

# Cleveland's Record as to Mixed Schools

### He Denies That He Ever Approved Such a Measure. Plain Spoken Words About Negroes at the White House

Washington, April 12.—As the result of a debate in the House today touching upon the negro issue, a question of veracity is raised between Ex-President Cleveland and a volume containing the statutes of the state of New York for the year 1884. Mr. Scott of Kansas produced the statute passed in 1884 when Cleveland was governor, which abolished separate schools for colored pupils in New York City. Mr. Bartlett of Georgia read a letter from Mr. Cleveland dated March 14, 1904, in which Mr. Cleveland says that he "opposed the measure and it failed."

Some weeks ago Mr. Scott charged, in a speech in the House, that Mr. Cleveland while president had dined at the White House with Charles H. J. Taylor, a Kansas negro, who was afterwards appointed by him as recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, and subsequently minister to Bolivia. The charge was denied by Mr. Cleveland in a letter to Mr. Webb of North Carolina, which was a few days afterwards read in the House. Today, while discussing the negro question, Mr. Scott again referred to Mr. Cleveland and the negro Taylor. He said that for nearly twenty years the story had been in circulation that Taylor dined with Mr. Cleveland, that Taylor returned to Kansas and boasted of it. He had never heard it denied until Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Webb was read, and he accepted the ex-president's statement. He did charge, however, that Mr. Cleveland had signed the bill to abolish separate schools in New York City. In support of his statement he produced the session laws of New York for 1884, and referred to chapter 248, page 307, where there appears an act which affected the ward schools of New York City, and provided for the admission of scholars without regard to race or color. Separate schools, Mr. Scott said, had previously been maintained for colored pupils. The act showed that it was "passed May 5, 1884, three-fifths being present."

Mr. Bartlett explained that he had written Mr. Cleveland stating that he had anticipated that speeches such as Mr. Scott's would be made in the House, and he wished to refute them with Mr. Cleveland's permission. He had received from Mr. Cleveland the following letter, which he had read:

**Cleveland's Positive Statement**  
Princeton, N. J., March 14, 1904.  
Hon. Charles L. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Bartlett:—I have received a number of inquiries similar to yours touching my invitation to Fred Douglass to a wedding reception and signing, while governor of New York, a bill providing for mixed schools. I do not suppose that Mr. Thomas E. Watson believed, or had any reason to believe, either of the allegations when

he made them. At any rate they are both utterly and absolutely false.

I can not afford to devote a great deal of time denying such foolish tales. I shall therefore attempt to cover every phase of the subject once and for all. It so happens that I have never in my official position, either when sleeping or waking, alive or dead, on my head or on my heels, dined, lunched or supped, or invited to a wedding reception any colored man, woman or child. If, however, I had decided to do any of these things, neither the fear of Mr. Watson nor any one else would have prevented me.

When I was governor, a movement was made in the legislature to abolish separate schools in New York City. I opposed the measure and it failed. I do not find that I interposed a veto and have forgotten the course the matter took; but I know that whatever I did was in favor of maintaining separate schools instead of having them mixed.

Very truly yours,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

This closed the discussion of the negro question with the record showing the passage of the mixed school bill while Mr. Cleveland was governor and Mr. Cleveland's letter stating that he had opposed it and that it failed.

#### A Former Letter on the Same Subject

In this connection, the following letter, written in 1887, to Mr. G. A. Sullivan, editor of the Montgomery Democrat, published at Blacksburg, Va., will prove interesting and may shed more light on the subject, in view of the fact that the letter was written only three years after the legislation referred to:

Executive Mansion,  
Washington, August 27, 1887.  
G. A. Sullivan, Esq.:

"Dear Sir.—Your letter of inquiry regarding the truth of the report that I approved a bill while Governor authorizing mixed schools in the State of New York is received.

The only bill that I know of being passed and approved on that subject while I was Governor was one affecting the city of New York, and had precisely the contrary effect—that is, its purpose and objects were to retain the colored schools separate and distinct from those for the whites.

Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, of New York city, I think, drew the bill, and Professor Rasin, superintendent of the colored schools, and Rev. Mr. Derrick, both of New York city, advocated it strongly.

The school board of New York city had determined to consolidate these schools with the white schools, and the bill took them out of the control of the board, so that it should not be done. It was strongly urged before me that separate schools were of much more benefit to the colored children than mixed schools. I approved the bill, and I suppose in the city of New York schools are separately maintained today by virtue of its provisions.

I have thus given you all I remember on the subject on your inquiry. I have been much surprised at hearing before the receipt of your letter that this matter has been so grossly misrepresented. Yours truly,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

# Fighting Out Northern Securities Settlement

### Counsel for Litigants Surprised to Learn That the Attorney General Objects to Their Proceeding

St. Paul, April 12.—The federal government signified in plain terms today that it was not through with the Northern Securities litigation and that it intended to watch very carefully so far as its prerogatives went, every move made by the opposing interests in the dissolution process. The great argument between the Hill-Morgan and the Harriman interests had just started before the United States Circuit court today and W. D. Guthrie of New York, of counsel for the petitioner, had opened his argument when he made some allusion to the position taken by the government in the Securities litigation. Judge Sanborn interposed and asked the counsel if he was informed of the fact that the government had today, through Attorney General Knox, interposed a formal objection to the intervention of the Harriman interests in the case. Mr. Guthrie replied that he was not aware of the fact. The court then gave District Attorney Houghton an opportunity to present the government's objection, which reads:

"I respectfully submit to the court that notice has been served upon me that Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce and the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will apply to the judges of this court for leave to intervene in the cause and to proceed and be heard in respect of the execution of the final decree of this court, entered April 9, 1903, as affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, and for such other or further or different order or relief as to the court may seem fit.

"The United States neither admits nor denies the allegations of the petition, but objects to the proposed inter-

vention. This case was heard by this court on bill answer and testimony, and a final decree was entered enjoining the defendants as therein recited. Upon appeal by the defendants to the supreme court of the United States the decree of this court was affirmed in every particular, the effect of which was to end and close the case. The United States stands on the decree as affirmed and submits that the court is only concerned to see that it is faithfully observed by the defendants according to its terms."

At 10 o'clock the court room in which this hearing is taking place was crowded to suffocation. The two individuals who were the center of interest were Hill and Root, chief counsel of the Securities Company. On the right of the court, as the plaintiff's counsel, sat the guardians of the Harriman interests. The counsellors were W. D. Guthrie of New York, R. S. Lovett of New York, Judge J. M. Baldwin of Omaha and Maxwell Everett of Ohio.

The opposing counsel were numerous. Mr. Hill followed every word with close interest, and occasionally when Mr. Harriman's counsel made some sarcastic allusion to the merger operations, Mr. Hill's eyes would flash fire from beneath his shaggy eyebrows. But that was the only evidence he gave of his deep concern. Directly in front of him sat Elihu Root, secretary of war under two presidents. Near him sat Francis L. Stetson, counsel for J. P. Morgan. J. Hamilton Lewis was present as counsel for the Continental Securities Company, to resist the application of the Harriman interest on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Mr. Everett formally opened for the petitioners. After outlining the extent of the financial interests held by Mr. Harriman in behalf of the Oregon Short Line he sketched the history of the merger and said:

"The supreme court held that the Securities Company had gained no title in the railroad stocks and was only a holder, the title still being held by the original holders. We here learned for the first time that the Securities people intended to take a course which would continue the common control of the

# Don't Be Sick

Sickness is called a living death. It is a disorganization of the system, a weakening of the functions and a decay of the bodily tissue. As a sufferer from female troubles don't you often feel dead to all that makes life a pleasure and a blessing? Wine of Cardui relieves pain and suffering. It is a positive cure for menstrual irregularities. It will stop bearing down pains and ovarian pains and eliminate the weakness which is the cause. By curing leucorrhoea it frees thousands of lives from dragging aches and constant waste. It cures barrenness and its strengthening effect robs motherhood of much of its suffering. With \$1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui in every drug store there need be few sick women in this city. If you are sick, begin the treatment promptly—begin it today.

# WINE OF CARDUI



NORTH ALTON, ILL., June 9, 1903.

A few months ago my health seemed to break down altogether. I lost my appetite, could not sleep and was in the very slough of despondency, which was greatly aggravated at the functional period. Our physician was unable to give me anything which was of the least benefit to me and I kept getting worse and was very nervous and hysterical. A friend who had used Wine of Cardui suggested that I try it. So I sent for some and within two days after I started to use it I felt a great deal better. I could sleep at night and gradually the nervousness passed away. I became strong and had no pain at the period. I am now enjoying the best of health due to the merits of Wine of Cardui for which I am deeply grateful.

Bathurst Meloy

# Expecting a Battle at the Yalu's Brink

### Both Sides Anxious to Win in the First Conflict on Land. Sanguinary News May Be Expected Almost Any Day

Tokio, April 12.—The Japanese army, having driven the Russians from Corea and advanced to the Yalu, the first important battle may be expected there. The enemy is reported to be strongly fortifying and concentrating on the opposite bank. Great importance is attached in Japan to the result of the first battle because of the moral effect it will have on the respective armies.

It is well understood that Russia will make a supreme effort to regain her prestige by means of a victory on land. Japan, also, in view of the effect on the attitude of the Koreans and Chinese as well as upon her own troops, considers it of vital importance to win the first fight.

The Russians are handicapped by the difficulty of concentrating their troops off the line of railway.

Russia having lost the opportunity of opposing the Japanese in northern Corea, opinion here is divided as to whether the Russians can make an effective stand on the Yalu or whether a more decisive action will occur at the border passes near Fanghwang.

#### Some Believe Fighting Has Begun

Tokio, April 12.—It is believed here that fighting has commenced on the Yalu river. It is known that the Russians occupy the right bank of the river in force.

No direct information from the Yalu district has been received here, but the position of the Russians is known, and while it is doubted that they will be able to prevent the Japanese from crossing the river, it is regarded as certain that they will offer some opposition. It is not believed, however, that there will be a serious engagement during the Japanese attempt to cross the Yalu.

The foreign military observers attached to the first Japanese army have been directed to hold themselves in readiness to move, and it is expected that they will leave for the front in a few days. The American attaches are Colonel Crowder of the general staff and Captain Frederick Marsh of the artillery corps. The British attaches are Lieutenant General Ian Hamilton, Colonel Hume, Captain Jardine and Captain Vincent. The German representative is Major Von Etzel and the French attache is Colonel Corvisart.

#### Russian Army in Manchuria

Paris, April 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Echo de Paris telegraphs that the first four corps of the Russian army are established in Manchuria.

The correspondent says that General Plung, Viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff at Mukden, denies the report that the Japanese have crossed the Yalu and skirmished with the Russians.

# SEABOARD EARNINGS

### Favorable Comment by the Wall Street Journal

New York, April 12.—The Wall Street Journal, commenting on the earnings of the Seaboard Air Line, says:

"The February gross earnings of the Seaboard shows an increase of ten per cent. over the figures of 1903. The net, however, has increased only two per cent. for the same period, as a result of the 15 per cent. increase in expenses and taxes. President Barr says that from now on the monthly returns will show gratifying net increases, and that the expenses and taxes will not increase. The increase in the item of expenses and taxes was caused by improvements made at Portsmouth and Richmond, which were not charged to capital ac-

count. The eight months gross shows an increase of five per cent., but the eight months net shows a very slight increase.

"The interests now dominant in the road are bending every effort to completing all improvements, especially the Birmingham extension, which is due to be opened May 1. This will then give the road a large tonnage in iron, steel and allied products from the Birmingham district to northern points. The traffic of the road is keeping up well. The number of tons of freight hauled in February, 1904, exceeded that of February, 1903."

#### Objection to Bryan

New Haven, Conn., April 12.—Counsel for the widow of Philo S. Bennett this afternoon filed in the probate court an amendment to his original application for the removal of William J. Bryan as executor of the Bennett estate. In the original application it was charged that Mr. Bryan was wasting the estate and that his personal interest conflicted with those of the estate and the other heirs. Today Mrs. Bennett's counsel charged that Mr. Bryan was indulging in tactics that tended to delay final settlement of the estate and that he intended to keep on appealing from the various decisions in the higher courts, thereby neglecting to perform his duties as executor. The judge took the papers.

# A MOUNTAIN RAILROAD

### Interest Revived in the Proposed Knoxville Line

Asheville, N. C., April 12.—Special. At a meeting of the directors of the Asheville and Rutherfordton railroad here last evening new officers were elected. R. S. Lowland of this city was elected president; Frank Reynolds of Rutherfordton, vice-president, and E. F. Adickes of Asheville, secretary and treasurer. Ex-Mayor Luttrell and E. S. Lunsford of Knoxville were added to the board of directors. It was stated today that the Knoxville gentlemen were interested in the proposed road from a business standpoint, owing to the revival of interest by capitalists of the northeast in enterprises from Knoxville to the Atlantic by way of Asheville and Rutherfordton. It was also said that substantial progress in negotiations would be made within the next few days.

# BEER MONEY FOR MORMON CHURCH

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 12.—The Mormon church decided today to sell liquor at Salt Air Beach, the resort on the Great Salt Lake which it owns. From the time the resort was sold there, but such a protest was made by the Salt Lake ministerial association, members of which made it a weapon of attack on the Mormons, that President Joseph Smith when he came into power decided to stop all liquor selling. During the last two years the resort has been losing money fast. In order to get the money and yet save something on its reputation, the church authorities have leased the resort to the man who managed it for them last year. He will sell liquor and the church will get the proceeds.

#### Robberies in Buncombe

Asheville, N. C., April 12.—Special. Two robberies were committed in Buncombe county late yesterday afternoon, both in the Buena Vista section, about five miles from the city. It is thought that both robberies were by the same person and that a negro is guilty of the crime. At one place the home of Bight Frady was entered by a window while the occupants of the house were absent and articles, including a small sum of money were stolen. Shortly before the

robbery took place a negro was seen on the main road with a watch in his hand. This stick was found on a window sill where the robber entered the house, and it is believed that it is the man that committed the robbery. Sheriff Reed and his deputies are working on the case.

# JAPANESE LOSE TWO SMALL ENGAGEMENTS

(Continued from page 1.)

drowned. Their boats were sunk. Russians sustained no casualties. Japanese flag at Wilyu was lowered next day and the Japanese ships which had been visible previously disappeared.

General Kuropatkin adds that sharpshooters crossed the Yalu last Saturday night to Yungpoo. They advanced to the Russian lines there and found a squadron of Japanese cavalry. The sharpshooters stayed in the place twelve hours, they were betrayed by Koreans. They attempted to escape their boats stuck on the bank and they did swim. One of them lost his life, but the latter were attacked by the Russian boat which had gone to the aid of the swimmers. All the Japanese pursuers were killed and their boats sunk.

#### A New Thing in War Inventions

London, April 12.—A new method of dispatch from St. Petersburg to the military administration region, dispatched to the troops on the river appliances and instead of will enable them to obstruct the Japanese attempt to cross the river. The process is a military invention, has been acquired by the government from its inventor, who is a Russian engineer. The first test was made 40,000 roubles, was carried out ago during the maneuvers of the Seio in the presence of the Japanese family. Sappers threw across the a pontoon bridge. They were usually stream close to the bridge, usually grew larger and at the end three minutes it was 50 feet length. Flames then burst forth soon attained an immense height, constituting a formidable obstacle completely hid the bridge. The rapidly reached the height of a story building, throwing out intense heat that the onlookers on shore were unable to remain. The emperor and his suite at a distance half a kilometer, were in danger of the heat. After working for a few minutes the apparatus was stopped, flames died and it was taken to the bridge had been destroyed. The rations, which was ten kilometers river, to which it is transported prepared by a special process, the tubes buried in the earth. The Russians succeeded in establishing a paratus and tubes on the Yalu, a crossing will be possible so long as the apparatus

#### Russia Objects to Japanese Efforts

St. Petersburg, April 12.—Kuropatkin is going to liquidate the posts on the Yalu river. The Japanese nenkamph's Cossack detachments, numbering 10,000 men, have crossed the upper Yalu.

Russia is bringing pressure on China to dislodge the Japanese officers in the imperial court. Kuropatkin's direct menace to Russia is a direct menace to Russia. The dominant influence of the Japanese with General Ma's army on the border are likely to obtain leading possible pro-Japanese disposition rear of General Kuropatkin's army on the Mukden railway.

#### The Last Ship Leaves New Chung

New Chung, April 12.—The gunboat Espiegle, which has been day much to the relief of the people who are thus enabled to fully appreciate martial law. The gunboat paid a farewell visit to the port of the ship. Prior to the departure the dominant influence of the Japanese with General Ma's army on the border are likely to obtain leading possible pro-Japanese disposition rear of General Kuropatkin's army on the Mukden railway.

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