State Library Jan 99

Scranton Tribune.

TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1899. TWO CENTS.

BLOODY RIOT IN ILLINOIS

Caterville Is Agitated by Another Desperate Race War.

THE TROOPS ORDERED OUT

Four Negroes Instantly Killed and One Fatally Wounded While Others Receive Wounds—List of the Dead and Wounded—The Fourth Regiment is Ordered Out by Governor Tanner.

Carterville, Ills., Sept. 17.—Carterville was the scene of a bloody riot about noon today in which four negroes were instantly killed and one fatally wounded, while two others received wounds. Trouble has ben brewing since the militia was recalled by Governor Tanner last Monday. The white miners of this place have refused to allow the negro miners to come into town, always meeting them and ordering them back. Today, however, thirteen negroes all armed, marched into town going to the Illinois Central depot, where they exchanged a few words with the white miners there. Then the negroes pulled their pistols and opened fire on the whites who at once returned the fire. A running fight was kept up. The negroes scattered, some being closely followed by the whites up the main street, while the remainder fled down the railroad track. Here the execution was done, all who went through the town escaping. After the fight was over four dead bodies were picked up and another mortally wounded. They were taken to the city hall where the wounded man was attended to and an inquest held over the dead ones.

Two more negroes were found late tonight, near the Brush mines swelling the total killed to six. The killed are: Rev. T. J. Floyd, Huse Bradley John Black Henry Branum, Jim Hays, one unidentified. Mortally wounded: Jim Cummings.

Cummings the wounded negro is reported tonight as dead. Trouble has existed here off and on for over a year but no fatalities occurred until June 30 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 having come from Pana. A short time afterwards, a pitched battle ensued between the union and non-union forces, during which time the dwellings occupied by the non-union negroes were burned. Several arrests were made and the accused are in jail at Marion awaiting trial on the charge of murder.

Superintendent Donely, of the Brush mines, where the negroes reside, reports that the negroes are worked 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.

Company C, Fourth regiment, L. N. C., arrived here tonight and will endeavor to preserve order. Forty miners from the Herrin mines are reported to have left that place for this city, armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and determined to assist the white miners here.

Troops Called Out.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17.—Governor Tanner has ordered two companies of the Fourth regiment,under command of Colonel Bennett, to Carterville. He received a telegram this afternoon from Samuel Brush,manager of the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal company at Carterville, that five of a crowd of his negro miners who had gathered at a depot, preparatory to leaving, had been killed, a mob having fired upon them. Later advices reported seven killed and a number wounded. The governor gave out the following statement tonight:

"I received a message from Captain Brush, stating that the mob had attacked and killed the negro miners while waiting at the Illinois Central depot for a train; that the sheriff would be unable to control the situation and was powerless to arrest the parties; asking me to order troops to Carterville.

"In response to this message, knowing something of the condition of that place and without waiting to hear from the sheriff or others in authority, I immediately ordered Lieutenant Lowden, of Company C, of Carbondale, to proceed at once to Carterville, procuring a special train, if necessary, and when reaching Carterville to suppress the riot, protect life and property, but report to the sheriff of Williamson county for orders in the event that the sheriff was on the ground.

"I also ordered Captain Hersh, of Newton, to proceed with his company by the quickest route to Carterville. At the same time, I ordered Colonel Bennett, of the Fourth regiment, who lives at Greenville, to proceed to Carterville at once and take charge of the troops. I also directed the commanding officer of Company F, of Mount Vernon, to prepare and be in readiness to leave on short notice."

Seven Men Killed.

"Later, I received a message from Captain Brush stating that later reports showed that seven of his men were killed and two injured and that a large armed mob of men was between Carterville and his mine and that our company was not sufficient.

"It would seem that these negro miners were waiting at the depot for the train, probably expecting to leave the place temporarily or finally. It seems to be from the brief facts above reported and the further fact that no one was killed except the negroes, that it was a pre-arranged, preconcocted, premeditated murder. If I am right in this conclusion the people of Carterville and especially of Williamson county, should use every means possible and that vigorously to bring these parties guilty of this wholesale murder to speedy justice and in their efforts to do so I promise them the co-operation of the state, the whole national guard if necessary to bring about the arrest and conviction of these parties for the restoration of peace and good order in the county, and so I advised the sheriff of Williamson county this afternoon by wire.

"This a blot on the fair name of the commonwealth of Illinois and will be a disgrace to the community of Williamson county unless quick and vigorous action is taken by the county authorities. The good and law abiding citizens of Williamson county should rise to the situation and support the law officers in restoring peace and order and in the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

"I hope that the Newton company will reach Carterville before morning and before any conflict occurs, but I do not believe and shall not believe until it happens that the strikers will attack the national guard or attempt to oppose it in doing its duty."

Situation Critical.

Late tonight Governor Tanner received the following telegram from Sheriff Cray:

Carterville, Sept. 17.

Governor Tanner, Springfield:

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 military company is not sufficient to disperse the mob.

(Signed) Joab Gray, Sheriff.

Governor Tanner sent the following telegram to Lieutenant Lowden, commanding Company F, Mount Vernon, at Carterville:

"Do not hazard the lives of your men against great odds. You are a soldier and the commanding officer. As such do your duty. You are on guard and must be the judge as to the conditions and the responsibility rests on you. I have ordered the Mount Vernon company, Company F, to report to Colonel Bennett."

Governor Tanner also telegraphed Sheriff Gray as follows:

"I have ordered Companies H of Newton, and C. You shall have all the force necessary to enforce the law and bring the guilty parties to justice."

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

MR. REID'S FAREWELL.

He Forwards a Letter of Thanks to Republicans of the First Maine District.

Portland, Me., Sept. 17.—The Press will print tomorrow morning the following:

To the Republicans of the First Maine District: While I am naturally reluctant to intrude 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 service without some words expressing to you 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 never questioned a single 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 ever quite like these 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 all propriety even in a letter to Republicans, for both they and you know that I have never trimmed a sail to catch the passing breeze or ever flown a doubtful flag.

Office as a "ribbon to stick in your coat," is worth nobody's consideration. Office as opportunity is worth all consideration.

That opportunity you have given me untrammeled in the fullest and amplest measure and I return 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 rights of man.

(Signed) Thomas B. Reed.

Portland, Sept. 17.

WAS A BOGUS BELMONT.

The Genuine Perry Has Not Changed Views on Currency.

London, Sept. 17.—Perry Belmont arrived in London this evening from Paris, not having been in England since July, nor having seen a reporter while in Europe.

What purported to be an interview with him sent from London to the United States on September 6 was the result of an imposition on the part of some one, who, from what appears to have been intended motives, represented himself to 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 had no occasion to change the views expressed to the Associated Press on June 17 on the eve of his sailing for Europe, and that he consistently holds to his already 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.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will sail for the United States next Wednesday by the steamer Teutonic.

COAL OPERATORS INDICTED.

Pana, Ill., Sept. 17.—The grand jury has indicted the following coal operators for inciting riot in this city on the tenth of April last: C. T. Penwell, Warren Penwell and Louis Schlerbach, of the Penwell Coal company; Louis Overholt, T. J. Overholt and J. W. Kitchell, of the Springside Coal company; Walter Futterbaugh and Julius Brcehl, of the Pana Coal company; also Captain D. H. Hart and wife and Mr. F. Rohrer, of Lincoln, Ill., of the Pana Coal company.

Schneider Removed.

Vienna, Sept. 17.—The official Army Gazette announces the removal from the Austro-Hungarian military attacheship in Paris and Brussels, of Colonel F. Schneider, whose alleged letters incriminating Captain Dreyfus, though distinctly repudiated by him as a forgery was one of the principal weapons of the prosecution during the Rennes trial.

Killed by a Tailor.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—As the result of a dispute over a suit of clothes today Martin Walgren, 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.

AWFUL CONDITIONS OF PORTO RICANS

THEY ARE STARVING IN THE STREETS OF PONCE.

The Two Classes on the Island Affected Differently by the Great Storm — When Fruit and Vegetables Are Exhausted the Peons Come to the Cities—Necessity of a Permanent Government.

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 folk, who own land and are the employers of the great laboring class which constitutes the 95 per cent. of the population. This latter class, the peons, has always been in a state bordering on absolute poverty. The peons live in small huts along the rivers and on the hillsides, or wherever there is a bit of waste land, and they live on the little money they earn, subsisting upon the fruit which grows abundantly everywhere.

The great storm affected the two classes very differently. The wealthy 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 starvation threatens. The planters are unable to furnish work to the peons and the fruit upon which they had so much depended for food is destroyed. Relief supplies are at best only temporary and difficulties of transportation have prevented the distribution of relief except at the most central points.

Under these conditions there is only one thing for the peons to do. As fast as they exhaust the supply of green fruit saved from the storm and use up all the edible roots and the 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 the relief which is the only true and lasting relief. Unless a permanent government is established, unless the status of the island is determined, until the policy to be followed here in the future is soon outlined, present conditions will be aggravated and it will soon be necessary to feed the whole population through relief funds.

Development Needed.

What Porto Rico wants, however, is not charity, but rather the development of her commercial and agricultural interests; and while the present distribution is necessary, that necessity would soon disappear if those interests were properly cared for.

The distribution of relief is in the hands of the quartermaster of the army. In each city the alcalde appoints a committee which issues printed slips to be filled in with the names of destitute persons. Canvassers—in some cases committees of ladies—visit the city wards and issue these slips, which in turn are exchanged for rations at the depots of supply.

Great difficulties are encountered in transporting supplies to the inland towns, largely due to the disappearance of the bridges.

More than this when the Panther arrived in the harbor of Ponce, the seas were rough and there was a very heavy rain, yet, for some reason the work of putting off the supplies were not postponed, and it is reliably stated much of the cargo dropped into the bay instead of reaching the lighters. Then again, what reached the lighters was tossed upon the waves in the rain for 36 hours. The tarpaulins only protected the supplies and fifty per cent. of what was finally landed was damaged by water. Tons of rice and oatmeal have since been thrown into the ocean or given away to be fed to chickens or pigs.

By strange irony of fate, the boxes of fancy straw hats and untrimmed theatre bonnets came through safely.

BEATS ALL RECORDS.

Remarkable Run Made by the Lackawanna Newspaper Train.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—With a newspaper train carrying the New York Sunday papers and consisting of three baggage cars and a locomotive, the Lackawanna railroad beat all records between New York and Buffalo for a train, covering the 410 miles in the actual running time of seven hours and twenty-three minutes. Parts of this distance on the level stretches west of Binghamton were covered at a speed of over 80 miles an hour.

Moving the Griffins.

London Ky., Sept. 17.—The two Griffins were today moved from London to Barbourville, Ky., and from there, under escort of the state guards they were taken to Manchester. There were no demonstrations. The guards, in accordance with Governor Bradley's orders, will stay at Manchester until further orders.

Grade Crossing Tragedy.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 17.—Charles Hoes and wife, colored, of Jordantown, were killed by a West Jersey railroad train at the Browning road crossing near Collingswood tonight. They were in a wagon which was demolished. The horse was killed.

Killed on the West Shore.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 17.—William Heenan ,of New York city, and Edward Brown, of Glanco, were killed today at Mt. Marion by a West Shore train that struck a wagon in which they were driving.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Minneapolis, Sept. 17.—C. A. Pillsbury, of this city, the well known miller, died this evening of heart disease.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 17.—John Haldeman, business manager of the Evening Times, and a son of W. H. Haldeman, president of the Courier-Journal company, died at his home here last night after a lingering illness.

SUBIG BAY BOMBARDED.

The Charleston Opens the Battle. Cablegram from Otis.

Manila, Sept. 17.—The United States cruiser Charleston began a heavy bombardment of the north of Subig bay on Thursday. Little or no damage was done.

The monitor Monterey and the gunboat Concord are returning to Subig bay to continue the bombardment.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The war department today received the following cablegram from General Otis:

Manila, Sept. 17.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Nevada cavalry booked for transport Ohio which detained because sent for wrecked Morgan City troops. Will probably leave Manila 24th inst. Iowas leave on Wednesday when Tennessees arrive from south and sail as soon as papers completed. This will finish shipment of all volunteers and discharged men from regular establishment.

(Signed) Otis.

HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

Proved to Be a Small Affair—Hatzfeld's Address.

London, Sept. 17.—Although the weather today was beautiful, the much talked of demonstration in Hyde Park, London, against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial re-condemning Captain Dreyfus on charge of treason proved a spiritless affair. A few thousands collected on the seven platforms, but they were mainly boys, servant girls and idlers. Very few Jews or foreigners were in evidence. The large force of police in attendance had nothing to do, as a demonstration could not possibly be more orderly.

The speakers were in no way influential. Most of the interest centered around the platform where Hatzfeld, a relative of Dreyfus, delivered an address. The speaker deprecated boycotting a whole nation "for the sake of five judges and a scoundrel." At the various platforms resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with Madame Dreyfus and abhorrence for the generals who figured at the trials; 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 Mercier!"

NEW BASE BALL LEAGUE.

A Circuit to Include Both National and Western Clubs.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—A new base ball league whose circuit will include cities in both the National and Western leagues and which will be known as the American Association of baseball clubs was formed here today at a meeting of baseball men and lovers of the national game. The circuit as decided on today will include the following cities: St Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit and Chicago in the west and Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Washington in the east. Chris Von Der Ahe was one of the representatives. Frank Hough, sporting editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, represented Philadelphia at the meeting.

A. C. Anson, who was present representing Chicago, was offered the presidency of the new league, but he refused to accept at present and H. D. Quinn of Milwaukee was elected temporary president. Other temporary officers were elected as follows: Vice-president, H. D. Scanlon, of Washington; treasurer, George Schafer, St. Louis; secretary, Frank Hough. Directors: Chris Von der Ahe, M. B. Scanlon, of Washington; Frank Buckley, New York and C. S. Havener, of Milwaukee.

The real backers of the new organization were not disclosed, but it is claimed that the league will have the support of a brewing company in St. Louis.

RACE WAR AT MURPHYSBORO.

As Usual None but Black Men Are Killed.

Murphysboro, Ill., Sept. 17.—A street fight between a crowd of negro miners of Brushes mine in Carterville and Carterville white miners at noon today resulted in the death of five negro non-union miners. The negroes were down town and were ordered back by the white miners. In the quarrel which followed a negro non-union miner shot into the crowd. The white men at once opened fire and when the shooting ceased five of the negro miners were dead.

None of the white miners was injured.

JUDICIAL VACATION.

Court Officials Back 18 Months on Salaries.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 17.—The Supreme court of Panama has granted leave of absence to all subaltern employes 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.

Ignores Dreyfus Case.

Rome, Sept. 17.—The long expected papal encyclical addressed to France, which has just issued from the vatican, ignores the Dreyfus case. It is merely an elaborate theclegical lecture, urging upon the bishops that their zeal should be accompanied by discretion, rectitude and purity and forbidding priests to read pamphlets and papers emanating from "overzealous surpliced politicians."

Cleveland Strike Still On.

Cleveland, Sept. 17.—At a meeting of the striking street railroad men tonight it was decided by a unanimous vote to continue the strike. Four hundred strikers were present and speeches were made in which victory was predicted. The question was decided by a rising vote, every man present standing up.

Steamship Arrivals.

Havre, Sept. 17.—Arrived: La Champagne, New York. Moville—Sailed: Ethiopia (from Glasgow), New York. Queenstown—Sailed: Etruria (from Liverpool), New York.

MONASTERY OF THE HOLY LAND

ONE OF THE REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Dedicated Yesterday With Imposing Ceremonies—Reproductions of Sacred Relics of the Holy Land—The Stable at Bethlehem—Grottoes Representing the Inner and Outer Sepulchre of Christ.

Washington, Sept. 17.—One of the most remarkable religious institutions in the country, the monastery and college of the Holy Land established by the Franciscan Friars, of the Holy Land, was dedicated today with imposing ceremonies, in which Cardinal Gibbons, Monsignor Martinelli, Bishop Blenk, of Porto Rico, Mgr. Stephan, head of the Indian missions in this country; Mgr. Sbaretti, auditor of the papal delegation in Washington, and many other prominent figures of the Catholic church participated. During the afternoon, a flag raising gave a national and patriotic phase to this extensive undertaking. The institution is situated near the Catholic university on an eminence commanding a view of the beautiful university grounds.

A special branch of the Franciscan order for centuries has devoted its entire attention to the preservation and protection of the tomb of the Saviour, the stable at Bethlehem and other sacred relics of the life of Christ. As many Americans are joining the pilgrimages to the Holy relics it has been deemed advisable to establish in this country a college which will prepare those who will carry forward the work of preservation. To this end a commissirate of the Holy Land for the United States was located in New York in 1880, and out of this has grown the magnificent structure dedicated today, with its subterranean reproductions of the stable at Bethlehem, the home of the holy family at Nazareth, the holy sepulchre, and other monuments of Palestine. These have been executed under the direction of the foremost ecclesiastical architect of Rome, Sr. Lianori, who visited Bethlehem, Nazareth, and other sacred spots, making measurements and taking note of stone and structure, in order to make a faithful counterpart of the precious relics. The work has proceeded with the special favor of the pope. One of the grottoes representing the inner and outer sepulchre of Christ's tomb has a piece of the actual stone of the sepulchre brought from Palestine by special dispensation. At another of the subterranean shrines, the remains of St. Benignas will be deposited. They are being brought here by one of the friars of the order, and will find a final resting place in a glass catafalque, after the manner adopted in Europe to permit the observation of holy relics.

Stable at Bethlehem.

The reproduction of the stable at Bethlehem is perfect in every detail, with the small stone manger in which the Christ-child was born, and the defacement which modern vandalism has wrought.

In the reproduction of the holy sepulchre both the outer sepulchre, where the angel sat, and the inner sepulchre, from which the angel rolled back the stone, are shown. The inner tomb shows the great marble slab placed there to keep the Turks from desecrating the tomb, and the slab bears even the irregular crack of the original.

The main work of the friars is carried on in the monastery, a spacious building separating the chapel and devoted entirely to the members of the community. On the lower floor are cobbler shops, tailor shops, laundries, etc., conducted by the friars, who make everything needful for their simple and austere manner of living. The habit is of coarse brown material, with a rope girdle, and the bare feet are protected by sandals. The upper part of the building is used for living quarters, each member of the community having a cell with the plainest and simplest furnishings. It is considered the most austere of the active orders.

The church connected with the monastery is a massive structure in the shape of a five-fold cross, with many altars and chapels. The European method has been adopted in the interior of the church, so that those who come to worship will stand or kneel, as there are no seats. The interior is so vast that it is expected to celebrate mass at several of the altars, or at all of them simultaneously, and the devotion of the sacrament will be practically continuous up to midday.

Solemn Dedication.

The order of exercises today began with solemn dedication at 10 o'clock this morning. Cardinal Gibbons conducted the ceremony. There was a procession of several hundred members of the clergy, religious, students, and friars. At 10:30 pontifical high mass was celebrated by Most Rev. S. Martinelli, the apostolic delegate to the United States. The sermon was preached by Very Rev. L. F. Kearney, provincial of the Dominican Order of Columbus, Ohio. At 3 o'clock solemn pontifical vespers were celebrated in the Alverno chapel and at 4 o'clock, the patriotic exercises closed the day's ceremony.

The institution begins its work with about fifty friars in attendance most of them from this country, although a few come direct from the Holy Land. The purpose of the college is set forth as follows in the prospectus:

"The establishment of the college will revive in our American youth the spirit of the Crusaders, for it will afford them an opportunity of embracing religious life and of cultivating higher studies at the university, with the noble aim of serving as missionaries in the country of Christ, of standing guard at his holy tomb and of imparting to the natives of the blessings of civilization and culture, while the pilgrims and tourists from the United States will be delighted to find American advisors when far away in a country doubly strange to them by language and customs."

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

GENERALLY FAIR.

1 General—Transvaal's Reply to England's Proposals.
Fatal Riot in Illinois.
Dedication of a Remarkable Religious Institution.
Deplorable Conditions in Porto Rico.
2 General — Northeastern Pennsylvania News.
Financial and Commercial.
3 Local—Sermon by Rev. Dr. McLeod.
Jr. O. U. A. M. Convention.
4 Editorial.
5 Local—Woman Robbed by a Footpad on Monroe Avenue.
Fox's Bird Store Burned.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 Round About the County.
8 Local—Live Industrial News.

THE ODD FELLOWS MEET AT DETROIT

Quiet Sunday Preliminary to the Opening of the Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of the Order.

Detroit, Sept. 17.—The officials and the rank and file of American Odd Fellowship who have thus far arrived in the city passed a quiet Sunday preliminary to the opening of the diamond jubilee anniversary of the order. There are already on hand some 400 of the higher officials, including all of the officers of the sovereign grand lodge, delegates to the grand lodge sessions, state grand lodge officers, grand encampment officers and officers of the Rebekah branch, besides these about 1,000 of the rank and file have thus far arrived from various states.

Religious services were held today in the First Congregational church. The central portion of the auditorium was reserved for Odd Fellows and their ladies, several hundred of whom arrived from headquarters by special trolley train. Rev. Lehelah Boynton, D. D., pastor of the church, preached upon "Brotherhood." The speaker defined the various relations of brotherhood, inclusive of family relations; secondly, of a particular class, and finally, the enlarged idea of brotherhood as exemplified by Jesus Christ who brought brotherhood up to its full realization, all men to him being brethren, irrespective of residence, religion, color, wealth or other circumstances. "Jesus," said the speaker, "looked beneath men's various defects and found therein His brother men, for whom He offered His life. You only carry true brotherhood into the world in proportion to the essence of brotherhood which exists within your own souls. It is not even for you to send your check from your lodge to the physician and the undertaker. It is more in the open palm behind which throbs the sympathetic heart. Take away your inspiration and the real brotherliness of your order will fail. Your institution is good but was its inspiration born 1900 years ago with the infant who has since been the object of the world's affection?" Dr. Boynton declared that the assuring feature of what he termed the "Dreyfus outrage" lay in the numerous protests against the verdict which showed that the principle and spirit of brotherhood is nowadays filling an interpretation hitherto unqualled.

Work progressed all day on the great welcoming arch which will span Woodward avenue. The hotels have been crowded since early morning with incoming Odd Fellows. Tomorrow the sovereign grand lodge will be formally welcomed in the Detroit opera house by Governor Pingree and Mayor Maybury.

Tuesday's feature will be the annual reunion of the past grand representatives and members of the sovereign grand lodge. Wednesday the grand parade will be held. Thursday will be given over to the sightseeing with a concert in the evening. Friday and Saturday will also be spent in sightseeing and other pleasures.

MR. ERMENTROUT DEAD.

Well Known Congressman of Ninth District Passes Away.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 17.—Hon. Daniel Ermentrout, who was elected in November to his sixth term in congress from the Ninth district (Berks and Lehigh counties), died at his home here today. He was 62 years of age. On Thursday last while at dinner a piece of meat lodged in his throat and a physician had to be called to save him from strangulation. Paralysis of the affected parts followed but his death was unexpected. Mr. Ermentrout is survived by a widow and two children, Fitz Daniel Ermentrout, a member of the bar here, and Miss Adelaide Tenise Ermentrout.

Deceased was born in Reading in 1837. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, filled the office of district attorney from 1862 to 1865, that of city solicitor from 1867 to 1870, and state senator from 1873 to 1889. In 1880 he was elected to congress and was re-elected for the three following terms, thus serving continuously from 1881 to 1889. He was again elected in 1896 to the Fifty-fifth congress and last year was re-elected for the Fifty-sixth congress.

Mr. Ermentrout was prominent in the national councils of the Democratic party for years and was a leading figure and participant in state conventions.

LUCANIA ARRIVES.

Twenty-Four Hours Behind Time Account of Strike.

New York, Sept. 17.—The Cunard line steamer Lucania arrived at her pier today, 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, 733 second cabin and 666 third class passengers, a toal of 1,396, the greatest number ever brought by the Lucania.

Verdict in Favor of Thropp.

Bedford, Pa., Sept. 17.—The jury in the Haderman-Thropp libel suit which has been on trial in this court all week, after being out since 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, rendered a verdict this morning in favor of the defendant, Joseph E. Thropp. A motion for a new trial is pending.

Death from Yellow Fever.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 17.—D. P. Porter, who was stricken with yellow fever several days ago, died yesterday. No new cases have appeared.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Forecast for Monday: For eastern Pennsylvania, generally fair Monday; showers Tuesday; fresh southerly winds becoming variable.

TRANSVAAL SITUATION STRAINED

Boers Are Still Disposed to Beat About the Bush.

AN UNSATISFACTORY REPLY

The Answer to the Latest Dispatch of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the British Colonies Is Peculiar in Construction—The Transvaal Adheres to the Acceptance of Great Britain's Proposal for a Joint Commission of Inquiry as Previously Explained by the Secretary of State—Ardently Desires and Accepts Arbitration, as Its Intention Is to Adhere to the Terms of London Convention of 1884.

Pretoria, Sept. 17.—The reply of the government of the South African republic to the latest despatch, dated September 12, of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, as 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 despatch of August 23 and the substitution in place thereof of an entirely new proposal.

"The proposals now fallen through, contained in the Transvaal despatches of August 19 and August 21 were elicited from this government by suggestions made by the British diplomatic agreement 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 relying upon intimations to this government would satisfy her majesty's government. This government saw a difficulty as to the acceptance of those proposals by the people and legislature of the Transvaal and also contemplated possible dangers created therewith but risked making 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 proposal but would be settled on their merits.

As to Joint Commission.

"As regards the joint commission, the Transvaal adheres to the acceptance of the invitation thereunto given by her majesty's government and cannot understand why such commission which before was deemed necessary to explain the complicated details of the seven years' law should now be 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 for unconditional acceptance. As for 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 distinct from the joint commission of inquiry this government is likewise not 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 subject to be discussed at the conference remain undefined.

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

The despatch concludes by trusting that the British government on reconsideration may deem it fit to make more onerous or new proposals but will "adhere to Great Britain's proposal for a joint commission of inquiry as previously explained by the secretary of state for the colonies to the imperial parliament."

Repudiates Suzerainty.

London, Sept. 18.—The reply of the Transvaal government to Mr. Chamberlain's latest note is said to cover nine pages. It is eminently of the "negative and inconclusive" character which Mr. Chamberlain declared would compel the imperial government to consider the situation afresh. It practically repudiates suzerainty, reverts to the seven year franchise, and declines to give equality to the Dutch and English languages in the volksraad. In short, it is politely negative and defiant. The full text may not be available for a day or two, but it will not change the aspect of affairs. The cabinet meet on Wednesday or Thursday to consider the next step.