

Lead, 80 1/2 cents. Bar, 81 1/2 cents. Copper, casting, 11 3/4 cents.

NEGROES KILLED BY DEMOCRATS

Republican Story Concerning South Carolina Riot.

A G. O. P. CANDIDATE SEEKS FEDERAL AID

Relates a Lurid Tale Concerning the Opposition.

According to Tolbert, the Bloodthirsty Democrats Went Forth to Slay Everybody in Sight—His Brother at Polls For the Purpose of Making a Contest—His Father, a Federal Office-holder, Is Threatened With Violence.

Washington, Nov. 11.—R. R. Tolbert, whose father and brother were shot in the recent race riot at Phoenix, S. C., was at the department of justice today to secure an investigation of the riot by the federal authorities.

Mr. Tolbert says that the true facts of the rioting have not been given. The facts, he said, are as follows:

"I was nominated for congress by the Republicans of my district. For the purpose of making a contest, my brother, T. P. Tolbert, agreed to be present at the polling place at Phoenix for the purpose of witnessing the affidavits of colored men who were rejected as voters because of their inability to comply with the requirements of the constitution.

"My brother took no part in the management of the polling place, which was in the hands of Democrats. He simply sat on the piazza of Mr. Lako's house and witnessed the affidavits given him, depositing the same in a box prepared for the purpose.

"Mr. Etheridge, the white man who was killed, was an election manager at a precinct two miles from Phoenix, in his own precinct and with a party of men, went to Phoenix. He walked up with his party to where my brother was sitting at a table and deliberately kicked over the table and box in which were put the certificates. Then he assaulted my brother. In a short while the Democratic voters who were in the same house rushed out and commenced shooting into the crowd. The negroes fled. My brother, who is probably dead by now, told me that Etheridge was killed by shots from a revolver. My brother did not have a weapon on his person."

HIS FATHER WOUNDED. Mr. Tolbert said that he was at Abbeville, 25 miles away from the shooting. His father, J. R. Tolbert, was at Verdry, another precinct. When the elder Tolbert learned of the riot he at once started to the scene in his buggy, accompanied by a little boy, his nephew. Before he reached the scene he was met by a mob, which riddled the buggy with bullets and wounded him and the little boy a number of times. It is said that the boy was killed by the shots.

T. P. Tolbert, who was first shot by the mob, was aided to his home, some distance from the city. He was assisted by the mob. While lying in bed, in a dying condition, the mob attempted to make him give the name of the person who shot him. He refused to do so and could not, because Etheridge had been killed by the Democrats themselves.

On finding his father so badly wounded, Mr. R. R. Tolbert procured a doctor, who attended to the wounds of the senior Tolbert. After placing his family in a safe place, Mr. Tolbert came on to this city.

Mr. Tolbert states that his brother said, so far as he could see, no shots were fired by the negroes at Phoenix. They fled as soon as they saw the whites, leaving T. P. Tolbert as the target for the mob to shoot at.

INTERVIEW WITH M'KINLEY. At a late hour this afternoon Mr. Tolbert, accompanied by Solicitor General Richards of the department of justice, called at the White House and had an extended interview with President McKinley. He related to the president the story of his experiences in South Carolina, substantially as given above, referring to minute details of the trouble on election. The president listened attentively to the recital, but gave no indication of any action that might be taken. However, he requested Mr. Tolbert to see the attorney general and make to him a full statement of the situation.

Returning to the department of justice, Mr. Tolbert had an interview with Attorney General Griggs, who had just returned to the city from New Jersey. At the conclusion of the interview, the attorney general said he would have a conference with the president upon the matter as soon as possible, and it would then be determined what, if anything, would be done.

Tonight Attorney General Griggs spent some time with the president, but so far as could be ascertained no decision of the question presented by Mr. Tolbert was reached.

In addition to the effort of the department of justice to secure definitive and official information concerning Tuesday's rioting, steps have been taken to afford ample protection to the elder Tolbert, who has been a witness at the port of Charleston. It is said that, as a government officer in the exercise of his individual rights and in the performance of his official duties, the federal government will not permit him to be interfered with.

Washington, Nov. 11.—A special to the Post from Columbia, S. C., given the story of today's developments in the race riots in that state.

The feeling against the Tolberts seems to be intense. An impartial man, who has been at the scene of the difficulty, says:

"If the Tolberts return to their home any time soon, trouble will inevitably follow their presence in the neighborhood, which, for some time to come, if ever, will not be a healthy place for them. They are looked upon as the inciters of the trouble."

It is generally thought dangerous to allow the two Tolberts here to be taken back to Greenwood.

One dispatch says, in speaking of the prospects of further trouble, if the Tolberts are brought back, there is no fall made that will stand.

TOLBERTS ARE IMPLICATED.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11.—A Journal special from Greenwood, S. C., says:

Everything was believed to have settled into its normal state at Phoenix City, but today a telegram from there says war was sent to Columbia, and it was on the way to Columbia, and it is now believed it is the intention to bring the Tolberts back to Phoenix City. If this is done it is feared further trouble will result, although leading citizens are deprecating any further violence.

Tolberts escaped to Columbia two days ago, and after being the wounds dressed, were placed in the penitentiary as a precautionary measure.

RACE WAR OVER. One More Killed Yesterday, But Negroes Are Terrorized.

Washington, Nov. 11.—A special to the Post from Wilmington, N. C., says: This city is remarkably quiet tonight, the turmoil and terrible race conflict ceased. The military are doing police duty at the request of the city authorities, although no martial law has been proclaimed. There are five companies on duty.

Mayor Waddell issued the following proclamation tonight:

"The comparatively few persons in this city who seem disposed to abuse the opportunity of carrying arms, which recent events afforded, and who are doing some very foolish things, are hereby notified that no further turbulence or disorderly conduct will be tolerated. They are notified that a regular police force, with presence order, and every peaceable citizen, black and white, will be protected in his person and property. No armed patrol except those authorized by the chief of police will appear on the streets. Justice is satisfied. Vengeance is cruel and accursed."

Later the mayor called a meeting of the members of aldermen. The purpose of the meeting was to devise ways and means to suppress lawlessness and stop "red shirts," roustabouts and secessionists who seem bent upon forcing "objectionable citizens" to leave the city and the proclamation given above is the outcome of the meeting.

The negroes are thoroughly terrorized. Hundreds of them have left the city, fleeing through the country in all directions tonight. W. E. Henderson, the most prominent negro lawyer here, asked for a special train to the Atlantic coast line station for himself and family. It is believed the race war is about over. Nobody has been shot today and none of the wounded have died.

The number of negroes known to have been killed in the riot Thursday is six. Nine negroes and three whites were wounded. Only one of the white men, William Mayo, is seriously hurt. Four of the negroes are mortally wounded. There are in the city hospitals the negroes who were killed at an undertaking establishment and the bodies were viewed today by large crowds of people. At 10 o'clock tomorrow the coroner's inquest will be held. The coroner is a negro. This fact, perhaps, together with the impossibility of getting witnesses, prevented the inquest being held today.

QUiet AT WILMINGTON. Negro Killed and Objectionable Whites Ordered to Leave.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11.—Complacent quiet has reigned here today. Guards shot one unruly negro in a negro slum of the city this morning. A sensation was created by the capture of J. R. Melton, late chief of police, by a crowd of rough riders, who would have committed violence had not the military interfered, and at 9 o'clock Melton, R. H. Bunting, Republican justice of the peace, and C. H. Gilbert, ex-councilman, all of whom are in danger of severe treatment by "red-shirts," were escorted to the depot and sent out of town. Eight negroes in the second floor of the boxcar, red-shirts and rough riders had threatened to lynch, were sent to Goldsboro this morning for safe keeping. These were arrested during the rioting Thursday. The city is now under thorough military and police protection, and there is every indication that no further outbreaks are expected.

Among those who sat at the guest's table, presided over by Joseph H. Choate, were: Major General Nelson A. Miles, at his right, and Rear Admiral Henry Erben, at his left; Governor Roger A. Wolcott of Massachusetts; Governor-elect Roosevelt; Hon. Asa Bushnell, governor of Ohio; Major General Daniel R. Schley, Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, Captain Arthur Paget, R. N.; Hon. Daniel H. Hastings, governor of Pennsylvania; Major General O. O. Howard, Hon. Seth Lov, Hon. Rowell P. Flower, Chairman M. Dewey, Hon. William J. Sewall and Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, governor of Maryland. A place was reserved for Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, who, unfortunately, had gone to Washington.

A unique feature of the banquet was the manner of serving the ice cream. A drum and fife corps, playing "Yankee Doodle," preceded two score of waiters, who marched into the banquet hall carrying huge platters of ice cream, in the center of each one being a miniature statue of Washington, Jefferson or some other great hero or statesman. The corps marched to General Miles' seat and placed a large statue of General Washington in front of him.

Half a dozen members of the governor's footguard of New Haven, Conn., were present in the picture gallery.

After a brief speech by Mr. Choate, in which he warmly welcomed the guests of the evening, General Miles was given an ovation. He smilingly bowed

States army, at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight, in part of numbers, extensive preparation and brilliancy, rivaled the great banquet given last year in honor of President McKinley by the merchants and manufacturers of the country. The leading persons, military, naval and business men, were represented, 700 being present. All of the second floor of the boxcar portion of the hotel was utilized for the dinner. The grand banquet hall was too small, and tables were set in the adjoining rooms. The banquet hall itself was a model of beauty.

At 7:30 o'clock Hon. Joseph Choate, the toastmaster, took General Miles by the arm, and after a brief leave in the Astor gallery, headed the long line to the banquet room. Just after the oysters were served, a commotion was heard on the north side of the banquet room. Governor-elect Roosevelt appeared opposite the guest table. There was much cheering, every one rising to his feet, and waving their hands enthusiastically and waving their handkerchiefs at the colonel. He was escorted to a place made vacant by the illness of General Shafter, who sent regrets at the last moment. Colonel Roosevelt shook hands with General Miles, and this was the occasion for much cheering.

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BANQUET FOR MILES

Magnificent Reception In Honor of the General.

SHAFTER'S SEAT VACANT

SENT HIS REGRETS AT THE LAST MOMENT.

Seven Hundred Distinguished Citizens of New York Attended—General Miles Talks of the War and Our Foreign Policy—Banquet Hall a Marvel of Beauty.

New York, Nov. 11.—The complimentary banquet given to Major General Miles, commanding the United

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GENERAL MILES' ADDRESS. After acknowledging his appreciation of the magnificent reception, though refusing to appropriate to himself what he considered an expression of gratitude to the army he commanded, General Miles said:

"The wars of the past have had their objects, their achievements and their glorious results. This last war is in the interest of humanity and in behalf of a heroic people, who for many years have been struggling against cruel atrocities, oppression and the despotism of a cruel monarchy. It has been most remarkable in many respects. It has presented one series of victories, without a single defeat. The flag of the United States has not been lowered in a single instance. Not a foot of ground has been surrendered; not a soldier, gun or rifle has been captured by the enemy. The American soldiers and sailors have been true to the principles and traditions of their forefathers, and maintained the honor and glory of the American arms. One great blessing to the country in this war, but decisive war, has been to firmly unite in bonds of unperishable union all sections of the United States—north, south, east and west. Still more, it has given us reason and opportunity to

appreciate our obligation to the mother country for the dignified and powerful influence of the British empire in the maintenance of our principles and rights.

"There are other fields to conquer. The past has gone and the future opens the doors to greater possibilities, and I trust to greater progress and prosperity.

"We are ascending to a clearer atmosphere, up to a higher mesa, where we should take a stronger position than ever before occupied by our government and people. We cannot longer confine ourselves to the narrow limits that governed us in the past. Much has been said of what has been the ruling policy of the people. This, much, I think, is apparent to all. That the grave responsibilities of the nation are too great to be contaminated by personal, partisan or sectional interests. Our interests are national in the highest degree. They embrace two hemispheres. They involve the welfare of a hundred millions of the human race. We are getting to that time when we will require not only the ablest men, but many of them, in every department, to protect and administer the affairs of the nation."

OVATION FOR PAGET. Mr. Choate, in a few words, told of the close relations between Great Britain and the United States, and introduced Arthur Paget of the royal navy. A tremendous ovation greeted the English representative. He said words were getting to describe his feelings for the American soldier, the American sailor, for Admiral Sampson and for General Miles in particular. He read an extract from Lord Salisbury's speech, in which the latter pointed out the progress of the United States towards expansion. Captain Paget said there were some who opposed expansion, but that they could not stay the progress of the American nation in this direction.

Mr. Choate announced that General Miles wished him to ask for three cheers for General Shafter. Then ensued a storm of applause. Letters were then read from President McKinley, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, General Shafter and others.

Governor-elect Roosevelt was then introduced. He was unable to proceed for several minutes, so great was the applause. Colonel Roosevelt said he was glad to be present to add his testimony to that given for General Miles. He said:

"We all honor the volunteers. Let us remember the debt which we stand under to the regular army."

Kansas will furnish the first colony of immigrants to settle in Cuba from the United States. John T. Vener, a solo Baptist preacher, well known in Topeka, has made arrangements to make a settlement of colored people near Santiago and expects to start from Topeka with about 20 families in 20 or 25 days.

SPANISH NOT READY

Session of Peace Commissioners Postponed Until Monday.

SPAIN'S LATEST MOVE

PHILIPPINE QUESTION NOT COVERED BY PROTOCOL

Rumored at Madrid That the Commissioners Have Been Instructed to Reject American Demands Concerning the Philippines—McKinley Reduces the Indemnity.

Paris, Nov. 11.—It is now generally understood that the joint session of the peace commission, which was ar-

anged for Saturday, will be postponed until Monday next. At the joint session on Wednesday last it was agreed that the session fixed for Saturday night be postponed until Monday, if the Spanish commissioners found themselves unable to prepare a reply for presentation on Saturday, and it now appears that the Spaniards found it necessary to send to Madrid for certain records, which cannot reach Paris before 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and, therefore, their proper embodiment into the Spanish memorandum cannot be accomplished before Monday.

The next answer from the Spanish commissioners will deal with the rights of either to discuss the question of Spanish sovereignty over the Philippines, and with the American contention that the retention of public moneys and customs collections at Manila is justified by the fact of the military occupation of the place by the American forces, and warranted by the protocol, even if faulty, as claimed by Spain, because such action commenced after the suspension of hostilities.

There is no truth in the statement printed here this morning that the Spaniards have decided to refuse entrance at the next session to discuss the question of the Philippine islands. Judge Day, president of the American commission, is suffering from a cold and had a slight chill last night. Therefore, by his physician's advice, he is resting quietly today. The judge's indisposition is in the nature of an attack of the grip, from which all the commissioners have suffered more or less, but he expects to be able to attend to business tomorrow.

It became known here this evening that some publicity had been given today in New York to a statement that Senator Montero Rios had recommended an abandonment of the peace negotiations, and that Senator Sagasta, though unwillingly, would probably be compelled to accept the recommendation, with a final decision in the matter at the next meeting. On the authority of one who has the best means of knowledge of the facts of the case, this report can be unequivocally denied.

DANGER OF INTERVENTION. But John Bull Will Keep the Powers In Line.

London, Nov. 11.—The weekly papers, while they see in Tuesday's election improved prospects of currency legislation, regret that the Republican success was not more pronounced. They express a fear that the results will encourage the continental powers to increase hostility toward the annexation of the Philippines by the United States, although they doubt that there will be any more serious intervention

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

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PAGE FOUR. Editorial. PAGE FIVE. Eight Policemen to Be Reinstated. Mrs. Corey Sues For Divorce. In Railway Circles. Private Parry Dies. Will Have a Salt Palace.

PAGE SIX. The Sacramento Deal. Immigration Report. State News. PAGE SEVEN. Financial and Commercial. PAGE EIGHT. The Local Senatorial Campaign Opens. Annie Liddell's Horrible Death. No Pay For Water Rate Equalizers.

than acrimonious protests, "as the powers are aware that Great Britain would not allow the United States to be overborne by a hostile coalition."

"The Spectator says: "The statement of the continent universally fear the advent of the United States in European politics. They cannot rid their minds of the idea that, if they stand together, as when they coerced Japan, America will similarly yield.

"But their representations at Washington are likely to irritate greatly the national pride of the Americans, leading to an universal support of President McKinley in a reply, which, however moderate in tone, will, in effect, be a clear defiance. The excessive fear felt of an Anglo-Saxon alliance is shown by the fact that the whole continent sees in Lord Salisbury's Guild hall refusal to America, all manner of menaces."

PRICE OF THE PHILIPPINES. Spain Will Get One Million, Instead of Forty Millions.

New York, Nov. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Instead of paying Spain \$40,000,000 as an indemnity for the cession of the Philippine islands to the United States, President McKinley intends to reimburse her on or before the 1st of December contracted for public improvements. President McKinley and his cabinet have carefully noted that the sentiment expressed throughout the country by the elections has been in opposition to the suggestion to indemnify Spain to the extent first proposed. As was put out by the administration authorities, it was intended to give the capital of the entire debt floated, with the Philippine islands as security, and amounting to \$40,000,000. What will be paid by the United States according to the present intention of the president, is the debt contracted by Spain for the establishment of lighthouses, harbor improvements and public buildings. It is said, this does not amount to a very large sum, being fixed at about \$1,000,000.

SPANISH WILL NOT YIELD. Commissioners Instructed to Reject the American Demands.

Madrid, Nov. 11.—The queen regent presided at the cabinet council held today. Premier Sagasta read a letter from Senator Rio, president of the Spanish peace commission, announcing that the American peace commissioners had refused to recognize the Cuban debt, and had exalted the Philippines. The cabinet council will meet again this evening and decide upon a reply. The newspapers assert that the government of Spain is sending instructions to its commissioners at Paris not to yield on the question of Spanish sovereignty over the Philippine islands, which is asserted to be entirely outside of the protocol, whereof the commissioners are authorized to negotiate. It is further asserted that the Spanish government will declare that the protocol is not authorized by the cortes to negotiate the cession of the Philippine islands.

The Liberal advises the Spanish peace commissioners to leave Paris, after lodging a protest against the demands of the Americans.

WYOMING OFFICER DEAD. Captain Palmer, Battery A, Stricken at the Presidio.

(Special to The Herald.) Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 11.—Word was received here late tonight of the death at the Presidio, California, of Captain G. R. Palmer, battery A, Wyoming volunteer artillery. The telegram did not state the cause of death, but it is believed it was due to a general collapse. The Wyoming artillery, called the Alger light battery, left here for California last July, and was stationed at the Presidio about the 1st of August, when the command sailed on the Newport for Manila. Early in September Captain Palmer's mind became deranged, and he was relieved temporarily from command and came here to recuperate. When the Wyoming battery was ordered to Manila, Captain Palmer, against the wishes of his physician, went to California to be in charge of the battery. A military board inquired into his condition, and last Monday adjudged the officer insane. The remains will be brought here for burial.

LEASE OF UTAH LANDS. Five Chiefs Going to Washington to Sign It.

(Special to The Herald.) Price, Utah, Nov. 11.—Indian Agent Myton, with five heads of tribes of the Uncompahgre and Uintah Utes, is expected here tomorrow. The Uncompahgre and Uintah Utes, under the leadership of Chief Rocks agency, enroute to Washington, where the party goes to sign up a lease on the easterly lands with the Indians before the proper officials, at the national council.

Major Hilsley Returns. (Special to The Herald.) Price, Utah, Nov. 11.—Major C. S. Hilsley left here today for Fort Duchesne, where he assumes command of the post and the Ninth cavalry, superseding Captain Gilfoyle, who has been in command there since the Ninth came in from Cuba. Major Hilsley did not see service in Cuba, but is an old Indian campaigner and popular with his troops.

"Service men of the Spanish war" a society of the late war, was incorporated in Frankfort, Ky. The incorporators are Colonel G. W. Gunder, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana; Colonel J. J. Smith, Third Kentucky; Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Scales, Third Missouri; Colonel J. W. Leavelle, Twelfth New York; Colonel W. A. McKee, Second Missouri; Colonel R. W. Leavelle, Twelfth New York; Colonel W. A. Pugh, Eighth Massachusetts; Colonel W. B. McCord, First Territorial.

REPUBLICANS NOW CLAIM A MAJORITY OF THIRTEEN.

PROPOSE TO STEAL SEVERAL MORE SEATS

Three or Four Notices of Contest Have Been Filed.

Senator Stewart Is Beaten In Nevada and the Republicans Also Elect the Governor—Nebraska Fusionists Elect the State Ticket—Chas. A. Towne Defeated—Nebraska Republicans Control Legislature—Wyoming Legislature Republican.

Washington, Nov. 11.—"We have received confirmatory information from every district in the United States," said Chairman Babcock of the Republican congressional committee today. "This shows the Republicans will certainly have 13 majority, and perhaps more than that over the combined opposition in the next house of representatives. Any changes which subsequent returns may make will be in the direction of increasing our majority. The straight-out Republican strength shown will be 132."