for the naval reserves, who were taken off for a week's cruise.