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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

NAUGHT COMES OF THE CONFERENCE

Colonel Argueless Simply Wastes Words on Otis.

THO' KEEN AND SUBTLE

MANILA IS DIVIDED BETWEEN TWO OPINIONS.

ARE THE ENEMY SPARRING FOR TIME?

Or Do They Really Desire Peace? They Admit Defeat, Yet Are Unwilling to Accept American Terms. Luna May Now Make New Proposals.

Manila, April 29.—3 p. m.—The conference today between General Otis and Colonel Argueless and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, he came from General Luna under a flag of truce yesterday to ask for a cessation of hostilities, was fruitless. It is understood that the Filipino commissioners were given the terms upon which the Americans will consent to negotiate. The Filipinos admit that they have been defeated, and it is expected that they will return with fresh proposals from General Luna.

The conference at the palace lasted three hours. Mr. Jacob G. Schurman, of the United States Philippine Commission, attending, and Admiral Dewey dropping in for an hour.

The discussion was mostly between General Otis and Colonel Argueless, who had been selected for the mission by General Luna because he had known General Otis.

Colonel Argueless had served in the Filipino committee which met the American authorities before the war in an endeavor to smooth over the impending troubles.

Mr. Schurman emerged from the palace between the two shock-headed, savage-looking natives, and drove unattended to the office of the United States Philippine Commission, where they talked informally for about an hour. Manila is divided between two opinions, the majority believing that the Filipinos desire peace, while others think they are sparring for time which to rehabilitate their demoralized army.

The latter opinion gained color from the fact that reinforcements have been sent to the south, opposite the American lines.

Colonel Argueless, who is a lawyer, splendidly illustrated the Malay subtlety at words. While he declared with apparent frankness that the Filipinos leaders wanted a chance to give up the struggle gracefully, through the Congress instead of surrendering ignominiously, he asked for a fortnight's armistice so that the Congress might be summoned on May 1st. He endeavored to commit the Americans to greater concessions and wanted terms guaranteed by treaty. He was told that recognition of the Filipino Government was impossible, and he was given to understand that a written guarantee of amnesty for all insurgents was the utmost that could be given. Colonel Argueless argued that Spain had given similar guarantees and broken them and he laid much stress on the Spaniards' honor. He persistently declared that the Filipinos must be permitted to retire with honor.

In conversation with Mr. Schurman, Colonel Argueless revived the question of independence and was referred to the statement in the commission's proclamation that the Filipinos would be given an increasing measure of self-government as soon as they proved themselves worthy of it. Mr. Schurman warned Argueless that the longer the war was waged and the more were killed, the stronger would be the antipathies hindering an amicable co-operation between the two peoples for the prosperity of the islands.

The insurgents have an insurrection on their own hands, the Macabebes, the Tagals, while the burden of thousands of hungry and discontented people who fled before the American army, and who are camping behind the Filipino lines, multiplies the troubles of the Filipino Government, the headquarters of which are now at San Isidro. They were removed northward when Calumpit fell.

JUNTA CHARGES BAD FAITH.
London, April 29.—Members of the Filipino Junta here made the statement to the Associated Press correspondent today that the peace negotiations between the United States authorities at Manila and General Luna were unofficial in character. General Luna, the Junta asserts, does not represent Aguinaldo's government. It is further asserted by the Junta that secret negotiations between Dean C. Worcester, of the United States Philippine Commission and a representative of Aguinaldo have

been in progress since before the attack on Malolos.

The following conditions it is alleged were proposed after the capture of Malolos:

The Americans to issue a proclamation granting the Filipinos self-government and political, civil and religious rights, similar to those enjoyed by the people of Canada;

The Filipinos to control International mercantile relations;

Americans and Filipinos to enjoy equal rights in the islands;

Manila to remain in the possession of the United States until Congress decides otherwise;

The American flag to fly over the capitals of the islands and in the most prominent positions along with the Filipino flag, except at Manila, where only the American flag shall fly;

All vessels to fly the American flag with that of the Filipinos;

The Roman Catholic clergy to be under the same administration as in the United States;

Spanish clerical direction and intervention to be abolished;

The status quo of rural property belonging to the religious orders to be maintained, without return to the ante bellum state of affairs;

Hospitals and schools formerly administered by the orders to be handed over to the Government, the orders to retain only their present own property;

The secular clergy to retain their property.

The Junta asserts that Aguinaldo, in view of these proposals, withdrew from Malolos, but that General Otis' proclamation after the occupation of Malolos failed to grant self-government on the proposed lines. This, it is further asserted, caused the hostilities following the capture of Malolos.

OTIS CABLES WASHINGTON.
Washington, April 29.—The following cablegrams were received today from General Otis:

"Manila, April 29th. 'Adjutant General, Washington. 'Conference with insurgent representatives terminated this morning. They request cessation of hostilities three weeks to enable them to call their Congress to decide whether to continue prosecution of war or propose terms of peace. Proposition declined and full amnesty promised on surrender. Believe insurgents tired of war but seek to secure terms of peace through what they denominate their representative Congress. (Signed) 'OTIS."

"Manila, April 29th. 'Adjutant General, Washington. 'The congratulations of His Excellency, the President, for which all grateful, received; will be conveyed at once. (Signed) 'OTIS."

OTIS GRATIFIES WASHINGTON.
Washington, April 29.—War Department officials are very much gratified with the tone of the reply of General Otis to the Filipino delegation. It is considered as comporting with the dignity of the United States. It would not be possible for the United States to recognize the existence of the Filipino Congress or a Filipino Government. It is believed that when General Otis' communication to the Filipino commanders that they will ask a conference with the expectation of arranging favorable terms of peace, it is said at the War Department that it is not likely that any further concession than that of general amnesty will be made. Peace and freedom, it is believed, will appear more strongly to the Filipino army if any argument Aguinaldo and his officers may make.

Meanwhile, it is the belief of the officials that any further hostilities on a large scale are not probable.

McKINLEY AND THE KAISER.
They Exchange Friendly Messages Regarding a New Cable.

Berlin, April 29.—Emperor William has sent the following cablegram to President McKinley:

"The Imperial Postmaster General has just informed me that your Excellency has kindly given your consent to the laying of a new cable on the shores of the United States. This welcome news will create universal satisfaction and joy throughout the German Empire, and I thank your Excellency most heartily for it. May the new cable unite our two nations more closely and help to promote peace, prosperity, and good will among their people."

President McKinley replied as follows: "I have received with pleasure your Majesty's telegram regarding the laying of the two continents by a direct cable. It affords me genuine gratification to give consent to the laying of this new cable on the shores of the United States, and more so as I saw therein an opportunity to further the high mission of international telegraphy in drawing closer the distant nations and bringing their peoples into more intimate association in the interests of mutual advantage, good will and amity. That the new cable will prove an additional bond between the two countries is my fervent wish and hope."

YOUNG TO THE PHILIPPINES.
Washington, April 29.—An order was issued by the War Department today directing General S. M. B. Young, U. S. V. (Colonel Third Cavalry), on completion of his present duties in connection with the muster out of volunteer troops to proceed to Manila and report to Major General Otis for assignment to duty with the troops in the Philippines.

DR. McIVER TO SPEAK.
Smithfield, N. C., April 29.—(Special.)—C. D. McIver, president of the State Normal and Industrial College, will deliver the annual address before the literary societies of Burlington Institute at the commencement exercises June 15th.

TARBORO COTTON MILLS

FOUR NEW COTTON FACTORIES NOW BEING PROJECTED.

Blood Hounds to Hunt Criminals. Tobacco Acreage Doubled. Guards Get Uniforms. New County Building.

Tarboro, N. C., April 29.—(Special.)—There is quite a number of visitors here on account of the Baptist Union meeting that is now in session. Rev. Dr. Huffman will preach Sunday in the Presbyterian Church by special request.

Mr. R. H. Rowe still continues very sick. It is probable that he will not recover.

The Episcopal Convention meets here next week.

The mill business seems to be on a big boom here at the present time. It is rumored that F. S. Royster will erect a cotton mill on his property opposite the fair grounds, with the three new mills now in sight Tarboro's population will jump at least one thousand.

The county commissioners, who meet here Monday, will seriously consider the purchase of bloodhounds to apprehend criminals. The friends of the young man who was killed in Greene county a few days ago, say that if they had had bloodhounds they could have captured the murderer.

It is probable that a special building will be erected in the court house yard for offices for the register of deeds and clerk of the superior court. This building will be fire proof and contain modern vaults for deeds and other valuable papers.

I learned from a planter this week that the tobacco acreage in Edgecombe would be more than doubled this season. This means a great deal for the war houses, and it is likely that another war house will be erected this fall.

The Howard House that has for a long time been vacant will soon be opened again to the public.

The Edgecombe Guards will have their regular summer drill on the 24th of next month.

FOUNDING OF THE KANAWHA

Her Crew Rescued After Much Suffering From Hunger and Thirst.

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 29.—The steamship Kanawha, of New York, Captain Evans, which left Newport News April 2nd with coal for Bermuda, sprang a leak, broke her rudder and foundered 15 miles from Bermuda on April 6th. Her officers and crew, 14 men in all, floated on board the steamer. They were rescued by the American brig Atlanta, Captain Darling, bound from Philadelphia for San Juan with coal. Before being picked up the men from the Kanawha suffered greatly from hunger and thirst.

THREATS BY MAIL REACH BRUCCITON.

Atlanta Minister Warned to Leave the City Within a Week.

Dr. L. G. Broughton, the pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, in Atlanta, received through the mail last Tuesday a package purporting to come from a committee of Palmetto citizens, containing a piece of the flesh of Sam Hose, and a letter of warning, notifying the minister that he would be given six days in which to leave the city. Dr. Broughton is highly indignant at having received the package, and says that it simply bears out the statement he made from the pulpit Sunday night, condemning the action of the mob at Newman.

The letter which accompanied the flesh of the negro was obscene in the extreme, and among other things, called Dr. Broughton a "dog," an "old devil" and stated that all their held in contempt and condemned by all good women in the community at Palmetto.

Along with the flesh were several onions, some lettuce and salad, and the note stated that Dr. Broughton admired Sam Hose so much as to defend him from the pulpit, that the committee recommended that he lay the flesh made into a Brunswick stew.

Dr. Broughton has no idea who mailed the package and it is impossible to tell just where it was received in the mail, as neither the letter nor package bore a post mark. It had evidently been posted on the train. After reading the note and seeing the contents of the package, Dr. Broughton destroyed both. It was stated by the minister that the piece of negro meat was about the size of a hen's egg and was a most horrible looking object.

In speaking of the matter to a representative of The Atlanta Journal, Dr. Broughton said:

"The mere fact that the people of Palmetto mailed that package and letter to me goes to show that my remarks in regard to the Newman outrage are proper, and that the mob rage are proper, and that the mob were only trying to satisfy their desire for human blood."

"It was certainly an unruly and thoughtless crowd. This is borne out by the fact that, not satisfied with torturing a human beyond description, they try to carry their work further by threatening ministers of the gospel with obscene letters and the like."

"Of course I do not intend leaving Atlanta, and when the six days have passed away I think my friends will find me just where I have been for some time."

Wives wonder why husbands are so pensive and husbands wonder why wives are so expensive.

ENCRIMSONED BY A MASKED MOB

Wild Work With Giant Powder at Wardner.

INVASION BY MINERS

FLING UPON THEIR OWN MEN BY MISTAKE.

MILLS BLOWN UP BY GIANT POWDER

One Man Dead and Another Mortally Wounded. Burke Hill and Sullivan Mine Blown Up Because of Employment of Non Union Miners.

Wardner, Idaho, April 29.—Wardner today has been the scene of the worst riot since the deadly labor war of 1892. One man is dead, another is thought to be mortally wounded and property valued at \$250,000 has been destroyed by giant powder and fire. The damage was done by union miners and sympathizers from Canyon Creek, about 20 miles from Wardner.

This morning a mob of from 1,000 men, all of them armed and many of them asked, seized a train at Burke Hill, the head of Canyon Creek. There were nine box cars and a passenger coach and they were thronged with the mob. The visitors brought with them 3,000 pounds of giant powder.

After a parley of two hours 140 masked men armed with Winchester rifles, the Burke men in the lead and those from Wardner following, started with yells for the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills and other buildings, a third of a mile from the depot. They sent pickets ahead and one of the pickets fired a shot as a signal that the mill was abandoned. This was misunderstood by the main body of the mob, who imagined that non-union miners in the hills had opened fire on them and they began to fire upon their own pickets.

About 1,000 shots were thus exchanged between the rioters and their pickets, and Jack Smith, one of the pickets, formerly of British Columbia, and a noted figure in drill contests, was shot dead.

By this time the strikers had taken possession of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills, which they found deserted, the manager having directed his employees not to risk their lives by battling with the mob. Powder was called for and six 50-pound boxes were carried from the depot to the mill. The heaviest charge was placed under the brick building. Other charges were placed around the mill. Then the broad house, a frame structure, was burned. Fuses leading to the charges were lighted and the strikers, carrying the dead body of the picket, retired to a safe distance.

At 2:35 p. m. the first blast went off. It shook the ground for miles, and buildings in Wardner, two miles away, trembled. At intervals of about sixty seconds four other charges went off, the fifth being the largest and completely demolishing the mill. The loss to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Company is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

A few minutes the strikers went back to the station, the whistle was blown for stragglers, the mob climbed aboard and at 3 o'clock, just three hours after its arrival, the train started for Canyon Creek.

During the fusillade from the guns of the mob, Jim Chain, a Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine man, was severely shot through the hips. It is reported that he was carried off by the strikers and that his wound is probably fatal. J. J. Rogers, a stenographer in the employ of the company, was shot through the hip, but his wound is trivial.

This morning the 230 non-union miners at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan had warning of the coming of the mob and left the mill and took to the hills. They have not been seen since. Union men working in the last chance left the mine this afternoon, presumably to take part in the riot.

The present strike in the Coner D'Alene mining district began about ten days ago and is directed principally against the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Wardner, where non-union men are employed. The demands of the miners for increased wages were met by the mine owners, but the miners demanded that the union be recognized and that non-union men be discharged.

This the mine-owners refused to do, and the last chance mine closed today. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan, however, continued to run with non-union men until today, when they were driven out.

"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

Chicago, April 29.—A perpetual injunction protecting the copyright of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The White Man's Burden," was granted today by Judge Kohlsaat in the Circuit court against the publishing firm of F. B. Whipple and Company of this city. It was charged by Mr. Kipling and his publishers that the defendant had published and circulated the poem in a pamphlet without permission. By the order of the court, the defendant is obliged to surrender as many copies of the poem as he can recover.

ABSORBED BY SOUTHERN

THE S. C. & G. ROAD LEASED BY THIS COMPANY.

The Southern May Now Put in a Line of Steamers to the West Indies. President Andrews at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., April 29.—The deal between the Southern Railway and the South Carolina and Georgia for the purchase of the latter railroad has been consummated, and a formal announcement is expected tomorrow.

Vice President Andrews and Attorney Abney, of the Southern, are in Charleston today at a meeting of stockholders of the South Carolina and Georgia. The terms of the purchase were not given out. It is understood that the Southern will enter into control at once and probably put on a steamship line to the West Indies.

The lease of the South Carolina and Georgia to the Southern carries with it absolute control of the Augusta Southern line, but the Ohio River and Charleston, the other leased line of the South Carolina and Georgia Road, is not included in the deal. Orders were at once issued from the Washington and New York offices of the Southern system containing existing officials of the leased lines in service, and directing them to report to the proper departments of the Southern.

The deal is regarded here with much favor by the business interests of the city, and especially as assurances have already been received that Charleston is to be made a leading Southern Railway terminal point from this time on. Vice President A. B. Andrews said tonight that the South Carolina and Georgia would be equipped at once with steel rails and the most improved rolling stock. Through passenger trains will be put on between this city and the Piedmont sections of Carolina and a through freight service via Asheville will be inaugurated between this port and the Mississippi Valley. All indications point to the fact that Charleston is about to become the leading South Atlantic port of the Southern Railway system.

ANNOUNCED IN NEW YORK.
New York, April 29.—It was announced here today that the Southern Railway had leased the property and franchises of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, and that property will hereafter be operated as the Charleston division of the Southern Railway. The jurisdiction of the President and Vice President of the Southern Railway is extended over the new property. The South Carolina and Georgia extension Railway, which was formerly in the possession of the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, is not included in the lease and is left to be operated independently.

THE ALABAMA RAILWAY.

Officers Elected Hold the Same Positions in the Southern.

New York, April 29.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Alabama today new officers were elected who in each case, at present, also occupy similar positions in the Southern Railway.

President—James G. Leiper, General Manager Samuel Hunt and Secretary and Treasurer J. J. Collier resigned and the following officers were elected:

President—Samuel Spencer. Vice-President—A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C. Second Vice-President—W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C. Third Vice-President and General Manager—F. S. Gannon, Washington, D. C. Secretary—Joshua F. Hill, New York, and Treasurer, H. C. Ansley, Washington.

TWENTY MILLIONS FOR SPAIN.

Washington, April 29.—At the request of the Secretary of State the Treasury Department drew four diplomatic settlement warrants for five million dollars in discharge of the treaty obligations of the United States to Spain. The warrants directed the treasury of the United States to pay these several sums to his excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France, representative of the Government of Spain. The warrants were signed by F. A. Vanderbilt, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, F. J. Tracowell, Comptroller, by C. M. Foree, chief clerk, and by Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, who directed the Assistant Treasurer of the United States to pay the money to them.

It was Mr. Vanderbilt's intention to personally deliver the warrants to the Secretary of State this afternoon, and a form of receipt has been prepared for M. Cambon's signature, but Mr. Hay left his office earlier than usual, so that the transfer to the French Ambassador was postponed until Monday.

VIRGINIA HISTORIAN DIES.

Richmond, Va., April 29.—Miss Mary Tucker Magill, who is well known throughout the South as a teacher and as author of a school history of Virginia and other works, died at Laburnum, near this city, this morning, aged 62 years. She was a native of Winchester.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 29.—President McKinley spent the day quietly, adhering to his announced purpose that the visit to this city should be a pleasure and not a business trip. He will, according to present arrangements, return to Washington on Monday morning.

FIRST REGIMENT BAND.

Raleigh Captivated by the Performance at the Academy.

There is no sort of doubt about the First Regiment Band being an aggregation of first class musicians. Despite the flattering notices that the band has received from the press of every town in the State where it has played since it started on its tour of the State—and from the press at points out of the State for that matter—the character of the music that it gave last night at the Academy and the manner in which it was rendered was a manifest surprise to the audience. It was a performance that would have delighted the soul of a music-loving audience anywhere and it seems a genuine pity that an organization of artists such as the First Regiment Band should be broken up and lost to the State.

The program covered a wide range, classic and popular, and the selections were rendered with a finish and spirit that moved and charmed.

When the curtain went up the band was given an ovation for the sake of the program of which it was formerly a part. At the close of every number it was met with a storm of applause, a genuine tribute to its own merits as a body of musicians.

Beside the regular program the band was compelled to give numerous encores and Director Coe was particularly kind in proceeding to request for favorite selections.

"The Tar Heel," a march composed by the director, was given by special request and was most flatteringly received.

The program for the evening was as follows: "Nibelungen," R. Wagner. "Overture—Bolshevik," G. G. Galt. "La Gitani," "Cuban War March."

Fantasia—"My Old Kentucky Home," Herman. Melody—"Fond Heart," G. Lange. Intermission.

March—Senegambia, Voelker. Selection—"The Serenade," Victor Herbert. Medley—"Ye Olden Times," Beyer. Characteristic—"Possum an' de Coon," Laurendeau.

Polka—"Old North State," Coe. "Star Spangled Banner."

The personnel of the Band is as follows: Selection—"The Serenade," Victor Herbert. Medley—"Ye Olden Times," Beyer. Characteristic—"Possum an' de Coon," Laurendeau.

Clarionets: Frank Campbell, Antonio Cruz (Spaniard), Herman Hagan, J. W. Fortes, C. C. Cornets: J. W. Dilworth, J. W. Miller, Joseph Joseph, J. W. Mills, J. W. Mills, J. W. Mills, J. W. Mills.

Saxophone: W. T. Birnside. Horns: T. M. Deal, R. E. Craine, E. W. Hall, H. L. Lindsay.

Trumpets: J. G. Sims, O. W. Dilworth, Joseph Schank. Tubas: J. Thomas, A. W. Freeman. Drums: J. C. Lumsden, John Burns, and H. Ockerman.

Tenor: T. J. Gibson, J. C. Clark. Baritone: John Stewart.

It is probable that the Band will return in two or three weeks and give a benefit performance for the Bagley monument fund. Manager Alexander announced last night that the Band would probably go to the Confederate reunion at Charleston and if so the return performance would not be given until after that.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER PRESS.

Experimenting With a Giant Torpedo. Four Men Are Killed.

Woodbury, N. J., April 29.—The powder press at the Dupont Powder Mill at Carney's Point, N. J., a few miles from here, exploded at 2 o'clock this afternoon, killing four men and injuring three others. The explosion occurred during an experiment with a Government giant torpedo. The dead are: Amos Morris, Jr. Harry Smith. Joseph Yeager. Isaac Briant.

Captain Stewart, a Government inspector, was one of the injured.

THE KILGO-GATTIS CASE ON.

Opened Late in the Afternoon—Will Doubtless Continue Monday.

Oxford, N. C., April 29.—(Special.)—The Gattis-Kilgo case came up in court at 5:15 this afternoon. Pleadings were read by Major Guttridge. Argument on the demurrer was opened by R. O. Burton for the defendant. R. B. Boone is in the midst of his argument for the plaintiff. The case will probably be continued till Monday.

MAXTON'S MAYOR.

Maxton, N. C., April 29.—(Special.)—The primary for the town of Maxton was held in the hall here last night, and Mr. M. G. McKenzie, the editor of the Scottish Chief, was nominated for mayor by a "big count."

It was the largest convention ever held in Maxton, and an unusual amount of interest was manifested.

"The Chaperone or The Girls of Crandon Hall" will be rendered by fifteen of Maxton's young ladies in the Opera House tonight.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, April 29.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, increased \$1,348,775; loans, decreased \$585,300; specie, decreased \$548,000; legal tenders, increased \$1,635,700; deposits, decreased \$804,300; circulation, decreased \$71,300.

The banks now hold \$25,524,675 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Ordinary mortals might possibly get along without physicians, but it would be pretty hard on the druggists.

THE WADE COURT WINDS UP WORK

Its Findings Given to the War Department.

IT CRITICISES GEN. MILLS

AND CENSURES OTHER OFFICERS FOR IMPROPRIETIES.

GENERAL EAGAN GETS A DOUBLE SHARE

Canned Beef an Untried Ration that Should Not Have Been Bought in Such Quantities. Dec'oring of Beef Unsupported by Testimony.

Washington, April 29.—The Wade court of inquiry today concluded its work in connection with the allegations of General Miles concerning the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain. Col. Davis, the recorder of the court, carried the official copy of the findings to the War Department, and in the absence of Secretary Alger, delivered it to Acting Secretary Meiklejohn. Mr. Meiklejohn immediately sealed the document in an envelope and forwarded it to the White House, whence it was dispatched. The report is of about 30,000 words and goes fully into the questions which have been raised in connection with the army beef. The text has not been made public and will not be until after the President shall have read it.

The verdict, however, is known to be that the allegations which General Miles made before the war investigating commission are not sustained with reference to the refrigerated beef, although his contention that the canned roast beef was not a suitable continuous ration is admitted. There is direct criticism of General Miles for failing to promptly bring the attention of the War Department to reports made to him concerning the beef, "and several individuals" are censured for failing to observe the proprieties of their positions as commanding officers in this and other respects.

The court takes the position that the testimony is conclusive that both the refrigerated beef and the canned beef were in good condition when delivered to the Government and continued so till issued to the troops except in special instances, when the deterioration was due to accidental conditions in transportation or to the influences of the tropical climate. The report admits the liability of refrigerated beef to taint quickly after removal from ice chests. The court finds the charges of "embalming" the fresh beef to have been unsubstantiated by the testimony and says no chemicals were used to preserve it. It also finds that it would have been impracticable to secure beef on the hoof for the Cuban campaign.

The finding is likewise in opposition to the assertion on the part of General Miles that the use of beef was an experiment.

Much attention is given to the charges concerning the canned roast beef, and it is stated that the testimony proved it to have been wholesome and nutritious when used in moderation and under favorable circumstances. The fact is set forth that the canned roast beef had not been used to any appreciable extent before the beginning of this war, and it is therefore regarded as a practically untried ration. In view of this fact the Commission is particularly criticized for the purchase of the meat in such extensive quantities.

The court finds that the beef was not doctored; that there was no more neglect than was incident to the hurried preparation for war; that the inspection while generally according to regulations, was not always up to requirements, and that the sickness of the troops was not to any great degree occasioned by the use of either the canned or refrigerated beef.

But the court does not think further proceedings necessary.

THE CLOSING CONVENTION.

Atlanta, Ga., April 29.—The International Sunday School Convention today decided to hold their next meeting at Denver, in 1902.

Sunday school work in the new possessions of the United States was discussed at the morning session. Letters from T. C. Ikebara, of Japan, and Rev. Richard Burgess, of India, on "Our Co-Workers in Other Lands," and on "The Work of the Foreign Sunday School Association of the United States," by Rev. H. C. Woodruff