

## BACK TO CUBA

### Delegates Finish Their Work in Washington.

## RESULTS PLEASE THEM

### Little Doubt Remains That the Constitutional Convention Will Agree to the Platt Amendment.

Washington, April 27.—The Cuban delegates from the Constitutional Convention completed their work here today and left Washington tonight for New York, where they will have a conference with Donato y Palma, who was at the head of the Cuban junta in this country during the last Cuban insurrection. They expect to sail from New York Wednesday for Havana. Gen. Leonard Wood is expected to arrive in Washington this evening for Havana, going by way of Tampa. The commission work came to an end sooner than was expected. They will return to Havana much better informed as to the meaning of the Platt amendment and the intentions of the United States toward Cuba. Whether a report embodying specific recommendations will be made to the convention is not yet determined by the commission.

Senator Capote, president of the convention, said tonight to a reporter: "The commission has had four interviews with the Secretary of War and with the President of the United States. Our work is nearly finished. It was completed when we reported to the convention in Havana. In our conferences with Secretary Root we have discussed very many features of the Platt amendment and thoroughly considered the political and economic questions affecting the island of Cuba. The commission has received very valuable information which it will report to the convention, and you can be assured that the commission will study this information very carefully before taking any action. The discussions have been very satisfactory, both the Secretary of War and the members of the commission being impressed with the seriousness of the questions involved. Not only has the commission received much information of value to the convention, but we have also had the opportunity of observing the high-minded and friendly disposition of the Secretary of War. We have been much impressed with his ability as a lawyer and diplomat. He has been patient and patient in his explanations, and it is certainly due to his careful and close study of Cuban conditions that he has been able to enlighten the commission on the subjects talked about."

"We have received every courtesy there could be desired. The President has been very affectionate toward us. Under such circumstances we cannot do other than depart for Cuba very much gratified with our mission."

President Capote was asked if the commission would present a written report. "Certainly," he replied. "We have had to write everything said at the conferences, and will present this report to the convention for consideration before action is taken on the question of relations."

"Will the commission make any recommendations?"

"That has not yet been decided," answered President Capote, who added: "We will have several meetings before reaching Havana, and the question of making any recommendations will be determined before our arrival in Cuba. I might be made should it be decided to make any at all, but it is certain that we return much enlightened as to the intentions of the United States toward Cuba and as to the meaning of the Platt amendment. In view of the explanations made to us, I should say that all foundation for opposition has been removed."

The Secretary of War and General Wood declined today to discuss the results of the conference, but it is certain that all the officials of the War Department believe that the Cuban delegation returns to Cuba favorably inclined to the adoption of the amendment without any substantial modification of its terms. They have been convinced that the intervention clause is a necessity for the preservation of Cuban independence, and the Secretary of War has impressed upon them that the United States cannot permit any feature of the amendment, and particularly the clause providing for sending our war stations to the island. This government will insist upon the adoption of this clause, and United States satisfactory to the Cuban government. One high official connected with the commission and the Secretary of War expressed the opinion that the convention will adopt the amendment without any modification. He insisted, however, that the United States must reduce the tariff on sugar and tobacco imported from Cuba.

"Conditions in Cuba demand that this amendment be made," he said. "I am afraid much suffering will result before such a restriction is made by Congress. The economic condition of Cuba actually demands that such action be taken in the near future. Cuba must do her part. She must have a government with which the United States can negotiate for reciprocal trade relations."

When a commission has been assured that the government is established in Cuba, the President will appoint a commission to meet a commission from the Cuban government for the purpose of discussing the subject of tariff reduction. It is now up to the Cuban government to complete its work by defining the relations to exist between the island and the United States and enacting laws. The civil government is being organized in time to take action looking to negotiations before Congress meets next December. Both

Secretary Root and General Wood have urged upon the President the importance of recommending to Congress that the duty on sugar and tobacco be removed, and it is thought that the President will follow their suggestion. It is plain that while the commission has become convinced of the benefits to be derived from the adoption of the Platt amendment, the officials here have also been satisfied that something must be done to improve economic conditions in the island.

## Smashed His Own Joint.

New York, April 17.—Patrick Mooney, an ex-prize fighter, adopted Carrie Nation's tactics and smashed the fixtures in his own saloon at 375 Bowery last night because business had been so poor that he could not lift the mortgage on it and because his license was to lapse May 1. The police this morning found the saloon door open and all the glassware and windows smashed toinders. Mooney is missing.

## Germans Clash with Chinese

London, April 27.—A dispatch from Peking says that a telegram has been received at headquarters from a British officer who is with the French section of the expedition against General Liu. The telegram says the Germans crossed the passes into the province of Szechuan April 22 and pruned the Chinese for fifteen miles. A sharp fight occurred in which the Germans had four men killed and five officers and eighty men wounded. The Germans returned April 25th. While they were fighting the French forces held the passes.

## War Against Outlaws

Frankfort, Ky., April 27.—Captain Fred Gordon and Henry Lillis, the arsenal keeper, have returned to Frankfort from Whitesburg, where they mustered into the State service a company of 45 mountaineers, to be used in stamping out the Reynolds gang of outlaws. They are armed with Winchester rifles with 200 rounds of ammunition for each man. The outlaws are said to number 150 and their improvised fort in the mountains is declared to be impregnable. They are well equipped with arms, ammunition and food, and it is said they have full knowledge of the movements of the troops.

## OUR ENGLISH COUSINS

### They Show a Desire to Cultivate Friendly Relations.

London, April 27.—The scheme proposed a year ago for bringing Anglo-Saxons of different countries into closer relationship has taken shape in the Atlantic Union, which Englishmen are told has already been inaugurated in two or three American cities. The prospectus which has just been issued leaves the president blank, but it is expected that the name of the Duke of Cornwall and York will be inserted. It is somewhat surprising to read in the circular issued by the committee of five, of which Sir Walter Besant is a member, to read such phrases as this: "Those to whom their own people look for leading and for guidance."

It must be said, however, that the spirit of the movement is most hospitable and the aims are most laudable. The union seeks, by mutual entertainment, to make the personal and domestic life and ideas and points of view of each country known to the other. The subject is set forth in the way:

"It has long been a matter for concern with those who desire not only to maintain friendly relations with the people of our colonies and the Americans, but also to cultivate personal friendships with them, that so many visitors from the United States and the colonies come over every year, stay for a time in London, travel about the country and go away without having made the acquaintance of a single English family and without having entered a single English home. Some of them bring letters of introduction which open certain houses to them. Some are of such distinction that all doors are open to them. The greater number, however, carry no such letters and are not known on this side of the Atlantic. They stay at hotels, go to places of amusement and drive through streets and squares where every door is closed to them. They go away without any knowledge of English life except that which can be gained from the outside. The Atlantic Union will be an attempt to meet and overcome the reproach."

Several English members of the union have already announced their desire to entertain Americans at their country houses during the coming summer. The officers have already organized a series of visits for Americans to typical institutions. For example, during the present week they entertain such a party at Cambridge. Prof. Browning conducting them through the University. On Monday the members of Parliament who are in the Union will escort a similar party through the House of Commons. On May 5th American visitors will be chaperoned through the literary shrines of Fleet street by the secretary of the Union.

## Diamonds Will Go Higher

London, April 27.—There really seems some reason to expect an early advance in diamonds. This has not yet been decided upon, but five firms in London which control the market and are themselves controlled by the De Beers Mining Company of South Africa think it improbable that the price of diamonds will have been much higher but for world wars. Every year a representative of the De Beers Mining Company comes to London and gives a report as to the state of the mines, and then the price is settled. Cecil Rhodes is now coming here for this purpose, and when he arrives the price of diamonds will advance. America takes nearly half of the supply, and the remainder is distributed between England and the continent.

## LINES DRAWN TIGHT NEW CLUB IN DURHAM

### Candidates Made to Prove Their Party Fealty.

## SOME KICKING DONE IT STARTS OFF WELL

### New Feature in Greensboro Politics—Fun in the City Convention—A New Deal for Mayor.

Greensboro, N. C., April 27.—Special.—Of late it has been repeatedly asserted that party ties set very lightly in Greensboro, but the city Democratic convention last night demonstrated the fact that they are drawn very tight—in places at least. The convention was a large and enthusiastic gathering, and it was plainly to be seen that nothing that was not labeled the simon pure article would be received in the way of Democracy. The definition of the Democratic State Executive Committee as to what constituted a Democrat was apparently too broad, and before the nominations for aldermen in the various wards were confirmed the nominees were required to stand and state to the convention whether or not they took their Democracy straight in the last State and National elections. A resolution requiring this was adopted with a whoop, the occasion for such action being rumors to the effect that one or more of the candidates had voted for McKinley.

When the first nominee arose he stated that while he voted for Bryan, he did so under protest and could not say how he would vote in the future if the party stuck to free silver. The gentleman's Democracy was O. K'd, by the convention and his nomination confirmed. His colleague stated that he voted for Bryan as the result of a bargain made with a friend. He was also passed, as were all the other nominees until the sixth ward was reached. It was announced that one of the nominees from this ward had voted for McKinley, although he voted for the amendment, and the straight Democratic ticket in August. The gentleman was not present to answer for himself, but his case created the biggest stir of the evening. The chairman of the County Executive Committee stated that according to the State committee's definition, the candidate was a Democrat; but others thought that any man who voted for McKinley was a Republican, and the convention so ordered. His case was referred back to his ward primary. The other nominee was accredited worthy to be a standard-bearer of Greensboro after the convention ascertained that he voted straight, with the exception of a ballot for one of the Republican nominees for the legislature.

The candidates for mayor were also required to give proof of their Democracy and party fealty. The convention was relieved to find that none but Democrats were asking for a nomination at the hands of a Democratic convention. A canvass of the vote for mayor revealing the fact that no candidate had received a majority, the matter was referred to the second primaries, to be held next Tuesday night. In the event of no nomination being made at that time, the executive committee will map out a plan for future action.

The convention was what might be called a rich, rare and racy affair all the way through. While plain words were spoken, the best of feeling prevailed throughout. It was the first time that nominees in Greensboro had been required to publicly proclaim their party fealty after being nominated by their wards, and some seriously objected to such a course, saying it was not Democratic. One gentleman thought that if voting for McKinley disqualified a man from being a Democratic candidate, no person who voted for McKinley should be allowed a voice in the convention. Another wished the convention to go farther and disqualify all who voted the citizens' ticket last spring. His suggestion was not adopted, however, probably for the reason that it would have depeled the convention to a considerable extent. The chairman, in one of his rulings, held to the doctrine of Hoke vs. Henderson, and an iconoclastic citizen went him impeached. Owing to the fact that the convention has other and weightier problems with which to deal just at present, it is probable that the chairman will escape this trying ordeal.

There was a small wreck on the yard of the Southern Railway here this morning, a freight car and its contents being damaged. Mr. H. W. Cobb, who now resides in New York, is in the city. He has just returned from a trip to Cuba.

## A Negro Second Lieutenant

New York, April 27.—Benjamin O. Davis (colored) of this city has been appointed a second lieutenant in the army. This is the first colored man who has ever risen from the ranks to a command grade.

## Struggle to the Death

London, April 27.—A dispatch from Madrid of yesterday's date says the Filipino committee there has decided to continue the struggle against the Americans to the death.

### It Will Be Known as the Commercial Club.

## NEW CLUB IN DURHAM

### A Scaffold Falls with Three Carpenters—Similar Accidents That Proved Fatal—Lecture by Prof. Mims.

Durham, N. C., April 27.—Special.—The Commercial Club is the name of a club that was organized last night by a large number of the representative young men of the city. The organization was effected by the election of Albert Kramer president, Ralph Fuller vice president, and Mr. J. S. Carr, Jr., secretary and treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws, select place of location, etc., and report at the next meeting of the club. The club membership is composed of about fifty of the representative young men of the city and it will be a flourishing organization from the start. It is learned that handsome club rooms will be fitted up in the near future, just as soon as it is possible for the work to be done. With this organization and the new Elks lodge for which beautiful rooms are being fitted in the Snead drug building, it seems that Durham young men intend to have a pleasant time of it.

The remaing of Mrs. Lavenia Wilson, a most estimable lady, were interred near East Durham this afternoon. Her death was caused by typhoid pneumonia and she had been ill for some time. She left two children and a number of other relatives. Mrs. Wilson was a granddaughter of Dudley Peed, of Wake county.

In West Durham late yesterday afternoon little Mack, son of W. J. McDonald, fell while at play and broke his arm. This was the second time that young McDonald has broken his arm during the last month.

While at work on a new house being erected in West Durham, J. E. Bradford, W. D. Daddson and Mr. Bowen, carpenters, fell from a scaffold and were considerably bruised. The scaffold on which they were at work gave way. None of them were seriously hurt. The falling of this scaffold recalls a number of fearfully fatal accidents of a similar character that have caused our people to mourn. While at work on the Wright block several years ago a scaffold fell killing the VanNoppen brothers and seriously wounding two others. It was about the same time that several men were killed while at work on a smoke stack near the Duke factory, among the number being Mr. Remington, a well known builder. Another incident recalled that seems almost like a miracle. While at work on the smoke stack of the Erwin cotton mills, a negro workman fell 85 feet, breaking two scaffolds, and was but slightly injured. He was able to go back to work in a few days.

Dr. Edwin Nims, of the Trinity College faculty, delivered the second of the series of lectures to be delivered by the college professors this spring. His subject was "The New American Problem."

Congressman W. W. Kitchin passed through Durham on his way to his home in Roxboro on Asheville. He had been to Asheville on legal business.

Captain L. A. Frazier, of the Western North Carolina railroad, together with his family, are on a visit to the family of Prof. W. H. Pegram at Trinity College.

## COACH TURNED OVER

### Four Young Nabobs Get a Rude Shaking Up.

Philadelphia, April 27.—William L. Elkins, Jr., Joseph Widener, Edward Browning and Harrison Caner, among the richest and most popular young men here, were thrown from a coach at Fifteenth and Spring Garden streets this noon and badly injured. Joseph Widener's skull was fractured, and he may die. The coach was being drawn by four horses, Caner acting as driver. The corner was turned a bit too close and the vehicle upset. Elkins and Widener are thirty years old, and sons of the widely known trolley car magnates. Mr. Browning for many years was first lieutenant of the First City Troop. Caner is a millionaire. They were five others on the coach, but they escaped without injury.

## Express Office Robbed

Paris, April 27.—Burglars robbed the office of the American Express Company here last night. They entered the building and blew the safe open with dynamite. The thieves had their faces covered with handkerchiefs. One story is to the effect that the robbers were Americans. They succeeded in carrying off a sum variously estimated at from \$3,000 to \$15,000 francs.

## Sensation Promised

Paris, April 27.—The papers today tell different stories regarding the arrest of workmen in the Commentary arms factory for betraying French artillery secrets to German spies. The Petit Jour-

nal says one of the workmen at the factory offered to disclose secrets, not to Germany, but to the United States, Austria and Spain. The paper says sensational revelations are expected. On the other hand the Gaulois minimizes the importance of the affair and says it believes that the documents which were seized were unimportant.

## Gift May Be Accepted

Albany, April 27.—Governor Odell today signed Assemblyman Seymour's bill which permits New York city to accept the \$5,200,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie for a free library system. The bill, which was drawn by Corporation Counsel Whalen, authorizes the city to purchase, erect and maintain libraries, also to enter into a contract with Carnegie to accept his gift under the conditions named by him.

## Gipsy Girls Released

Washington, April 27.—Hannah and Lizzie Michie, the Gipsy girls who were arrested today in the camp across the river and brought over here on the suspicion that they knew something about the disappearance of William McCormick, were released from custody today, no information having been obtained to convict them of kidnapping.

## Failure of a Sugar Planter

San Juan, P. R., April 27.—Manuel Argoso, a sugar merchant and planter, of Humacao, has failed. His liabilities are stated to be \$350,000, but the assets are supposed to be greater. The failure is attributed to the stringency of the money market. Several small failures followed the announcement of Argoso's assignment.

## Kicked Up a Dust

Crafton, N. D. April 27.—A peculiar storm passed over this city at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. About 4 o'clock a dark cloud was noticed in the west and shortly after the wind began to rise, and with it clouds of dust until an inky blackness settled over the city and it was impossible to see across the street. This darkness continued until after 5 o'clock, when rain fell for about half an hour in torrents.

## WOMAN'S WORK

### What is Doing in the Field of Missionary Endeavor.

New York, April 27.—The fourth day's session of the Methodist general Missionary Conference was devoted to woman's work. Mrs. Wightman of South Carolina, acted as chairman. Mrs. S. C. Trueheart of Kentucky, spoke on the aim and scope of woman's foreign missionary work. She made an interesting report of the work of the woman's board of missions since its organization in 1879. It began work in China, with the happiest results, and in 1881 had inaugurated missionary work in Mexico and Brazil. The work has been carried on among the wild tribes of Indians also, by means of schools, and Bible women, etc.

Korea is the latest field entered. The board has now 54 missionaries, 162 teachers and native helpers, 17 boarding schools, 61 day schools, 6 kindergartens, 2 hospitals, 3 Bible schools and 60 Bible women. Its average annual income since 1879 has been \$65,000. There are at home 35 conference societies, 2,200 auxiliaries, 73,644 members. The board conducts the Scarritt Bible and Training School at Kansas City.

Miss M. L. Bilson of Missouri, spoke on educational work and made a plea for mission schools for the natives in the various countries in which Methodist missionaries are at work.

At the afternoon session Miss Mary Helm presided as chairman. Miss Belle H. Bennett of Kentucky, president of the Womans Foreign Missionary Society spoke on the work of the home mission. Mrs. J. D. Hammond, wife of the general secretary of education of the Methodist Church, South, spoke on the literature of home missions, and Mrs. Florence Kelly, associate with Miss Jane Adams in Hull house at Chicago, spoke on our foreign and factory population.

Rev. F. D. Seawell then delivered an illustrated lecture on the siege of Peking. Miss Jane Adams was the principal speaker at the night session on English American social settlements, and Bishop Thoburn completed the session with a lecture on woman's work at home and abroad.

## Chess Match a Draw

New York, April 27.—The wind up of the third international chess match between the American and English universities proved a great disappointment to the Yankee students, who struggled for two days in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to recover the Rice trophy, won twice by the Englishmen. With two games captured Friday and no perceptible disadvantage on the remaining boards, the match appeared practically won by the Americans when play was resumed today. The result, however, was a tie, each team having two victories and two draws to its credit.

## The Pope's Regret

Rome, April 27.—The pope, in receiving a deputation of French and Belgian journalists today, made an address in which he deplored the reawakening of an anti-Christian spirit in many countries. He asked all Christian journalists to fight against movements of this kind. His holiness said he regretted the attitude of many newspapers condoning for their intellectual strength, and prayed that they would awaken to their responsibility to God and humanity.

## HERE'S A PLACE

### A Position Worth Fifty Dollars a Month.

## ALL HAVE A CHANGE

### Send for Application Blanks and Prepare to Stand Examination—Post Office Changes

Washington, April 27.—Special.—The position of fireman and watchman in the Wilmington, N. C., public building will be filled by the civil service commission about July 1 next, and it invites applicants who desire to take the examination to apply by June 1 to the commission here for blank forms. The place pays \$50 a month.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States. Age limit: Minimum, 20 years; maximum, none. But the Treasury Department desires eligibles between the ages of 21 and 50 years. Persons who have suffered the loss of an arm or leg, or are ruptured, or who have other serious disability, are considered physically disqualified for appointment to the custodial service.

Pensions granted: John H. Johnson, Calvin Blair, Morganton, \$12; Penny Riddick, South Mills, \$8; Charles W. Ray, Hunt Dale, \$36; Alexander Suer, Wilmington, \$8.

Postmasters appointed: S. S. Strother at Eureka, Wayne county, vice H. J. Sauls, removed; J. H. Greene, at Minneapolis, Mitchell county, vice H. Z. Burleson, resigned; T. H. Kallsbottom, at Chadbourne, Columbus county, vice B. C. Struthers, resigned; W. W. Flove, Flove, Cabarrus county, vice D. W. Flove, dead; J. L. Thompson, at Lillie, Davidson county, vice H. C. Elliott, removed.

A new postoffice has been established at Apple, Davidson county, with B. L. Hedrick postmaster; at Barlow, Wilkes county, with Joseph H. Barlow, postmaster; at Jellico, Macon county, with Nancy E. Ramsey, postmaster; at Jerry, Tyrrell county, with John E. Ritter, postmaster.

These store-keepers and gangsters at Raleigh have resigned and their resignations have been accepted: James N. Harper, R. W. Blackmore, W. J. Currie, John A. McGregor.

## Activity at Torpedo Station

Newport News, April 27.—Greater activity is being displayed at the United States torpedo station here than at any time since the Spanish war. Parts of the station are working night and day, preparing outfits for vessels not yet launched. The officers are experimenting with a new style of Whitehead torpedo six feet longer than those in use.

## Rag Pickers Burned to Death

Chicago, April 27.—Three men lost their lives at a fire early this morning in a frame structure at 2543 LaSalle street. Three others were overcome and are dying. All were rag pickers and were sleeping in a second hand clothing store owned by J. Flaxner.

## FIGHT FOR A RIGHT-OF-WAY

### Teams with Loaded Wagons Charge on Workmen.

Uvada, Utah, April 27.—Twenty-two heavy teams, representing the Harriman railroad works, charged again and again yesterday on a force of 150 men in the employ of Senator Clark on the grade near here, and there was a fierce combat during the entire afternoon.

The rival railroad forces, which are fighting for the right of way turned over by the Federal officials to the short line (Harriman) interest, battled fiercely for supremacy at Averills camp, where the Clark men had been drawn up.

He Harriman forces bore down on the Clark intrenchments at 9 a. m. with a train of twenty-two wagons loaded with ties. Mr. Young, the superintendent, announced that it was the intention to distribute the ties along the right of way held by the Clark men. A truce was arranged until 2 o'clock and both sides communicated with their superiors at Salt Lake.

At 2 o'clock the teams started down the grade. The Clark men grasped the horses by their heads, the driver whipped and yelled, but the superior numbers of Senator Clark's force held the Harriman employes back. The teams were turned back and again charged down at full speed. Clubs, picks and spades were used. The teams were turned down the embankment and several drivers were thrown out.