

PARDON FOR REEVES

Postal Official Convicted in Havana Freed by Wood.

WAS A WITNESS FOR THE STATE.

Rathbone's Chief Accuser Had Been Promised Immunity by the Military Government, It is Asserted—Rathbone Out on Bail.

HAVANA, April 23.—Governor General Wood has issued an order pardoning W. H. Reeves, who was recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$35,516 for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds. Reeves was liberated at once.

General Wood says he pardoned Reeves because he was a witness for the state. The order pardoning him did not come as a surprise, for it has been generally understood ever since Estee G. Rathbone was first accused of connection with the postal frauds that Reeves had been promised immunity by the military government. This had been denied, as well as the fact that the government had been using Reeves as a witness for the state.

The matter was referred to by counsel for Rathbone in summing up their client's case. Rathbone's lawyers declared that this promise of immunity had influenced Reeves to make statements against Rathbone.

His bail accepted, former Director of the Posts E. G. Rathbone has been released from jail pending his appeal from conviction for postal frauds.

COLUMBIA'S GREAT EVENT.

Prominent Men of Nation Attend the Installation of President Butler.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The absorbing topic in this city is the installation of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as president of Columbia university and the notable gathering which graced the ceremony. The assemblage was the most brilliant one that New York has entertained for many years.

The president of the United States was here and seventy-five college presidents, representing all the great American universities. Lord Kelvin, England's most eminent scientist, rubbed shoulders with Governor Odell and Mayor Seth Low, President Butler's predecessor, while generals, senators, diplomats, judges, poets, novelists, millionaires, witnessed the impressive ceremonies, and the festivities ended with



PRESIDENT BUTLER.

a banquet at Sherry's. The president of the United States was the guest of honor and made a short speech, dwelling upon the necessity for educated men taking a part in political affairs.

Down in the body of the hall were such men as Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller and his son, Daniel Lamont and Henry A. Rodgers, and near them Mark Twain's white, leonine head caught the eye of the seeker for notables. W. D. Howells, Richard Watson Gilder and John Kendrick Bangs also held up the banner of literature among the great men.

BATTLES WITH THE MOROS.

General Davis Had Been Ordered to Withdraw Troops.

MANILA, April 23.—Two engagements have been fought between the American troops and the Moros on the island of Mindanao during the past twenty-four hours.

Datto (Chief) Gansal has sent a delegation to the American commander tendering the absolute submission of the men under his control.

Brigadier General Davis, in command at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, has acknowledged the receipt from Washington of instructions to withdraw his troops from Mindanao, but he urges that owing to the present state of affairs the withdrawal of the troops will result in the absolute loss of American prestige among the Moros in Mindanao. His orders, however, are explicit.

Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin and his forces are beyond the reach of the telegraphic instructions from Washington. By orders from Washington the court martial ordered to try General Jacob H. Smith, who was in command of the United States troops on the island of Samar, on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, has been dissolved. The members of the court which will try General Smith will be named at Washington.

HUNDREDS KILLED.

Recent Earthquake Very Severe in Guatemalan Cities.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, April 23.—Details which are being received here of the result of the earthquake shocks which were general throughout Guatemala Friday, Saturday and Sunday show that Solola, Nahuala, Amatitlan, Santa Lucia and San Juan were badly damaged and that Quezaltenango was partly obliterated.

Fire added to the horrors at the last named place. Two hundred persons were killed, mostly women, and many people were injured. At the capital three churches were slightly damaged.

The government is relieving the sufferers.

Soldiers Blown to Pieces.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 21.—A severe explosion occurred here the night of April 16. A large two-story barrack situated near the lake front, and in the center of the city was blown to fragments. Between 100 and 200 officers and soldiers are reported to have been killed, and many soldiers and other persons are reported to have been injured. A large number of houses near the barrack, including the National hotel, the Central Telegraph station and the National palace, were damaged or wrecked.

Counterfeit Postal Cards.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The postal authorities are exercised over the discovery of counterfeit postal cards in the mails from nearly every part of the United States.

The Plague Breaks Out Again.

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony, April 22.—There is a recrudescence of the plague here. Ten cases have been reported, five of which have proved fatal.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, April 18, 1902.

"The Civil Government bill, which will come up for consideration in the Senate tomorrow is an iniquitous measure," said Senator Carmack of Tennessee, yesterday, when I asked his opinion. "As a member of the Philippines Committee," continued the Senator, "I have had an opportunity of listening to the testimony at first hand and there is no ground whatever for postponing the establishment of a permanent government in the islands. Neither is it necessary that a census be taken in order that Congress may act intelligently. The Filipinos are an intelligent people quite capable of, at least, local self-government. The educated people of the islands, and by that term I refer to those who can read and write Spanish, are of a particularly high class, many of them having enjoyed the advantages of higher education and their fathers before them for two hundred years. Generals, MacArthur and Whittier, Dr. Schurman, Hon. John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, Admiral Dewey and the educators now in the islands have all given testimony as to the education and intelligence of the people and have all practically declared them capable of representation in a legislative assembly of their own; and this would be particularly true were their government to be organized with an upper chamber, the members of which were appointed by the President. The claim that it is necessary to take a census is simply a ruse to permit the disposal, to favored capitalists, of the franchises and grants in the islands before the people have a voice in such disposition. As an example of the methods which are being followed there, the first railroad, which will be built with the Filipino's money, is to be constructed from Manila up to a place in the mountains which will be used solely as a place of recreation by the American residents during the heated term. It will serve no industrial purpose whatever. It is all distressing. The exploitation of the islands by favored corporations, if the administration's policy is successful, will be a disgrace to the fair name of this country. Yes, I shall make a speech on the subject as will a number of democratic senators.

"As to the conduct of the American troops on the islands, that too is a disgrace. Take the report of the governor of Batangas in which he shows that one-third of the population of acclimated natives has died during the last year of 'malaria' I am afraid that if the administration were not systematically suppressing the facts that form of malaria would be spelled 'S-T-A-R-V-A-T-I-O-N.'

"Yes, I shall offer one amendment which I sincerely hope will be adopted. It will provide that any American corporation, company or individual who shall make any contract for slaves or slave labor, shall forfeit all its rights, grants and franchises. I am credibly informed that there are American syndicates which have contracted with the Moro chiefs for the performance of labor on certain rubber plantations by the slaves belonging to such chiefs."

The action of the Senate in discharging the Chinese Exclusion bill reported by the Committee on Immigration and re-enacting the Geary law in accordance with the prediction made in my letter a week ago, The influence of the large corporations on the Pacific slope, which feared that the stricter provisions of the Chinese bill would necessitate their paying higher wages, proved all-sufficient to induce the republican sena-

tors to vote down the bill. Senator Hanna, who announced himself as the friend of the American working man, repudiated the idea that they would disapprove the action of the Senators who favored the Platt amendment substituting the Geary law.

The Cuban reciprocity bill has not yet passed the House of Representatives. Tomorrow evening has been set for the close of the general debate, and the leaders say that it will pass Saturday. That the bill will pass without amendment is probably a safe prediction but the gap which it will leave behind it in the republican ranks will not augur well for the future success of that party. "Tyranny," "blackmail," "hold ups," are some of the terms with which the beet sugar contingent describe the methods by which the administration has assured success. The New York Press, the leading champion of the extreme protectionist faction of the republican party, characterizes the present administration as "government by blackmail." Whatever differences there may have been in the past between democrats they never compared in intensity of bitterness with the raptures which are rapidly forming in the republican columns.

Representative Swanson of Virginia during a speech in favor of the reciprocity measure was asked if he expected to start a free trade movement in the republican majority as he replied, "We have already converted them to 20 per cent of our views," and that is what the opposition fears.

The split between the President and Congress, over constitutional prerogatives, which I predicted weeks ago, has materialized and a sub-committee of the House Committee on Military Affairs is searching the records for precedents which will justify its passage, over his veto, of some of the bills which Mr. Roose-

velt has rejected. The President claims that it is not within the province of Congress to set aside the findings of a court-martial and restore to the rolls of those honorably discharged from the army or navy, the names of persons who have been dishonorably dismissed. The House Committee is greatly exercised over the claim and will make every effort to refute it and it is doubtful if the President can muster a sufficient number of friends in the lower House to support his vetoes if the Committee decides that its action will be sustained by the courts. If the President is correct one of the chief sources of pension frauds will be abolished but it will also mean the curtailment, to a very serious extent, of the power of republican Congressmen to reward their political creditors.

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You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

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PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

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ENGINEERS GO TO NORWAY.

Americans to Build a Railway in Europe With American Material.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A party of engineers who will construct this summer the first American built railway in Europe has sailed for Bremen. After its completion it will be used to ship large quantities of iron from the Norwegian iron mines. The engineers are ex-State Engineer C. W. Adams, his son, Arthur Adams; C. A. Poole and Arthur O'Brien.

On reaching Bremen they will meet Henschel Roberts, ex-deputy state engineer, who has charge of the building of the new railroad, and will accompany him to Mo, on the west coast of Norway, 300 miles north of Christiania, where the mouth of a rock walled fjord will be made into a great harbor. From the docks there the new railway will run to the orefields, eighteen miles away.

The Gillison Ore Milling syndicate of London is the backer of the scheme. A director of the corporation is Thomas A. Edison, through whose influence the engineers mentioned received the award of the work. These engineers built Dr. W. Seward Webb's Adirondacks railway through the North woods wilderness in one summer.

In the Norwegian enterprise 3,000 laborers will be employed this summer. Most of the materials used in the construction of the road will come from this country, and the rolling stock will be of American manufacture. It is estimated that the total cost of the road and harbor will exceed \$1,000,000.

Chinese Rebellion Serious.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 23.—R. W. Little of the North China Herald, who arrived by the steamer Empress of China, says the rebellion in Kwangsi is far beyond the power of the government troops to suppress. Marshal Sui had only 4,000 troops to dispatch against them, and it is unlikely that the viceroys of other provinces will aid in the suppression of the rebellion. A strict censorship is now being maintained in Canton, and the tendency of the officials is to belittle the rising, the only news of which can be obtained from refugees.

Snow and Cold Follow Heat.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 23.—There has been a drop in the temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees throughout the state. Following a slight fall of rain, the wind changed from the south to northwest, and a snowstorm is prevailing in central Nebraska, with indications of a blizzard. Railroad reports from the extreme northwestern part of Nebraska and the Black Hills tell of a heavy fall of snow, fifteen inches at Custer and nearly two feet at Spearfish. Trains are slightly delayed, more, however, from the furious wind than the snow.

Gales in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., April 23.—The maximum temperature was reached at 5 o'clock last evening, when 81 degrees was reported by the weather bureau. Grand Rapids reports that a severe windstorm struck that place at 6 o'clock which twisted things badly. Shade and fruit trees were damaged. Reports from other points in the western part of the state show that the storm was of great severity and much damage was done.

Confederate Reunion Crowded.

DALLAS, Tex., April 23.—With the Confederate reunion officially twelve hours old and unofficially considerably older, it is estimated that there are 125,000 visitors in Dallas, and there were 80,000 visitors at the camp in the fair grounds alone. "The crowd is too large to command," said Colonel Slaughter. "Thousands who have no right to do so are sleeping at the camp and eating at our expense."

Belgium Strike Ended.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 21.—At a general council of the Labor party held here it was resolved that work by the strikers in all sections should be resumed. The council issued a manifesto to the workmen to this effect last evening. The anticipated announcement by the crown of the dissolution of parliament has not yet been made.

Dr. Humphreys.

After fifty years Dr. Humphreys' Specifics enjoy the greatest popularity and largest sale in their history, due to intrinsic merit. They cure the sick.

1—Fever, Congestions, Inflammations. 25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. 25
3—Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness. 25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults. 25
5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis. 25
6—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. 25
7—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25
8—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach. 25
9—Suppressed or Painful Periods. 25
10—Whitings, Too Profuse Periods. 25
11—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness. 2