

## THE CUBAN CENSUS.

Some Interesting Facts Brought Out By It.

## NATIVE AND FOREIGN POPULATION.

How the Races Stand in Point of Numbers.—American Population—Spanish and Colored.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Gen. Sanger has made public the comprehensive results of the Cuban census taken under his direction. The figures are very instructive, and in the opinion of the war department officials, fully justify the decision of the administration to allow municipal suffrage in Cuba at an early stage. The officials are gratified to find that the native Cubans constitute so large a portion of the population; that the whites so greatly outnumber the blacks and that so large a proportion can read and write. In their opinion there seems to be no reason for the objection that the proposed basis of suffrage will result in turning the island over to the control of Spain.

The total population of Cuba is 1,572,797, including 815,205 males and 757,592 females. There are 417,372 white males and 462,925 white females of native birth. The foreign whites number 115,769 males and 26,458 females. There are 11,538 males negroes and 122,710 female negroes. The mixed races number 125,500 males and 145,305 females.

The population of Havana city is 235,981 and of the province of Habana 424,804.

The population of the province of Matanzas is 292,414, of Pinar del Rio 173,064, of Puerto Principe 88,234, of Santa Clara 236,536, and of Santiago 327,715.

Of the total population of the island 1,118,709 persons are set down as single, 246,353 as married, 131,787 live together by mutual consent. There are 55,112 widowed persons.

Of the total population according to citizenship, 29,478 are Spanish; 1,246,317 are Cuban; 17,811 are American; 79,526 are of other citizenship, and 616 are unknown. The Spanish by birth number 129,219. Of the children of 15 years of age and over, 93,111 have attended school. Of the total population 443,425 can read and write and 19,153 have a superior education.

The table on citizenship, literacy and education is especially important as forming the basis of suffrage to be conferred. Because so many citizenships are still in suspense, and for other reasons, the returns are not quite complete, and for other reasons, the returns are not quite complete, and for other reasons, the returns are not quite complete.

Males are in excess in the total population, except in Santiago, though the female whites outnumber the male whites. The ratio in Pinar del Rio among the negroes and mixed races the females are in excess; while among the foreign whites the males are largely in excess.

The negroes are in the minority in Cuba, constituting only 22 per cent of the population, being the most numerous in Santiago, where they constitute 43 per cent. If the statistics institute more than one-half the population, or 58 per cent. The proportion of children under 5 years is unusually small, but the proportion of children under 15 years is about the normal; about one-half of the population. Only 15.7 per cent of adults were married. Nearly nine-tenths of the children less than 15 years of age were born in Cuba. Ninety per cent of the children less than 10 years of age were born in Cuba; 93 per cent, above 10 years are the same.

**Failure of Agricultural Works.**  
Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The Southern Agricultural Works, a large farm implement manufacturing company of that city, has been placed in the hands of receivers. The company, which was organized by Judge Newman, of the United States District Court, as the receiver of the assets of the company, has been instructed to investigate the financial condition of the company and report to the court. The receiver, who will be appointed, is the Atlanta Terra Company, which is a creditor of the company for the sum of \$10,000. It is expected that the company will be reorganized, and that the receiver will be discharged. The company has a capital of \$1,441,000, besides interest and other money loaned to it.

**Woman Jumps From the Bridge.**  
New York, Special.—Miss Merle of this city, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge Friday afternoon. She was seen to fall into the water of the East river since the bridge has been completed. Most of the men have perished, but Miss Dines is the second woman who has ever attempted to end her life in this way. She is now in the Hudson Street Hospital. No bones were broken, but physicians say it is possible she has sustained internal injury.

**The Advance on Pretoria.**  
London, By Cable.—The report of fighting at Karce siding, six miles west of Glen, may be the first news of the British advance on Pretoria. But in Africa this was only an unimportant skirmish, there are many other indications that Lord Roberts is either attacking or has already started, for the British goal. A dispatch from Cape Town under Friday's date says the British sharply restricting the movements of the troops.

## THE CROP BULLETIN.

Corn Planting Well Advanced and Cotton Planting Begun.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service of the Weather Bureau, North Carolina Section.

For week ending Monday, April 16, 1900.  
During the week ending Monday, April 16th, 1900, the weather conditions were very diversified; notwithstanding very unfavorable features during the middle portion, due to cold rains and frost, fair, relatively warmer weather at the beginning and close of the week caused some progress in vegetation, and gave an impetus to farm work which advanced more rapidly. The rainfall averaged 1.50 inches for the State, and occurred chiefly on the 11th and 13th as cold, drizzling precipitation with northeast winds, accompanied Thursday morning by thunderstorms, and in some instances hail. Frosts occurred subsequently, especially Saturday morning, but fortunately very little damage. The rainfall, though beneficial in many counties, put a stop to plowing and planting until Monday. The amount of sunshine was small and the temperature was continuously below the normal, and deficiency averaging 5 degrees daily. The soil at the close of the week was again in excellent condition for working.

Preparations for corn and cotton have advanced rapidly. A large portion of the corn crop has just been planted, and some of the early sown is coming up nicely. Planting cotton has begun in several Southern counties, while in other sections fertilizers have been placed on the soil in ready to receive the seed; planting will become general within the next two weeks. Tobacco plants have not grown rapidly, but are plentiful; on account of the low prices farmers will diminish the acreage of tobacco. Seeding spring oats is approaching completion; the seeds are germinating and growing well. The outlook for wheat seems very promising; a large majority of correspondents report the appearance of wheat good, and much improvement in growth; winter oats are nearly a failure in some counties, having been winter killed. Rye is beginning to head. Gardens and truck crops are still quite late as yet only lettuce and radishes are ready for shipment; peas and onions look well; beans and Irish potatoes are coming up nicely; many cabbage plants have been transplanted, but fall cabbage is poor; bedding sweet potatoes is underway. Along the coast some rice has been planted. The prospects for fruit have not been better for many years; at present writing peach, plum, cherry and pear trees are in full bloom from Raleigh westward, and are setting fruit nicely. Strawberries are late, and no shipments have been made.

**Elizabeth College Commencement.**  
Commencement at Elizabeth College, Charlotte, N. C., the well known Lutheran girls' college, will take place during the week of April 11 to 15. The chief events will be as follows: Baccalaureate sermon, Rev. W. C. Schaffer, D. D., Savannah.

Address before the missionary society, Rev. Wm. A. C. Mueller, Charleston.

Address before the literary societies, Prof. Lawton B. Evans, Augusta, Ga.

The college has had a most successful session. The students and faculty have enjoyed good health. Exports and thorough work has been accomplished in all departments.

The high standard in the college is maintained by the excellent faculty, fine college building, and beautiful location are attracting the attention of the best families.

Elizabeth college is a well equipped, high grade institution for women.

**State Teachers Assembly.**  
The Teachers' Assembly this year promises to be one of the most successful in its history. The annual gathering will be held at the State Teachers' Assembly building at Morehead City, beginning on June 12. Prof. S. Mott Thompson is president and C. H. Mehane secretary.

**Tar Heel Notes.**  
Greenville is going to have a cotton mill. Subscribers for that purpose have already reached about \$40,000, and a meeting of the subscribers and others interested is called for the 19th. It is believed the subscriptions for the mill will reach \$100,000 before they close.

A heartbreaking tragedy occurred near Henry last Thursday evening. The wife of John Falls went out to milk, leaving her children alone in the house. As she returned from the barn she met one of the children, a little 3-year-old girl, with all his clothing on fire. The little child was burned to a crisp and died immediately.—Lincoln Journal.

**Easter Presents for the Prisoners.**  
Easter Presents for the Prisoners. Conspirator Albert S. Hay has received six and a half tons of presents for British military prisoners, mostly from England and the Cape, comprising luxuries, groceries, sugars, cigarettes and beds for the hospitals. It has been admitted duty free to the Transvaal, and every facility afforded, which has greatly gratified Mr. Hay.

General Ludlow, retiring Governor of Havana, has sailed for the United States.

## BRITISH IMPEDED

By The Rains of the South African Wet Season.

## LARGE DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

The Removal of Buller and Roberts Demanded For The Safety of the Army.

London, by Cable.—Heavy rains impede the progress of the British columns. The blockade at Wepener continues, although relief is near. Large quantities of stores are being moved southward to Bloemfontein, which is a reversal of the course of freight for the last six weeks. These shipments are made necessary by the operations in the southeast of the Free State. There are 2,000 sick in the field hospitals, most of the cases being dysentery and enteric fever. With the exception of these facts, the embargo upon war intelligence is almost complete. The special correspondents send trivialities, or statements which obscure, rather than explain, the situation, in their efforts to prepare matter that will pass the censor. Here and there a phrase indicates an expectancy that large things are about to happen.

What is to be done with Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren occupies everybody's attention. The papers continue to comment earnestly upon Lord Roberts' censure of these commanders. They ask if more errors are not likely to occur, together with the least waste of life, in the event that men who have been declared incompetent by their superiors continue to command 49,000 men. It is now generally accepted that the government had a purpose in the publication of Lord Roberts' dispatch, and that the recall of General Buller and General Warren probably had been decided upon. According to Boer reports there is a steady flow of volunteers to the Transvaal. Heretofore these adventurers had been attached to various columns. Now it is said they are to be formed into a special legion, with continental officers, and there is a rumor that the command will be given to a distinguished French soldier, late retired, who is now in the Transvaal, or is nearing the end of the journey thither.

The morning Post has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday: "In view of the advisability of a retreat through Swaziland, emissaries of the Boers are now endeavoring to purchase secret information concerning the caverns in the Greystone country, which are only known to the natives, with the object of accumulating provisions and ammunition. Large quantities of British forage and stores were dispatched to the south Monday."

**Japan and Russia May Fight.**  
Yokohama, by Cable.—If the quick and steady dispatch of telegrams from Korea mean aught of a really serious nature, the inference would be that Japan and Russia are on the verge of war. Outwardly, however, there is absolute calm. The present opinion of the community seems to be that, as the conflict is inevitable, the sooner it occurs the better it will be for Japan. The latter, with her great fleet, far superior to that of her enemy in those waters, would make short work of Russia's naval force, and the command of the situation for some time at least, with the advantage that added prestige would confer. Russia demands a concession of territory near Masampo, or as an alternative, the island of Kookai. Either would be a standing menace to Japan and one of the hardest of diplomatic fights is now on at Seoul.

**Offered Postage \$5,000,000.**  
Pretoria, By Cable.—As soon as the Bernese award in the Delagoa Bay arbitration has been published, the Transvaal government offered to lend Portugal the amount she was condemned to pay, \$5,000,000, which, however, was contemptuously declined, the statement being made that the money was already provided.

**Wheeler, Lee and Wilson to Retire.**  
Washington, D. C., Special.—Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, has introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint three volunteer officers as brigadier generals, with a view to their retirement. The bill is an administration measure, having been presented by Mr. Grosvenor after conference with administration officials and at their request. It is designed to benefit General Joseph Wheeler, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and General James H. Wilson, all of them volunteer officers, who by the terms of the bill would be given rank as brigadier generals in the regular service, and subsequently retired.

**To Put Up Square Bale Presses.**  
Birmingham, Ala., Special.—The Alabama Compress Association has been in session in Birmingham for two days. A company with large capital has been formed for the erection and operation of the gin plants. The policy of the company will be to perpetuate through all the cotton States the system of handling cotton in the bales 24 by 54 standard square bales. They expect to do this by assisting and operating in the erection and maintenance of square bale ginneries.

**Gen. Boynton Accepts.**  
Washington, D. C., Special.—General H. V. Boynton has accepted an invitation to attend the annual Fourth of July celebration at the Guilford Battle Field, Guilford Court House, N. C., and to deliver the address of the occasion. General Joseph Wheeler has also been invited and is expected to attend. The invitations were extended through Colonel James E. Boyd, Assistant Attorney General. Colonel Boyd is one of the officials of the corporation which keeps the famous battlefield of the Revolution in condition.

The revolt against German authority in the Cameroons, West Africa, is being quelled.

## SENATOR TELLER GIVES AN OPINION

On The North Carolina Constitutional Amendment.

### SECTION FIVE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

He Declares That the "Grandfather Clause" of the Proposed Amendment is Clearly in Violation of the Constitution of the United States, and Says Further That "There can be no Doubt" That the Court in Declaring This Clause Unconstitutional Would Hold That the Remainder of the Amendment, Including the Educational Qualification, Would Stand and be Operative.—A Decided Opinion From a Great Constitutional Lawyer.

April 11, 1900.  
Hon. Marion Butler, United States Senator.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter, enclosing copy of the proposed amendment to the North Carolina constitution and asking my opinion as a lawyer to the following questions, to-wit:

First: Is section 5 of the proposed amendment constitutional?  
Second: If the Supreme Court should declare section 5 of the proposed amendment unconstitutional, would the court hold that the whole amendment would fall with it, or that section 5 would fall and leave the remaining sections to stand as a part of the organic law of your State?

The amendment proposes an educational qualification for all voters. It is admitted that such educational qualification applying to all the citizens of North Carolina of voting age is constitutional.

Section 5 provides as follows: "Section 5. No male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this article: Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908."

This is an attempt to except a certain class of voters from the operation of the amendment providing an educational qualification for all citizens who were voters January 1, 1867, and their lineal descendants.

On January 1, 1867 no colored person was a voter in North Carolina; so it is apparent that no colored person or his descendants could have any benefit of this provision of section 5.

**CHINESE POSTAL FACILITIES.**  
Letters Carried by Private Companies—Slight Use of Postage Stamps.

The recent establishment in Mott street of a postal sub-station with Chinese interpreters for the particular accommodation of the inhabitants of Chinatown, has induced some inquirers about the way the Chinamen—who do so many things backwards, according to Occidental ideas—handle their mails in their own country. Sure enough, they stick stamps on the backs of letters, though not invariably; and the stamps look like the labels on fire-cracker packages, showing dragons, pagodas, and other emblems less easily identified, but meaning "sincerity," "longevity," and so on.

But private postal companies, unapproachable to most of the business in China. They use no stamp, and it is necessary to prepay only about a third of the postage, as the rest is collected from the recipient. The less one pre-pays in excess of the minimum the surer and swifter the delivery. When a New Yorker mails a letter to interior China the stamp carries it only to the Chinese post, where it is transferred to a private post at the recipient's expense. Similarly a missionary stationed away from the coast has to pay two postal charges to communicate with friends here. Shanghai has a municipal post for its own merchants and citizens, with branches in fifteen treaty ports. It used to charge each customer \$50 a year for all his business, light or heavy, but stamps are used now.

Chinese stamps are reckoned in candarins, approximately equivalent to the silver ounce, or tael, but its variability caused confusion, so now the Mexican dollar is the basis. The first imperial set was made in Japan, and proved unsatisfactory; the current set came from England in 1898. Some stamps, notably those of Tientsin, were issued without authority merely to sell to collectors. There was no other demand for them; they never carried a letter, and they have been officially repudiated. Elsewhere the regular demand is so slight that no stock is carried; the stamps are run off on a hand-press while the buyer waits.—New York Post.

The revolt against German authority in the Cameroons, West Africa, is being quelled.

## THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

In a fight with revolutionists at Lexington, Ky. Dr. Joseph N. Parker shot and killed Veto A. Antonelli. The fight took place in front of a grocery store on Chestnut street, in which the two men were involved in a quarrel shortly before.

Mrs. Mary J. Purman has bequeathed her estate, at Nashville, Tenn., valued at from \$200,000 to \$250,000, to Vanderbilt University.

The entire town of Wharton, Texas, and the country for eight miles around is flooded.

The strike at the Coal Creek Coal Company's mines, at Coal Creek, Tenn., continues and the company proposes to have its property vacated by all strikers.

The trial of ex-Congressman David G. Colson, the surviving principal in the Colson-Scott deal of January 16, began Tuesday at Frankfort, Ky.

On the result of his almost unanimous endorsement by the Alabama Democracy in Saturday's primary, Senator Morgan writes: "The very remarkable vote of so many counties give a safe assurance of the future peace and harmony in the State. The confidence thus expressed towards me as one of the Senators from Alabama excites my gratitude to the people and will increase my devotion to their interests and prosperity."

The Transmississippi Commercial Congress met Tuesday at Houston, Texas, and every State and Territory west of the Mississippi river was officially represented.

The grand jury at Frankfort, Ky., which has spent the last two weeks in investigating the assassination of Gov. Goebel, will resume its work Wednesday, and a report is expected soon.

Hamilton W. Babbie has been chosen to deliver the fourteenth annual course of the Richmond, Va., Lyceum. His subject will be "Literary Criticism."

Clarence Knowles, of Atlanta, died at Pensacola, Fla., last Saturday. He was a highly successful business man, a lawyer, well and favorably known all over the South.

Rev. O. B. Wilson, superintendent of the Stillman institute of Tuscaloosa, Ala., was killed by lightning while using a telephone. He was a Virginian and at the time of his death was employed in the work of educating negroes under the direction of the Southern Presbyterian church.

At Marion Junction, 11 miles south of Selma, Ala., on the Birmingham division, a hotel has been secured by the strikers on the Southern railway and headquarters established. From this point it is understood that the strike will operate. Seventeen men registered there.

**The North.**  
An irreligious and somewhat cynical correspondent sent the following query to the New York Tribune: "Don't you think the Tribune ought to rebuke the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church people for recording the fact of a memorial tablet that they think themselves well rid of good old Dr. Hall's preaching?" After referring to his faithful service of thirty-one years the passage is quoted: "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God."

President Cleveland began his second Princeton lecture in a characteristic way. "I am in something of the predicament," he said, "of the preacher who said to his congregation, 'I propose to speak to you of some things which only I know about, and of some things which both you and I know something about, and, finally, of some things which neither you nor I know anything about.' Of things under the last head I shall endeavor to steer clear."

Three thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars were given at the sale in New York last Friday, of the Oriental objects belonging to William Churchill Oastler, for a medium sized blue and white vase of the Kang-Hsi period. The price is a record one for a specimen of Chinese blue and white porcelain other than the Hawthorn pattern. The vase is on 24 inches high. Mr. Pennington was the purchaser. The total sum realized was \$15,213.

While the ministers of the New York Methodist conference were discussing the question whether to approve Mr. Sheldon's experiment in journalism or not, one frank member of the conference interrupted by saying: "The dry paper I never read is Sheldon's paper. I think the editors of the great newspapers can get up pretty good papers. I can think the children of the world are wiser in making newspapers than our good brother, Sheldon."

**Foreign.**  
Numerous fusion projects in the iron and coal industries are on foot in Germany.

Dr. Chevasse, the new bishop of Liverpool, is the hero of a story of a sermon with an appropriate text. At Oxford, where he was known by the undegraduates as the "little shaver," a title which distinguished him from his brother, "the big shaver"—he was the incumbent of the church of St. Peter-le-Bailly, and on a certain Saturday night he became the father of twins. On the Sunday morning the curate, whose turn it was to preach, gave out the text: "And the text was: 'Are not two better than one?'"

The Boers continue to press their attack on Wepener, in the Orange Free State.

Queen Victoria drove through several villages adjacent to Dublin yesterday afternoon.

Belgian coke consumers have formed an organization to build ovens on the Scheidt, consuming foreign coal.

**Miscellaneous.**  
Congressman W. P. Brownlow, it is said, will control the Republican State convention at Nashville, Tenn., Thursday.

The trouble between the Montreal cigar manufacturers and their employees is spreading and now threatens the closing of almost all the factories in Canada.

George Thomas, a negro, who assaulted Mrs. Ross Doubler, a white woman at Hardeeville, S. C., was threatened with lynching.

The President has sent a message to the Senate asking that \$25,000 be placed at the disposal of Secretary of State for the payment of the expenses of a conference of the republics constituting the Union of American Republics, which he recommended in his last annual message.

## MR. BUTLER SPEAKS

On Proposition to Elect U. S. Senators by Vote of the People.

SENATE.  
Ninety-eighth Day.—At the beginning of the day's session of the Senate Mr. Butler addressed the Senate on the proposition to elect U. S. Senators by vote of the people. His speech was a masterly presentation of the anti-expansion side of the question.

Ninety-ninth Day.—The day in the Senate was spent in discussion, which took a wide range and was engaged in with spirit on both sides. The session was short and little executive business was transacted.

One hundredth Day.—The Senate has under its consideration during the day the conference report of the Hawaiian civil government measure. Mr. Hill made an extended explanation of the changes in the bill. The conference report was passed. Final action upon it was postponed. The Alaska civil code bill was considered for a brief time. Mr. Butler, in a speech, declared his opposition to the pending House amendment, relating to the rights of alien miners. Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, followed with a eulogy on the late Lorenzo Danford, a reformer, statesman, Ohio, and the Senate adopted resolutions expressive of its sorrow. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, offered two resolutions in relation to the defense of War whether any army officers had received or were receiving salaries for the performance of civil duties in addition to their regular military pay, and the other inquiring about the expenditures made for rent of officers' quarters, equipment and all similars.

**HOUSE.**  
Ninety-seventh Day.—The House entered upon the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, with the prospect of a severe struggle ahead over the question of armor plate, buildings ships in government yards and the provision in the bill for the coast and geodetic survey. The bill carries \$11,000,000 more than the previous year's bill. No arrangement could be reached to limit general debate.

Mr. Fos, the acting chairman of the committee, made a general defense of the bill, which was met by Mr. Cummings, the ranking minority member of the committee. The latter declared that the committee had in the course of the bill, made a number of changes in armor at a price lower than any other country in the world.

Ninety-eighth Day.—The second day's debate upon the naval appropriation bill in the House, was confined closely to the subject matter of the bill, and was a rule devoid of interesting features. The questions of armor plate and the building of warships in government yards, as on yesterday, attracted most attention. The speakers to-day were Messrs. Dayton, of West Virginia; Loudenslager, of New Jersey; Adams, of Pennsylvania; Vandenberg, of Michigan; Elliott, of South Carolina; Rixey, of Virginia; Fitzgerald, of New York; and Wheeler, of Kentucky. General debate was closed to-day, and to-morrow the bill will be ready for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Ninety-ninth Day.—This was a dull day in the House. The amendments to the Porto Rican bill and a few minor matters were up for discussion. After a short session the House adjourned.

One hundredth Day.—As a result of a protracted struggle in the House, the objective of the naval appropriation bill to enable the Secretary of the Navy to contract for armor for the battle-ships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, now awaiting their armor equipment, at \$2,500,000, was defeated. The bill, as amended, is out of the bill, as is the provision to repeal the \$300 limitation placed upon the price of armor by the contract. The bill, as amended, is now at the end of the consideration of the bill. Although the provision was obnoxious to the rule, all the minority members of the committee were in favor of it, today, when the majority declined to allow the discussion of a proposition for the establishment of an armor plate factory, they retailed by raising the question of the bill, and the provisions above referred to and they were ruled out. The exact effect of the action of the House is disputed.

**As Ensign's Narrow Escape.**  
When Commodore Decatur, in 1815, dictated to the dey of Algiers the terms of a treaty with the United States, Lieut. John Stribeck was dispatched to Washington with a copy for the approval of our Government. The brig Epervier was detailed for his transportation, and he was accompanied by Captain Lewis and Lieutenant Neill of the navy, who had married sisters. A few days before sailing, with Commodore Decatur for the Mediterranean, and by Lieutenant Drury and Lieutenant Yarnell, who had fought with Perry in the battle of Lake Erie. Just before the brig sailed Ensign Josiah Tattnell, who was a watch officer on the Epervier, succeeded in inducing an officer on one of the other ships to exchange places with him, as he preferred to remain with the fleet. A few days later, as the Epervier passed out of the Straits of Gibraltar, she signaled "All well on board." Since then she has not been heard from. It is an interesting fact that Ensign Tattnell, who escaped the fate of his comrades, lived to command the ram Merrimack of the confederate navy. Since the Epervier went down he has had a number of vessels, but each of them can be accounted for.—Chicago Record.

**A Costly Commission.**  
Washington, D. C., Special.—Complying with a resolution of inquiry the President sent to the Senate Monday an itemized statement of the expenses of the Philippine commission. The statement includes the following items: Compensation \$10,000 each to Commissioners Schurman, Worcester and Denby; \$30,000; per diem allowance to commissioners after their return to the United States \$5,285; secretary to commission (compensation \$3,500; per diem \$3,600) \$12,220; transportation \$12,527; household expenses in Manila \$9,252; clerical services \$11,791; miscellaneous \$14,598. Total \$117,185.

**To Be Governor of Porto Rico.**  
Washington, D. C., Special.—The President has nominated Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, to be governor of Porto Rico. He is arranging to leave Washington for San Juan toward the end of the present week. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Allen and their daughter. The trip will be made on the United States ship Dolphin, Captain Southard, which is now lying at the Washington navy yard.

**Provides.**  
C. Arthur Pearson, Alfred Harmsworth's former newspaper partner, will this month establish the one-cent London Daily Express, a Liberal Imperialist competitor of the Daily Mail.

Germanic Norval, the famous American circus rider in Paris, will desert the circus and take the black veil.

Greeted with an audience of only 120 persons at the Imperial Opera House, St. Petersburg, Macagnoli, the Italian composer, has left that city in a rage.

## ONE SOLDIER KILLED

Strike Trouble at Croton Results in Death.

### SERG. DOUGLASS WAS THE VICTIM

Was Mysteriously Assassinated While Relying on the Guard at the Cornell Dam.

Croton Landing, N. Y., Special.—The first bloodshed at the scene of the strike at the Cornell dam was that of the blood of Sergeant Robert Douglas, of the eleventh squad, who was shot while he was relieving throughout the camp as soon as news of the assassination spread to the different tents, and the soldiers are frantic over the crime. The point where the sergeant fell is known as Post 16, which was in charge of Corporal McDowell. It is situated on top of the hill near Little Hill, where several strikers were seen drilling or marching about early in the morning, brandishing rifles and shot guns. The spot is high over the huge pile of masonry and from it one can command a view of the country for miles on each side up and down the Croton valley. Douglass was talking to Corporal McDowell and the other members of the guard when he suddenly clasped his hands to his stomach and said: "Lead, boys; I'm shot," and fell to the ground.

It was pitch dark at the time, but McDowell and the others fired a volley into a clump of bushes nearby without hitting any one. No one saw the flash or heard the sound of the shot which killed Douglass, and it is a most mysterious affair. Meanwhile, the men picked up the fallen sergeant and carried him down the hill on a stretcher, but as soon as they reached Douglass' tent the poor fellow died without saying a word. Lieutenant Glover, with a squad of men, then searched the hill top without success. Then the guards were called in and concentrated in the valley with the exception of those placed at the cable station, where the shooting took place.

The strike at the Cornell dam, where the strike is on. The Fourth and Eleventh separate companies are in camp in the Croton valley and a cavalry troop from New York is at Ardsley. Early in the morning the strikers held a meeting and finding that no effort was going to be made to work on the dam, dispersed. While the troops were waiting at the station for the word to move, 40 armed Italians carrying an American flag and two Italian flags, crossed the Little Hill to the Cornell dam. They were ordered by the men in the battery, and watched with interest by the deputy sheriffs. While the troops were on the hill the strikers were seen to be working on the dam in temporarily suspended and patrols were thrown out. Everything is quiet.

**Total Cotton Supply.**  
New Orleans, Special.—Secretary Heister's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton for the week ending Friday, April 13, shows a decrease for the week just closed of 151,222 against a decrease of 114,960 last year and a decrease of 19,580 year before last. The total visible is 3,163,628 against 3,215,150 last week and 5,944,815. Of this the total of American cotton is 2,596,628 against 2,525,150 last week and 3,927,875 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 566,999 against 690,000 last week and 1,157,000 last year. Of the world's visible supply there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,589,897 bales against 300,000 last year; in Egypt, 160,000 against 214,900 last year; in United States, 339,000 against 1,277,000.

**New Road for the Southern.**  
New York, Special.—J. P. Morgan and Co. authorize the announcement that the Southern Railway Co. is negotiating for the requirement of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Air Line and a plan for the re-organization of that company will be issued, based on an agreement by the Southern Railway to take over the property after the re-organization.

**A Costly Commission.**  
Washington, D. C., Special.—Complying with a resolution of inquiry the President sent to the Senate Monday an itemized statement of the expenses of the Philippine commission. The statement includes the following items: Compensation \$10,000 each to Commissioners Schurman, Worcester and Denby; \$30,000; per diem allowance to commissioners after their return to the United States \$5,285; secretary to commission (compensation \$3,500; per diem \$3,600) \$12,220; transportation \$12,527; household expenses in Manila \$9,252; clerical services \$11,791; miscellaneous \$14,598. Total \$117,185.

**To Be Governor of Porto Rico.**  
Washington, D. C., Special.—The President has nominated Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, to be governor of Porto Rico. He is arranging to leave Washington for San Juan toward the end of the present week. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Allen and their daughter. The trip will be made on the United States ship Dolphin, Captain Southard, which is now lying at the Washington navy yard.

**Provides.**  
C. Arthur Pearson, Alfred Harmsworth's former newspaper partner, will this month establish the one-cent London Daily Express, a Liberal Imperialist competitor of the Daily Mail.