

## ALL VERY NICE

Cordial Reception for the Cuban Commissioners.

## NO PROMISES GIVEN

The President and Secretary Root Talk Kindly, but Protest Their Inability to Do Anything for Cuba's Relief.

Washington, April 25.—The members of the commission from the Cuban Constitutional Convention called at the White House this morning and were presented to the President. No attempt was made to go into a discussion of the relations between the United States and Cuba. The President met the delegates in the blue parlor and the reception accorded them was a very cordial one. The Cubans left the White House very much impressed by the greeting extended to them.

The audience lasted for about half an hour. The time set for the appearance of the delegation at the White House was 11 o'clock, but it was considerably later when they arrived.

Before going to the White House the commission, escorted by two army officers, visited the Secretary of War and held a conference of about an hour, at which Governor General Wood was present. Secretary Root talked with the members through an interpreter. President Capote first explained to the Secretary of War the purpose of the commission's visit and later each member made statements in regard to the attitude of the convention toward the Platt amendment.

Not once was the subject of the independence of the island suggested by the commission. They made particular mention of the economic condition of Cuba, particularly with reference to a proposed change in the United States duties on Cuban productions.

It is evident from statements made by the commission that they hope to secure from the President some assurance that Congress will ultimately grant free trade with Cuba and that their opposition to the Platt amendment is for the purpose of forcing such concessions from the United States government. Secretary Root told the commissioners that the President could not promise any reduction, as Congress only had authority to do that. He warmly supported the Wood's statement made to members of the convention in Havana that the Platt amendment should first be adopted and the Cuban government established. Congress would then be able to enact legislation looking to reciprocal commercial relations with Cuba. He pointed out the difficulty of endeavoring to negotiate for special trade relations in the absence of a Cuban government in the island.

From the War Department the commission was escorted to the White House by Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Sanger and General Wood. They were at once ushered into the blue room, where the President was waiting. The five delegates were accompanied by their interpreter, Senor Pedro M. Entenza, and Captain Sawtell and Lieutenant Overton, in uniform, representing the army.

General Wood formally presented the Cubans to the President, who greeted each member warmly as he was introduced. Senor Diego Tomayo acted as spokesman for his colleagues and addressed the President in Spanish. His remarks were interpreted by Senor Entenza.

Senor Tomayo spoke in grateful appreciation of what the United States had done for Cuba and in a formal way briefly outlined the purposes of the commission's visit to Washington. The President replied, extended to the visitors a cordial welcome to the capital.

After leaving the White House the Cubans went for a short drive about the city, while Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Sanger and General Wood remained for a time in conference with the President.

There remain but two more working days before the departure of the President upon his western trip. It is probable that the Cubans will have a conference with the President before he leaves, but the principal part of their business will be transacted with Secretary Root, who, at the request of the President, has taken matters in hand, and will be able to give the commission as much consideration as the President himself.

In fact, it is said that Secretary Root is authorized to make the President's position known to the visitors. Until something more definite in regard to their mission and its results are reached a statement will be made either by Secretary Root or General Wood.

They have carefully gone over the entire situation with the President and are in a position to speak for him.

## Reunion Program Announced

Memphis, April 25.—The program for the annual reunion of the Confederate veterans was announced today. The addresses of welcome will be delivered by

Governor Benton McMillan, Senator Thomas B. Turley, Mayor J. J. Williams and Rev. Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, with response by General John B. Gordon on the first day. The second day, May 29, and May 30, will be devoted to business. Preparations are being made to entertain 100,000 veterans and visitors.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

Washington, April 25.—The following appointments by the President were announced today:

State—Gordon Padcock of New York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea; Courtland K. Bolles of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Kiel, Germany; Charles N. Dickinson, to be agent of the United States of America at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Justice—Andrew M. J. Cochran of Kentucky, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Kentucky; James H. Tinsley of Kentucky, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Kentucky; S. G. Sharp of Kentucky, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Kentucky.

War—To be colonel of infantry, J. Milton Thompson; to be lieutenant colonel of infantry, Albert L. Myer. Also one hundred or more captains and lieutenants.

## BOERS BADLY BEATEN

Invading Force Suffers Very Severe Losses.

## THEY BREAK AND RUN

Ranks of the Burgheers Completely Disorganized—Escape Cut Off.

Cape Town, April 25.—The Boer invaders and the British had a severe engagement and it is believed that the burghers have suffered very heavy losses. A dispatch from Dordrecht, Cape Colony, says that the yeomanry under Col. Woodhouse, and the Dordrecht volunteer guards met the Boers in the vicinity of that place. It is understood that the burghers were in large force. The fighting began in the morning and lasted all day. The British made a determined assault on the Boer position, and it is said that when they opened fire at a distance of 200 yards the burghers fled in confusion, abandoning a large number of horses.

According to the messenger who reported the battle at Dordrecht, the Boers seemed to be completely disorganized and practically without a leader, for they were pursued from place to place all during the day and were not especially aggressive at any time.

When the messenger left the scene, the invaders had been caught in a position between two British forces and were being mercilessly attacked with a fair prospect of being annihilated before the battle ceased. The Boer losses have not been reported, but are believed to have been very heavy.

According to the early reports received here, the British suffered no casualties during the engagement.

It is believed here that the defeat of this force of burghers will greatly discourage the invaders who remain in the colony, and that those left will speedily attempt to get to the northern country, although arrangements have been made to cut them off in their retreat.

Later advices from Dordrecht are to the effect that the Boer commando was thoroughly dispersed, the burghers fleeing precipitately in the direction of Ladysmith under heavy fire.

It is believed they suffered severely. The Woodhouse district is now clear of Boers.

London, April 25.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, April 25th:

"The following captures have been made since my last telegram: One hundred and thirteen prisoners, 10 surrendered, 138 rifles, 98 horses, a 12-pounder Krupp gun, 15,000 rounds of small ammunition and a considerable number of wagons. Six Boers taken at Helvetia has been found destroyed. A maxim gun was also found destroyed. Our casualties have been one killed and eight wounded."

## Jilted by a "Jook."

London, April 25.—The solicitors of Miss Portia Knight, who is suing the Duke of Manchester for breach of promise, yesterday delivered a statement of her claim. She does not demand any specific amount, but says that she has "suffered damage" through the Duke's verbal promises. It is alleged, was made April 19, 1900, and the second in September of the same year. The document is very brief and business-like.

## NOT A SUCCESS IS NOT SCHEMING

Some Other Word for Walderssee's Administration

## FROM BAD TO WORSE

The German Commander in China Fails to Perceive the Exigencies of the Case—Ill Advised Expedition

Hong Kong, April 25.—The military complications that have arisen in China since the alleged powers took possession, including the expedition of French and German troops, which left Peking a few days ago with the avowed intention of scattering hostile Celestial troops under General Liu, are not regarded here as indicative of the ability of Field Marshal Count Von Walderssee to deal with the unusual situation. There have been frequent criticisms here of late concerning the trend of affairs, involving the troops of the various nations, and now the Hong Kong Daily Press comes out with the declaration that the administration of Field Marshal Count Von Walderssee has been a failure.

"He has shown himself to be an able soldier and a gentleman of honor, and has won the respect of every one he has come in contact with," says the Press. "Nevertheless, we regard the state of affairs in the province of Chi-Li now as worse than at the beginning of his rule. Count Von Walderssee failed to perceive the exigencies of the case, and was misled by spies and his intelligence department."

## Civil Service Examinations

Peking, April 25.—After the adoption of the protocol by the ministers some time ago the Chinese envoys informed the foreign representatives that in compliance with the demands of the powers, civil service examinations had been prohibited in the provinces of Chi-Li, Shanai and parts of Chekiang, Hunan and Szechuen, because of the Boxer troubles last year. This includes Peking and the provincial capitals, Paoing Fu, Taiyuen Fu and Moukden.

The Chinese envoys now inquire whether provincial examinations of the second degree and metropolitan examinations of the third degree will be permissible in these cities for all those who were outside the disturbed districts.

If the protocol were carried out strictly every resident of these provinces would be punished, and no metropolitan examinations could be held; but the ministers, while they have not absolutely decided on this point, are inclined to compromise by accepting the Chinese view.

After the siege of Peking the missionaries of the American band of foreign missions purchased land adjoining the Methodist mission at Tien Tsin. Later on, the ministers decided that the purchase of property under such circumstances was not valid. Then the French government incorporated the same property in its concessions. Now the missionaries have placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Estimes, who is acting as American Charge D'Affaires, and he is trying to mediate and secure the land.

## Meta Large Chinese Force

Berlin, April 25.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Peking says that the French-German expedition which was reported to be advancing on Taiyuen-Fu, was confronted by 25,000 Chinese troops, who had repaired and occupied three positions in the mountains west of Huolu. The Chinese, however, retired behind the Great Wall.

The German attacking columns are marching on different mountain passes against the gate of the Great Wall at Nientzickwan and also against three gates north of that place. General Von Lessell and his staff accompany the right wing of the column.

## When Americans Leave.

Peking, April 25.—The international administration, with the approval of the military commanders, has divided the two sections controlled by the Americans among the British and Germans. Several American missionaries live in the section that will be under the control of the Germans after the departure of the American troops. Fifty American soldiers are retained to guard the gate of the forbidden city and the imperial ancestral hall. The possession of the temple of agriculture means more than merely guarding a legation.

General Vouguyl has been appointed chief of Count VonWalderssee's staff in succession to General Schawartzkoff, who lost his life in the fire that recently destroyed Count VonWalderssee's headquarters.

## STATE CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Winston-Salem, N. C., April 25.—Special.—The seventh annual convention of the North Carolina Union of Christian Endeavorers opened here tonight with a large attendance. The address of welcome was delivered by Bishop Edward Rondthaler, of the Moravian church. The response was by Rev. H. E. Sechler of McGee, N. C. A strong address on "Biblical Emblems of Unity" was delivered by Rev. Joseph Pelee of Greensboro. Rev. Dr. Clark of Boston, will make an address at tomorrow night's session. His subject will be "How Christian Endeavor Girdles the World."

## IS NOT SCHEMING

Bryan Does Not Seek Another Nomination.

## WHAT HE IS UP TO

He Would Be Willing to Run Again if Necessary to Save the Country, but Not Otherwise.

Lincoln, Neb., April 25.—Mr. Bryan is not a candidate for renomination at the hands of the Democratic party, nor does he expect to be again a candidate unless in defense of the principles he holds dear. This declaration occupies a conspicuous place in this week's Commoner, and the provocation is an editorial in the Springfield Republican, which inquired what he is up to. He says:

"It is only fair that the readers of The Commoner should know what I am 'up to,' and if they will pardon me for being a little bit personal I will tell them. I have twice received at the hands of my party the highest honor it can bestow, and twice has my nomination been endorsed by our allies, the Populists and Silver Republicans. The first nomination came from the delegates in attendance upon the three conventions; the second nomination came directly from the voters of the three parties. These honors were bestowed, not because of personal merit, nor as a personal compliment, but because of my advocacy of Democratic principles. I still believe in those principles and expect to advocate them during the remainder of my life. New issues will arise from time to time, but the principles set forth in the Chicago platform and in the Kansas City platform are fundamental, and can be applied to all questions.

"I am not planning for another Presidential nomination. If I were I would not be editing a paper. If I ever am a candidate again it will be because it seems necessary for the advancement of the principles to which I adhere, and that does not now seem probable. I shall, however, take an interest in politics for several years yet if I live, and can be relied upon to support those who as candidates, advocate Democratic principles and also can be trusted to enforce them if elected.

"I have no enemies to punish. No matter what a man may have said or done against the ticket in 1896 or in 1900, that man becomes my friend, the moment he accepts Democratic principles. Neither have I any disposition to reward political friends at the expense of our cause. No matter what that man may have said or done for the ticket in 1896 or in 1900, that man becomes an opponent of the moment he turns against Democratic principles. Political battles are fought, not in the past or in the future, but in the present. The hereafter cannot be anticipated, but the 'now' is all I present.

"I shall say whatever I think ought to be said and shall write whatever I think ought to be written. This course may not be popular, but I trust that it will aid in the restoration of Jeffersonian principles.

"I shall ask no reward, because I am not working for others entirely. As a citizen I am interested in having a good government under which to live; as a father I am interested in leaving a good government to my children. If a good government can be secured it will be a reward enough for all that I or anyone else can do."

Another editorial, taken in this connection, is significant. It is:

"The reorganizationists seem to be more concerned about winning than they are about the platform. In view of the fact that they suffered a crushing defeat the last time they controlled a congressional campaign and secured less than forty per cent of the votes in St. Louis at the recent election, it might be well for them to consider the suggestion made by a Baltimore Democrat. He says that if winning is the only thing to be considered, our party might make victory certain by endorsing the Republican ticket in the next campaign. If principles are immaterial, this plan ought to be acceptable to the so-called 'conservative' element. It would also have the advantage of avoiding the 'excitement' which the 'business interests' complain of."

## VIRGINIA CHIVALRY

A Policeman Who Whipped Women Severely Scored.

## THREATENED UPRISING

Disaffected in Yangtse Provinces Combining.

London, April 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says he is informed that all the disaffected elements in the Yangtse provinces, including the organization known as the Kuaohwei, the so-called reformers, the salt smugglers and disbanded soldiers are combining to organize a general uprising in May or June. The movement is expected to begin with the burning of the foreign churches. The motive of the

leaders is stated to be revolutionary, but the rank and file are described as being merely pillagers.

The correspondent's informant pointed out that the French churches in the Yangtse provinces far outnumber the British, for which reason the French might take advantage of the opportunity to seize the Kinangnan arsenal and the adjoining powder mills.

## PAINFUL OBJECT LESSON

Englishmen Will Learn from Americans at Glasgow.

London, April 25.—A Glasgow correspondent, after visiting the incomplete exhibition which is to be held there, writes that America and Germany are only too well represented, especially in machinery hall where enough will be seen to create a painful impression in the minds of Englishmen. The management had done its work splendidly in the hall. The power is abundantly distributed, every kind of engine and machine can be exhibited, but Americans and Germans take the most conspicuous advantage of the opportunity. There are magnificent English machines there, solid, powerful and impressive, but the newest, most imaginative and most ingenious are the American. It is clear that the exhibition will give English producers a most valuable but at the same time a most painful object lesson.

## BOARD OF VISITORS

Appointed by Gov. Aycock for the A. and M. College

## DUTIES AS PRESCRIBED

Will Visit and Inspect the College Once or Twice a Year and Make Recommendations

Governor Aycock yesterday appointed the following Board of Visitors for the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in accordance with an act passed by the General Assembly of 1901:

For two-year term—C. W. Gold, Wilson; W. J. Peele, Raleigh; R. L. Smith, Stanly; J. B. Stokes, Windsor.

For four-year term—W. S. Primrose, Raleigh; D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte; Matt Moore, Kenansville; W. H. Ragan, High Point.

For six-year term—Frank Wood, Eden; David Clark, Charlotte; J. Frank Ray, Franklin.

The act under which these appointments were made repeals section 3 of chapter 370, Public Laws of 1899, and vests the management and control of the college in the State Board of Agriculture, and empowers them to use funds for the college.

Section 3 of this act says: "It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint a board of visitors to consist of eleven members, besides the commissioners of agriculture and the president of the college, who shall be ex-officio members of the board, whose duty it shall be to meet at least once in each year and not more than twice in the city of Raleigh, to visit and inspect the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and make such recommendations to the Board of Agriculture for the conduct of said college as they may deem wise and beneficial. This board of visitors shall elect a chairman, and shall meet at such time, within the limits herein prescribed, as said chairman shall designate. They shall serve without compensation, but their actual expenses of traveling to and from home and their board shall be paid. The terms of service of four of these visitors shall be two years, of four others four years, and of the remaining three six years, and successors of these visitors respectively shall be appointed by the Governor at the expiration of their terms, for a term of six years."

"You may state whether the dark man who put a pistol to your head and made you a prisoner and who guarded you most of the time in the house and who walked down the street with you and bade you good-bye when you were released, was one and the same person."

## SURE IT WAS CALLAHAN

Young Cudahy Identifies the Dark Man in the Case

Omaha, Neb., April 25.—In the trial of James Callahan on the charge of connection with the kidnapping of Edward Cudahy, Jr., December 18, 1900, the victim took the stand and absolutely identified Callahan as the "dark man" in the case.

After telling of his confinement in a deserted house, which he described minutely, young Cudahy was addressed by Attorney Cowin as follows: "You may state whether the dark man who put a pistol to your head and made you a prisoner and who guarded you most of the time in the house and who walked down the street with you and bade you good-bye when you were released, was one and the same person."

"It was the same man?"

"Who was that man?"

"Jim Callahan."

"The defendant here in this case?"

"Yes, sir."

From this point on Callahan was referred to by the name, and no longer as the "dark man."

Callahan betrayed no emotion when the boy declared he was one of the abductors, but a cynical smile played faintly over his features. The witness testified that Callahan's mousetrap was stubbier at the time of the kidnapping than it is now.

Attorney Haller cross-examined Cudahy for the defense. Witness admitted that he had gone over the case with General Cowin with reference to his testimony. He again detailed the route traversed as nearly as he could tell. He admitted that the only direct view he had of the dark man's face was when he approached him. He admitted that at that time he was pretty badly scared and said he could not have identified Callahan from "simply seeing him." He said the police told him they had a man in jail and wanted to see if he could identify the prisoner as the dark man. He admitted that he identified Callahan principally by his voice and said he would not be able to identify him by his appearance alone.

In answer to a direct question the boy declared he was as certain of the identity as he was of the identity of his father or mother. He thought it hardly possible for there to be another voice like Callahan's. He said Callahan had a sort of a brogue and gave a peculiar turn to some words, and sort of talked through his teeth. The boy admitted that he was not positive as to Callahan's identity at the close of the first interview in the chief's office, but after a second sitting was positive in his identification.

## GETS TWO YEARS

Sergeant Meston Found Guilty of Larceny.

## HOW HE KEPT BOOKS

Conviction of This Officer Supports the Belief That Others Will Be Punished for Commissary Frauds.

Manila, April 25.—The court martial which has been engaged in trying those accused of complicity in the commissary frauds has handed in a verdict in one case, that of Sergeant Meston. He is found guilty of larceny, and has been sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the army, and to serve two years in prison.

Sergeant Meston's case was concluded by the court martial about ten days ago. When called to testify in his own behalf he offered a very plausible excuse. In answer to questions concerning his mode of dealing with supplies he declared that he had erased certain entries from the books in consolidating accounts. His excuse for doing this was that he sought only to expedite the work and that the practice was customary among those who had been given charge of the commissary accounts.

The conviction of Sergeant Meston has caused no surprise here, and it is declared by those who have followed the evidence closely that others will be found guilty of complicity in the frauds, which are believed to have been widespread. The care with which the court martial went over the evidence before finding the verdict in the case of the convicted sergeant indicates that the members of the tribunal sought to give the accused the benefit of every possible doubt.

Captain McCrea, with a detachment of mounted men from the Third infantry and some Maccabees, surprised a body of insurgents on the 23rd in Panapapa province and captured a number of Filipinos with rifles. They also found some ordinance in a monument erected at the expense of the American government, through the efforts of Major Kelley, on the spot where Colonel Egbert of the Twenty-second infantry, was killed.

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