

NEGOTIATIONS OFF

Botha Rejects the Peace Terms Offered Him.

HIS ACTION SUPPORTED BY HIS MEN

British Press Generally Pleased With the Result—Urge That Further Reinforcements Be Made Ready.

LONDON, March 21.—Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, informed the house of commons that General Botha has rejected the peace terms offered him. General Botha, Mr. Chamberlain said, conveyed the information in a letter to General Kitchener, in which he announced that he was not disposed to recommend the terms of peace General Kitchener was instructed to offer him to the earnest consideration of his government. General Botha added that his government and its chief officers entirely agreed with his view. The issuance of parliamentary papers on the negotiations is delayed. General Botha's refusal to accept the peace terms offered him is commented upon with an evident sense of relief. The idea that Lord Kitchener initiated the negotiations instead of General Botha, as had been supposed, is unpalatable to the British press. The Daily Mail, under the editorial caption, "Our Rejected Suit," asks why the government instructed Lord Kitchener to sue for peace after the murder of the peace envoys, and concludes as follows:

"Let the war be pressed to the utmost, and let further reinforcements be prepared, for they may be needed; but, above all, let us have no more negotiation."

Bruce-Hamilton at Wepener.

Mafeking, Basutoland, March 21.—General Bruce-Hamilton's force, which is sweeping over the southeast portion of Orange River colony, has reached Wepener, where the troops found heavy stocks of grain and cattle. They carried away as much as possible, but destroyed 3,000 bags of grain. The houses at Wepener were found to be intact.

Recruits for South Africa.

Ottawa, Ont., March 21.—The 1,000 men recently recruited for police service in South Africa will leave here Sunday next and will sail from Halifax the 26th.

Mounted Maxim Gun.

Cape Town, March 21.—The military authorities here approve the new invention of a Maxim gun mounted on a motor car for immediate service.

SKAGWAY-JUNEAU CABLE.

Advertisements for Proposals Being Prepared.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Now that the war department has funds available, it is the purpose to push work as rapidly as possible on the telegraph cable from Skagway to Juneau, Alaska. This cable, approximately 125 miles long, is to be laid by contract with funds made available at the last session of congress. In his last annual report to the secretary, the chief signal officer, Brigadier-General A. W. Greely, strongly recommended the laying of such a cable, saying there was a pressing need for a cable between these two cities. This, he said, would not only connect the military posts at Skagway with Juneau, the capital of Alaska, but would enable the territorial authorities to reach, via Skagway and Dawson, the points in the Yukon valley now so remote that as a rule not more than two or three letters upon any subject can be exchanged in the course of a year.

Of course, this cable, while not laid primarily to connect with a line running down the coast to the states, will be a valuable adjunct in case such a project is later adopted by congress. It is estimated that a cable could be laid from Skagway to Valdez, 650 miles, for \$300,000, and that a cable from Skagway to Seattle, passing outside of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands, so as to avoid international complications, which would be at least 150 miles long, could be laid for about \$500,000.

"These cable connections," says General Greely, "seem absolutely essential if the United States intends to encourage commercial and other enterprises in Alaska with a view to development and its becoming, as is possible, a territory of the greatest financial value to the American Republic."

In speaking of the work soon to be begun, General Greely said that there were now available sufficient funds for purchasing and laying the Skagway-Juneau cable. The cable is to be laid by contract, the firm manufacturing it being required to lay it. Advertisements for proposals are now being prepared, containing all the specifications. The cable is to be insulated with rubber, as experience has shown that no other insulation can successfully be used in our waters, especially those of Alaska.

A Total Wreck.

Victoria, B. C., March 21.—The steamer Willamette, high ran on Denman island, near Village Point, about 2 1/2 miles from Union, where she loaded 1,000 tons of coal, and will be a total wreck, for her back has been broken. She was lying on the rocks amidstships and when the after part of her hull filled she broke her back.

LEFT TO DIPLOMACY.

Settlement of the Dispute at Tien Tsin.

PEKIN, March 23.—Count Von Waldersee, General Barrow and General Wogack have been in consultation and General Wogack has agreed to withdraw the Russian troops from the disputed ground at Tien Tsin, provided the British also withdraw. He insisted also upon a guarantee that work on the railway siding should not proceed until the matter had been diplomatically adjusted. This proposal and stipulation was satisfactory to General Barrow and was accepted by him. Consequently the British and Russian troops will be withdrawn at 5 o'clock this morning (Friday), thereby avoiding all trouble at present. Orders have been issued that no British officer shall leave or even "sleep out" at night or go to dinner without furnishing his address to the adjutant. The marines will return to the ships. Admiral Seymour objects to any of the Australian naval brigade, who volunteered for service on the railway, remaining. The military authorities say he does not understand the situation, that his inference is uncalled for and that the Australian marines are just the men needed. The Russians have ordered a regiment to proceed from Port Arthur to Tien Tsin. The arrangement made by General Ballou the French commander, are regarded as perfectly satisfactory and all danger of trouble between the British and Russians is avoided.

MILITARY TO CIVIL.

Transfer of Government in Philippines June 30.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The transfer from the military to the civil government in the Philippines is expected to occur about June 30, according to calculations made at the war department upon information received from the Taft commission and General MacArthur. It is known that even where civil government is being established by the Philippine commission, the military will be necessary for some time to support the civil authorities. It is the intention to withdraw the military as fast as possible, however, from any participation in the governments established, and the soldiers will be more of a police than of a military force. Wherever possible, native police will be organized.

BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

Massachusetts Runs on a Spit in Pensacola Harbor.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 21.—The flagship Kearsarge and the battleship Alabama, of the North Atlantic squadron, crossed the bar here this morning for a cruise in the Gulf, with Target Bay, Culebra Island, as a destination. The Massachusetts, which followed the two other war ships out, took a sheer, left the channel, and went aground on a spit of sand at buoy No. 7. President O'Brien, of the National Bar Pilot Association, arrived late tonight from the battleship. He says she is aground with 24 feet of water under her forward turret, while there is plenty of water under all other parts of the ship. It is expected the battleship will be pulled off tomorrow.

Philippine Trade.

Washington, March 23.—The imports into the Philippine Islands from the United States during the first eight months of 1900 show an increase of 72 per cent over the amount for the same period in 1899, according to a statement of the commerce of the archipelago issued by the division of insular affairs of the war department. For the period stated of 1899, the imports from the United States amounted in value to \$780,793 and for the first eight months of last year to \$1,340,717.

The total value of merchandise, gold and silver, imported into the islands from January through August of 1900—the period of time to which the statement relates—was \$16,865,684. The exports were valued at \$17,808,222, showing a balance of trade in favor of the archipelago. These figures, as compared with the same period of 1899, show an increase of 34 per cent in imports and 28 per cent in exports. The exports to the United States show a decrease, \$1,954,531 worth being sent to this country in 1900, as against \$2,547,839 worth in 1899.

Panic at a Chicago Fire.

Chicago, March 21.—Fire tonight totally destroyed the large warehouse of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., at Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue. The building and everything inside was ruined. The north, south and east walls of the building collapsed while a number of firemen were inside fighting the fire. They were compelled to drop the hose and run for their lives. Several were badly bruised by falling bricks. A panic was created among the thousands of spectators, and in a wild rush to escape injury by the falling walls many women and children were knocked and trampled upon. The loss is \$200,000, equally divided among building and stock.

APOLOGY DEMANDED

Russians Refuse to Give In at Tien Tsin.

HAVE ORDERED BRITISH TO WITHDRAW

General Wogack Refuses to Accept Von Waldersee's Arbitration—English Troops Being Rushed to the Scene.

LONDON, March 22.—"General Wogack has refused to accept Count von Waldersee's arbitration at Tien Tsin," says the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, "and demands that the British not only withdraw, but apologize for removing the Russian flag. General Barrow refuses to do either, and is so refusing has the support of the British government. British reinforcements are being sent."

"Russia's proceedings in Corea," says the Kobe correspondent of the Daily Mail, "are now openly aggressive, and it is believed that she is about to make further demands in connection with Masampo."

The officials of the foreign office here have received no information of an outbreak of hostilities at Tien Tsin. Their latest advices say the situation remains the same. The rumor (credited by a news agency to the London stock exchange and published in New York) that the British and Russians had fired at each other at Tien Tsin, has not even reached the leading stock exchange firms.

Preparing for Trouble.

Tien Tsin, March 22.—A special train bearing reinforcements of Australian troops left Pekin for Tien Tsin at 10 o'clock this morning. One French, an Italian and a German warship are outside the bar. A dust storm prevented Count von Waldersee, who arrived here yesterday, from proceeding for Pekin until this morning. Ninety British marines arrived here last night from the Taku forts to replace the Indian guards on the disputed land. In addition to the Australians, outposts from the lines of communication are coming to be ready in case of necessity. The British are under arms to prevent the settlement being rushed, but they do not anticipate such extremes.

General Lorne Campbell, the English commander, and General Wogack, commanding the Russians, met Count von Waldersee upon his arrival here. Learning that both had received instructions from their governments, Count von Waldersee said that it was useless for him to give even an opinion regarding the matters at issue.

It is the general feeling in Tien Tsin that the trouble is not likely to reach a point where blood will be shed. Both detachments on guard unless forced to do so by the other. Except the army and camp followers, the only Russians now residing here are the members of the consular staff, two clerks and two Jews, who are running stores, and who left Russia in order to save their lives. These are now being offered inducements to move to the Russian concession. The French concession is quiet. French gendarmes are on duty at the British concession to prevent the soldiers from trespassing, and an Australian naval brigade is preventing the Sikhs from invading the French concession.

General Lorne Campbell, upon hearing of the death of ex-President Harrison, ordered all the British flags to be flown at half-mast.

Our Claim Against Morocco.

European Diplomats Watching the Case With Interest.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The European diplomats in Washington are deeply interested in the action of the United States in sending the armored cruiser New York to Morocco to aid the American consul-general in exacting an apology and obtaining a settlement of claims aggregating \$50,000. France's interest is probably greater than that of any other country because it is no secret that she hopes some day to extend her sovereignty over the whole north-western coast of the African continent. France requested the United States some time ago to denounce its negotiations with Tunis, over which a French protectorate had been established, and this would probably have been a step in the direction of having the United States denounce its treaties with Morocco, under which it is proceeding in demanding the settlement of claims. The United States declined the request. It is treating with Morocco as a sovereign power. While no bombardment of any Moorish town is contemplated, the presence of an American man-of-war is expected to have a salutary effect in obtaining immediate compliance with the demands of this government. The New York will remain at Masagan until Consul General Gummere returns from Marakesh, and announces a satisfactory settlement.

Murder by Bulgarian Brigands.

Washington, Mch. 22.—The Turkish minister has received a telegram from the governor-general of Salonica stating that Bulgarian brigands, after having murdered four Mussulmen inhabitants of the Makhelml mountains, burned their bodies. The criminals were arrested and confessed. They were turned over to the court if justice by the authorities.

BOTH SIDES RETIRE.

Troops Withdrawn From Disputed Land at Tien Tsin.

BERLIN, March 25.—The war office has the following from Count von Waldersee: "The Anglo-Russian dispute at Tien Tsin has been settled from a military standpoint in a manner satisfactory to both parties at a conference between Generals Wogack and Barrow. Both guards and posts have been withdrawn and salutes have been exchanged. The British declare that no offense to the Russian flag was intended and that the alleged removal of the Russian boundary marks was neither by the command nor with the knowledge of the military authorities. The work on the disputed land will not be continued until the governments have reached an agreement as to its possession or until a special understanding has been attained."

PEKIN, March 25.—The troops on both sides of the disputed land at Tien Tsin have been withdrawn, and all danger of a fracas is ended. The opinion of the British is that the promptness of General Barrow in calling up the marines from Taku prevented a collision. The British report that prior to the arrival of the marines sentries were supplied from the Madras Pioneers, who for several days were surrounded by crowds of foreign soldiers mostly French, who assailed them with all kinds of abuse, calling them "coolies." The Madras were becoming restive when the marines arrived at night and quietly relieved them, and it was only when daylight appeared that the Russians discovered the change.

WHY BOTHA DECLINED.

Kitchener Refused Complete Amnesty to Leaders.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Chronicle, professing to be able to give an outline of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha, says:

"The chief obstacle to a settlement was Lord Kitchener's refusal to grant complete amnesty to the leaders of the rebels in Cape Colony. He offered self-government on the lines of Jamaica immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, with legislative bodies partly elected by the burghers. The government agreed to provide £1,000,000 to compensate Boers for property destroyed and articles commandeered by the Boers on commando, provided the signatures of the officers who commandeered the goods were forthcoming. He also offered to grant loans on easy terms for rebuilding and restocking farmsteads. Moreover, he agreed that children should be instructed in English or Dutch, at the discretion of their parents. The government undertook to make no claim on church property or funds, or upon hospitals or hospital funds, or upon private investments. No burgher of either state was to be allowed to possess a rifle, except by special license."

"General Botha was generally in favor of these conditions, but he dissented strongly from a proposal to give the full privilege of citizenship to properly domiciled and registered blacks. He was also greatly concerned about the position Jewish capitalists would occupy in the country, and was told that Jews and Christians would enjoy equal rights, no distinction being made in the matter of concessions."

MUST REFUND THE BONDS.

Pina County, Ariz., Will Pay for the Experiment.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 25.—The territorial supreme court today handed down an important decision in the matter of the Pina county bonds. It is held that the territory must refund these bonds, amounting now, with interest, to \$352,000. Incidentally, the opinion re-establishes the territorial loan commission which the legislature sought two years ago to abolish. The bonds, amounting to \$200,000 were issued by Pina county under an act of the legislature of 1883 to encourage the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Tucson to Globe. The road was begun but never finished, and though these bonds had been turned over to the promoters, the county refused to pay the interest. All the bonds are held in New York.

Government Calls for Bids.

Seattle, Wash., March 25.—Quartermaster Ruhlen will tomorrow issue an invitation to the various shipping concerns doing business between this city and Alaska to furnish proposals for the contract to lighter at Nome and St. Michael such government stores as are shipped this season by the war department to the military posts to the mouth of the Yukon river and points in the interior of Alaska. Major Ruhlen roughly estimates that there will be 16,000 tons of freight on the basis of ship's measurement to be sent north this summer. The bids will be opened March 30. The government will have four ships in the Alaskan service.

His Last Raid.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 25.—Tom Ketchum, famous as an outlaw, the man who terrorized the territory for years, was executed today. "Black Jack" was the sobriquet by which Ketchum was best known. He was sentenced by the territorial supreme court on February 25. Numerous attempts were made to stay the execution, Ketchum having many friends among a certain class. Although accused of several murders and other felonies, Ketchum was only tried for the robbery of a train near Folsom, N. M., the penalty for which, in this territory, is death.

CHASING A SULTAN

Consul-General Gummere Is After the Moorish Ruler.

HE MUST SETTLE UNITED STATES CLAIM

Cruiser New York Arrives at Gibraltar, and Will Convey the American Official from Tangier to Mazagan.

GIBRALTAR, March 25.—The armored cruiser New York arrived here today. The New York will convey Mr. Gummere, United States consul general, from Tangier to the seaport of Mazagan, whence he will travel overland to Morocco City, the political capital of Morocco, there to demand from the sultan an apology for an apparent discourtesy to the United States, committed by the sultan's grand vizier and his minister to foreign affairs. At the same time, Mr. Gummere will request the sultan to settle certain claims of the United States long pending against the government of Morocco. These claims arose largely from alleged undue interference by officials of the sultan with American citizens doing business in Morocco. When Mr. Gummere said he would see the sultan personally on the matter of these claims, he was told by the grand vizier and his minister of foreign affairs that any such effort would be useless, as the sultan would remove himself and his ministers from their capital, Morocco City if the American consul attempted to visit them there. This discourteous statement constitutes the offense for which the Moroccan government has been asked for apology and to secure which apology Mr. Gummere, backed up by the New York at Mazagan, will travel overland to the sultan's capital.

The United States experienced some difficulty and delay last year in securing the payment of \$5,000 from Morocco for the latter's failure to make any attempt to punish the leaders of a mob who burned and killed the naturalized American citizen, Marcus Essequi, at Fez, last June. After considerable correspondence on the matter and after the United States had threatened to send a warship to Tangier, Morocco paid the \$5,000 in question.

ANXIOUS TO ASSIST CHINA.

Ministers Desire to Put Her on Her Feet.

PEKIN, March 25.—The British headquarters here report the withdrawal of both the Russian and British troops from the disputed territory in Tien Tsin. M. De Giers, the Russian minister to China, believes that everything will be amicably adjusted at London and St. Petersburg, and doubts the probability of further trouble in the matter. General Voyron, commander of the French troops, has ordered a new regiment to Tien Tsin to replace the one now here. French officers here think it was a mistake to leave a regiment recruited in a city at Tien Tsin. This regiment was composed of a tough Paris element.

At the meeting of the ministers held this morning, the only question considered was that of policing the legation quarters. A committee of commissioners has been appointed to discover China's resources and report on her ability to pay the indemnity to be demanded by the powers. Many ministers are strongly opposed to China's having to pay to keep an army of from 10,000 to 12,000 men here for the next two years, thinking this entirely unnecessary. Even those ministers who were here during the siege were tired of seeing Pekin a military camp. They hope China will be put on her feet as soon as possible.

TO RE-MARK BOUNDARY.

United States Expert Will Define Line in Mount Baker District.

SEATTLE, March 25.—C. H. Sinclair, a government expert, will leave within a short time to re-mark the international boundary in the Mount Baker district. Captain J. F. Pratt, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, stated today that the boundary is not to be changed, but is simply to be re-marked. Obliterated posts, monuments and other landmarks will be placed, to bring the marks close together and prevent the possibility of error in the future.

The geological features of the expedition will be conducted by E. C. Bernard, and will be simply an affirmation of records already made.

It is thought that a Canadian commission may be present while the line is being re-defined as a precautionary measure, and to prevent any future difficulties over errors in the re-marking.

Father of Mrs. Marcus Daly Dead.

Helena, Mont., March 25.—Zenas E. Evans, father of Mrs. Marcus Daly and Mrs. J. Ross Clark, wife of the brother of Senator W. A. Clark, is dead at Anaconda. He was 79 years of age, and came to Montana in the early '60s from Pennsylvania.

Two Hundred Boers Caught.

Bloemfontein, March 25.—The result of the combined movements against General Fourie, near Thabanchu, was the capture of 200 Boers, 120,000 sheep, 5,000 horses and a host of cattle. The Boers broke southward to the right and left.