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CUBAN BILL DEBATE

OPENING OF THE RECIPROCITY DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

Vote on Going Into Committee of the Whole, 177 to 80, a Victory for Friends of the Measure.

BOTH PARTIES BADLY DIVIDED

114 REPUBLICANS AND 63 DEMOCRATS VOTED FOR THE MOTION,

While 41 Democrats and 39 Republican "Insurgents" Objected to Considering the Bill.

CONFERENCE HELD AT NIGHT

MINORITY PARTY UNABLE TO AGREE ON A PROGRAMME,

Democrats, Therefore, Will Vote as They Please, and the Bill Probably Will Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The first day of the debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill, which opened in the House to-day, was disappointing from a spectacular standpoint. There were no sensational clashes after the debate was actually begun, and none of the bitterness which was expected to crop out on the floor came to the surface. The vote on the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the bill, however, developed the lines of cleavage and showed that the Democrats are quite as much divided on the question as is the majority. In the division, which is regarded as practically a test vote on the bill, 114 Republicans and sixty-three Democrats voted for the motion and forty-one Democrats and thirty-nine Republicans against it. The vote was in reality more embarrassing to the Democrats than to the Republicans, as the members of the minority had called a conference for to-night, at which they desired to get together on a course of action. The vote forced the hands of the Democrats as individuals before the caucus.

Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, opened the debate for the bill to-day in a strong speech which commanded close attention from both sides of the House. There were only two other speeches. Mr. Newlands, a Democrat, from Nevada, took the position that the concessions should not be made to Cuba unless she were invited at the same time to become a part of the United States. Mr. McClellan, a New York Democrat, who was the last speaker, favored a 50 per cent. reduction for the benefit of Cuba, but gave notice that if the rate of reduction was not increased he would vote for the bill. He contended that reciprocity was in line with time-honored doctrine, and that while Republicans might fear it Democrats should not.

At the opening of the session to-day Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to protect game and fish in Alaska. He explained that when the Alaka code was enacted a year ago it did not include game laws, and the result had been an enormous slaughter of game during the last season. There was no objection and the bill was passed.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH.

Mr. Payne then moved that the House go into committee of the whole for consideration of the Cuban reciprocity bill. A lively skirmish followed over the question whether the bill was privileged, but the speaker ruled it was. The first test of strength came up on the motion to go into committee of the whole. A laughable incident occurred on the division. On the viva voce vote the chorus of "noes" was louder than the "ayes," and the speaker announced that the "noes" seemed to have it. He lifted his gavel and looked at Mr. Payne, the majority leader, expecting him to demand a division, but Mr. Payne made no move. "The noes have it," announced the speaker. Simultaneously Mr. McClelland, of New York, saved the day by shouting "division." "I demand a division." The result of the rising vote was watched with great interest. It resulted: Yeas, 107; nays, 102. A dozen Republicans demanded tellers, and Mr. Fordney, of Michigan, and Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, demanded the yeas and nays. The roll call followed. Many of those who had voted against the motion on the rising vote changed their attitude when they were placed on record, and the friends of reciprocity won an easy victory, the motion being carried by 177 to 80, as follows, the names of Indiana members being printed in capital letters:

Yeas—Acheson, Adams, Adamson, Alexander, Allen of Maine, Babcock, Ball, Bartholdt, Bates, Bingham, Boutell, Bowie, Brantley, BRICK, Brownlow, Bull, Burk of Pennsylvania, Burke of South Dakota, Burkett, Burleigh, Burnett, Burton, Butler of Pennsylvania, Caldwell, Candler, Cannon, Clark, Cochran, Connell, Connor, Cooper of Wisconsin, Cousins, CROMER, Crowley, CRUMPACKER, Currier, Curtis, Dalzell, Davidson, De Armond, Dinsmore, Douglas, Dovener, Draper, Driscoll, Emerson, Evans, Finley, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Foss, Foster of Vermont, Fox, Gardner of New Jersey, Gibson, Gill, Gillett of New York, Gillett of Massachusetts, Goldfogle, Gooch, Graff, Graham, Green of Pennsylvania, Green of Massachusetts, Grow, Hanbury, Haugen, Hay, Hedge, HEMENWAY, Henry of Connecticut, Henry of Mississippi, Hill, Hitt, Howard, Irwin, Jack, Johnson, Jones of Virginia, Ketcham, Kluttz, Knapp, Knox, Kyle, Lacey, LANDIS, Lassiter, Latimer, Lawrence, Lessler, Lever, Lewis of Pennsylvania, Lindsay, Littauer, Little, Livingston, Lloyd, Long, Loundenslager, McCall, McClellan, McLain, Maddox, Mann, Martin, Mercer, Mickey, Miller, Mondell, Moody of Massachusetts, Moody of North Carolina, Moody of Oregon, Moon, Morgan, Morrell, Moss, Mudd, Olmsted, Ogden, Padgett, Palmer, Parker, Patterson of Pennsylvania, Patterson of Tennessee, Payne, Pearre of Maryland, Perkins, Pierce of Tennessee, Pou, Powders of Maine, Powers of Massachusetts, Pugsley, Ray, Reeder, Reeves, Reid, Rhea, Richardson of Tennessee, Rixey, Robb, Roberts, ROBINSON of Indiana, Ruppert, Russell, Ryan, Salmon, Scott, Selby, Sherman, Sibley, Sims, Small, Smith of Iowa, Snodgrass, Southwick, Sperry, Stewart of New York, Storm, Sulloway, Sulzer, Swanson, Taylor of Alabama, Thayer, Thomas of Iowa, Tirrell, Tompkins of New York, Tongue, Underwood, Vandiver, Vreeland, Wachter, Wadsworth, Wanger, WATSON, Williams of Illinois, Williams of Mississippi, Wilson —177.

Nays—Allen of Kentucky, Aplin, Ball of Texas, Bankhead, Bartlett, Bell, Bishop, Bowersock, Breazeale, Broussard, Brown, Burgess, Burleson, Butler of Maine, Clayton, Conrey, Coombs, Coriiss, Cushman, Darragh, Davey of Louisiana, Davis of Florida, Dayton, Esch, Freely, Fletcher, Fordney, Gaines of West Virginia, Gardner of Michigan, Gilbert, Glenn, GRIFFITH, Griggs, Hamilton, Hepburn, Hooker, Hughes, Jenkins, Jones of Washington, Kahn, Kehoe, Kern, Kleberg, Littlefield, Loud, McCleary, McCulloch, Marshall, Metcalf, Meyer of Louisiana, MIERS, Minor, Morris, Naphen, Needham, Newlands, Norton, Otey, Prince, Randell, Richardson of Alabama, Robertson of Louisiana, Shafroth of Colorado, Shallenberger, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Kentucky, H. C. Smith, S. W. Smith, W. A. Smith, Sparkman, Stark, Stevens of Minnesota, Sutherland, Tawney, Tayler of Ohio, Weeks, Wheeler, White, Woods, ZENOR—80.

Accordingly the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sherman, of New York, in the chair. It was decided that the time should be equally divided for and against the bill. Mr. Payne then began his argument. In opening he pointed out the peculiar relations existing between the United States and Cuba growing out of the Spanish war, to which, he remarked incidentally, he had been opposed, and the limitations placed upon Cuban independence by the Platt amendment and the obligations which it placed upon the United States. It was our duty, he agreed, to see that the new government was started under the best auspices, and to do all in our power to make the experiment successful. He then proceeded to describe the industrial conditions in Cuba growing out of the depression of the sugar industry, upon which the prosperity of the island rested. He gave figures brought out in the hearings and reports.

CONCESSION NECESSARY.

If Cuba was to have a chance to become a free and independent republic he declared that it was absolutely necessary to tide her over the present crisis. The 20 per cent. reduction would save the planters from bankruptcy until the removal of the bounty system in Europe, which the Brussels conference abolished, to take effect on Sept. 1, 1903. It was hoped this would result in the return of sugar to its normal price.

Mr. Payne declared that he had not been ready to make this concession until he became convinced that it would injure no American industry. He charged that a portion of the opposition to this bill was in reality seeking to bring about free trade with Cuba. It was notable that Mr. Payne addressed his remarks almost entirely to those Republicans who are opposing reciprocity. He seldom even looked over to the side of the Democrats. Mr. Payne was very insistent on his contention that the Cuban planters would reap the entire advantage of the 20 per cent. reduction of the duty and that the sugar trust would get nothing.

Mr. Payne produced a report from Gov. Wood, which showed that up to April 2 there had been ground 584,259 tons, of which the trust held options on 3,285 tons, other Americans 2,195 tons and 25,646 tons had been exported to the United States. The remainder, General Wood reported, was held by Cuban planters or commission houses. That sugar, Mr. Payne said, was being held by the Cubans awaiting action by Congress.

"Is it not also fair to assume," interposed W. A. Smith, of Michigan, "that the sugar trust, which is the principal customer of the Cuban planters, is also holding off awaiting action by Congress?"

Mr. Payne said he could not be prevented from trying to help Cuba by fear of the sugar trust. Mr Payne then turned his attention to the benefits which would accrue to the United State. He said it had been predicted that in a few years we would have the bulk of the Cuban trade and that our exports to that country would reach $200,000,000. He also dwelt upon the other ad-

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AN INDUSTRY PROMOTER

PHILIPPINE TARIFF LAW MAY PROVE TO BE OF GREAT BENEFIT.

May Make This Country a Collecting and Distributing Mart for the World's Tropical Goods.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Root, after consultation with the treasury authorities, has issued instructions to acting Civil Governor Luke Wright, of the Philippine islands, to give effect to that part of the Philippine tariff act which provides for a rebate of the export duties on goods shipped from the Philippines into the United States. This matter is realized to be one of great importance, and has caused much agitation in Europe, and especially in London, where the vast Manila rope industry is threatened with a severe blow by the advantage that will be given to rope makers in the United States through the remission of the export duty, which will be collected in full from European shippers. Aside from hemp the regulations apply to all raw materials from the Philippines on which export duties are levied.

It is believed that through the operations of this discriminating law there will be a large addition to the number of United States bottoms and a considerable addition to the manufacturing interests here. It is hoped by this and other important steps, to be taken later to make the United States a vast collecting and disributing mart for the world's tropical goods. The principal point in the secretary's instruction is that which requires the collection at Manila or other Philippine ports of the export duty in every case whether the goods go to America or to Europe or to the Orient. But provision is made for the return of the tax to the American shipper if the goods actually are landed and worked up in the United States.

An important construction of another section of the act (Sec. 2) which refers to goods "coming directly from said Philippines to the United States," declares that this applies where the goods at the time of shipment are declared to be destined for a port in the United States, regardless of intervening ports at which the vessel may touch.

SON PLEADS GUILTY.

Confesses Embezzlement for Which His Father Was Being Tried.

OMAHA, Neb., April 8.—Charles I. Kauffman, son of former Councilman Charles Kauffman, created a sensation in the County Court to-day by unexpectedly appearing and pleading guilty to the embezzlement of nearly $3,000, on which charge his father was on trial. Young Kauffman's father had just pleaded not guilty to the charge, when his son appeared suddenly and exclaimed: "I am the guilty party. I took the money and want to plead guilty. This has gone far enough and I want to stop this worry."

There being no charge against the young man, Judge Vincent Haller said he was not properly before the court. His father's bond was fixed and both were permitted to depart.

IN TOM JOHNSON'S TOWN.

Judge Orders Investigation of Alleged Corruption of Juries.

CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—Judge Stone, in the Criminal Court to-day delivered a sensational charge to the grand jury in reference to alleged jury bribing. "For a long time," said Judge Stone, "common reports and rumors have been current about the country that jurors were fixed, that they were bribed and that it was utterly impossible to secure a fair trial and a just verdict in this county; that a certain clique of professional corruptionists hang around the county buildings and for a consideration can and do tamper with juries." Judge Stone urged the grand jury to thoroughly investigate all of these reports.

STARTS FOR THE ORIENT.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans Sails from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—On board the steamer Gaelic, which sailed for the Orient to-day, are Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who goes to Yokohama to take command of the Asiatic station; Commander M. R. Harris, who is bound for Yokohama to join the American fleet, and F. Rundsdors, German consul at Formosa. Admiral Evans is accompanied by his wife and his daughter and his son, Ensign F. T. Evans, and the latter's wife. The Gaelic will be the second regular mail steamer from this port to touch at Manila.

KING EDWARD WISHES HIS SON, PRINCE OF WALES, TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

MINERS ARE NOT READY

UNION IN WEST VIRGINIA NOT STRONG ENOUGH FOR BIG STRIKE.

Great Deal of Money Is Being Spent in Attempt to Recruit It to the Fighting Point.

OPERATORS HAVE TIGHT HOLD

THEY ARE ABLE ALMOST TO CUT OFF THEIR EMPLOYES' SUPPLIES.

Houses in Which Miners Live Are Owned by Operators, Who Can Evict on Very Short Notice.

The executive board of the United Mine Workers yesterday took up the West Virginia situation and the strike in the block coal district of Indiana, but no determined steps were taken in either matter. A committee will be appointed to go to the block coal district to attempt to settle the trouble. James Cantrell, president of the district, and William Huston were here yesterday to confer with the board. Mack Taylor, chief of the Coal Hoisting Engineers, also attended the meeting. The coal hoisting engineers are on strike also, and desire to know the attitude of the miners before continuing negotiations for a settlement.

The West Virginia situation was reviewed, but no policy was outlined by the board that would indicate a strike in that State, although it has been stated that a suspension of work would likely be ordred unless the situation brightened. The district officers from that State are here with information relating to the situation. Among other things they brought is a copy of the West Virginia statutes, which contains the law relating to landlords and tenants. It is said that in that State the men are bound to the coal companies. The companies hold leases of their houses, which are forfeited, in some instances, if the men join the union, and all are subject to ejectment if they participate in any labor agitation or quit the employ of the company. As the companies own all of the houses and stores, it is said that the miners are helpless. The provisions of the leases specify that upon notification they must vacate in from five to seven days.

The strength of the organization in that State will not be given out at headquarters, but the number of organizers that have been at work in West Virginia and the amount of money that has been spent for organization indicate that the United Mine Workers appreciate the proposition they have to encounter and that the recruiting has been slow. The conditions there make it more serious when considering a strike, in view of the fact that the companies have it in their power to almost cut off supplies from the miners. On account of these conditions the board will have much hesitancy in ordering a strike and it may be postponed until the miners are in better position to fight.

A small strike in one of the subdistricts of central Pennsylvania where 10,000 miners have been on strike last night was settled at the Occidental Hotel. J. E. Thropp, representing the coal operators' interests, and R. W. E. Salkeld, president of the subdistrict, came here to confer with the national officers and last night an agreement was signed, conceding the Altoona scale, which gives the miners an advance of 20 per cent. in wages. It is said that other operators in the district are preparing to sign the agreement. Board Member Rice left the conference yesterday to go to his district and interpret the basis of agreement reached at national headquarters Monday. It is believed that soon after his arrival matters will be adjusted and all the men will return to work.

THINK THEY ARE SAFE.

J. F. Gaynor and B. F. Greene Not Afraid of Being Extradited.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 8.—A representative of the Herald has returned from Quebec, where he saw John F. Gaynor and B. F. Greene, who are wanted at Savannah, Ga., for trial in the United States courts on charges of defrauding the government in contract work in that harbor. In an interview Gaynor said they knew before they went to Canada that they could not be extradited under the present indictments, otherwise they would not have gone there. Should they be extradited on new indictments, he added, they must be tried on these indictments, and, in his opinion, conviction could not be secured upon them.

Informed that Chief Wilkie disclaimed any effort to bring the fugitives back, and that the matter rested with the Department of Justice, Gaynor said: "I want Captain Greene to hear that," and he called Captain Greene over and made the reporter repeat the statement. "That don't look as if they were doing very much. If they are so sure they have us, why don't they do something? We are here, ready to be taken back. Why don't they come and get us if they can? Let them take us if they can. They can't do it. That's the reason, and they know that they can't do it."

WRECK OF A SPECIAL

ACCIDENT ON THE BIG FOUR RAILWAY NEAR CLEVELAND.

Engineer McGrath and Fireman McNally, of Cleveland, Crushed to Death.

THREE OTHERS SLIGHTLY HURT

RAILWAY MAIL CLERK A. R. EDMUNDS, OF INDIANAPOLIS,

And J. R. Carr, Baggageman, Also of This City, Injured—Wreck Due to a Washout.

CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—The Indianapolis special on the Big Four road between Indianapolis and Cleveland was wrecked at 10:15 to-night while running through Walworth run, a low-lying body of land on the west side of the city. Two trainmen are dead and three others hurt. No passengers were hurt.

—The Dead.—

WILLIAM E. M'GRATH, engineer, Cleveland.

EDWARD M'NALLY, fireman, Cleveland.

—The Injured.—

A. R. EDMUNDS, railway mail clerk, Indianapolis, head seriously crushed, legs and back bruised.

THOMAS MURPHY, conductor, Cleveland, ankle broken and body bruised.

J. R. CARR, baggageman, Indianapolis, ankle sprained and leg and back injured.

The wreck is believed to be the result of a washed out track, caused by the incessant downpour of rain for the past twelve hours.

The engineer and fireman were crushed to death beneath their engine. The injured trainmen were brought to the Central Station on a wrecking train, whence they were taken to hospitals.

Later erports concerning the injured men are that they are not seriously hurt, and did not require hospital care. They were sent to their rooms, where speedy recovery is expected. The locomotive and mail car went over the embankment and the engineer and the fireman were buried under the engine and are supposed to have met instant death.

Where the accident occurred the track runs along Walworth run and the roadbed was undermined and washed out by the high water in the run caused by the heavy rain. The track had all the appearance of being safe and sound and the train was running at full speed when the weak spot in the track was struck.

Arthur R. Edmunds is a son-in-law of William F. Barrows, vice president of the Indiana Farmer Company. He is thirty-four years of age and has been in the mail service about fourteen years. His brother, John Edmunds, is a clerk in the local postoffice.

J. R. Carr, baggageman on the wrecked train, is also an Indianapolis man and resides at 1204 East Ohio street.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Five Persons Injured in an Accident on the Great Northern Road.

KALISPEL, Mont., April 8.—Great Northern passenger train No. 4, eastbound, was wrecked this afternoon near Belton, thirty miles east of here. Engineer Charles Hare and Fireman W. O. Cherrier were badly scalded about the body and legs; Express Messenger Ed McConville was injured in the leg and two passengers whose names have not been learned were injured. The engine and first four cars are a complete wreck. The cause of the accident is not known here. Physicians have been dispatched to the scene of the accident, and all assistance possible is being given to the injured.

Conductor Killed.

MEXICO CITY, April 8.—A southbound train on the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railway was boarded Sunday at Los Naranjos station by five men who overpowered and killed Conductor Harris. The men jumped from the train and fled. A reward has been offered for their capture. The killing is believed to have been a case of private revenge.

BIG STATE CONVENTION

PROGRAMMES ARE RECEIVED AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Delegates to the Great Gathering Will Be Called to Order at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, April 23.

THE MEETINGS BY DISTRICTS

ALL WILL BE HELD AT 11 A. M. FOR PROPER ORGANIZATION.

Full Arrangements for the Convention Have Been Completed—Political News Notes.

The proof sheets of the programme for the Republican state convention have been received at Republican committee headquarters. The programme announces that that convention will be called to order by Chairman Goodrich at 2 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, April 23, and will be formally opened with prayer by the Rev. Worth M. Tippy, of Broadway M. E. Church, Indianapolis.

The committee on rules and permanent organization will then report the permanent officers of the convention, and after the address of the permanent chairman, the reports of the various other committees, excepting the committee on resolutions, will be received. The convention will also dispose of any further business which may properly come before it, reserving the report of the committee on resolutions and the nomination of candidates. The convention will reassemble at 9 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, April 24, receive the report of the committee on resolutions and nominate candidates for the State offices in the following order:

Secretary of state.
Auditor of state.
Treasurer of state.
Attorney general.
Clerk of the Supreme Court.
Superintendent of public instruction.
State geologist.
State statistician.
One judge of the Supreme Court for the Fifth district.
Six judges of the Appellate Court.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.

It is further announced by the programme that the convention will be composed of 1,687 delegates, apportioned among the several counties of the State, on the basis of one delegate for every two hundred votes and majority fraction thereof cast for Hugh H. Hanna for presidential elector, at the November election, 1900. The programme gives the apportionment allotted to each county. Under the caption, "Important," it is announced that the convention will be called to order promptly at 2 p. m. on the 23d and at 9 a. m. on the 24th. Delegates are requested to present themselves early so they can be seated before the rush.

Samuel E. Kercheval is announced as sergeant-at-arms with an assistant from each congressional district. All of the districts have been heard from except the Tenth, as follows:

First District—Christ. Hewig, of Evansville.
Second—Thomas Harris, of Washington.
Third—Josiah Emmery, of Salem.
Fourth—V. K. Officer, of Madison.
Fifth—Ernest Lee, of Terre Haute.
Sixth—P. H. Zehrung, of Cambridge City.
Seventh—Cyrus Neal, of Indianapolis.
Eighth—W. H. Dunn, of Anderson.
Ninth—L. S. Baker, of Frankfort.
Eleventh—C. A. Spry, of Logansport.
Twelfth — William C. Geake, of Fort Wayne.
Thirteenth—Capt. Charles Silvers, of Elkhart.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The delegates from the respective counties composing the several congressional districts will meet in Indianapolis at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, April 23, at the following places: First district, Room 83, Statehouse, second floor; Second district, Room 11, Statehouse, first floor; Third district, Room 12, Statehouse, first floor; Fourth district, Room 55, Statehouse, second floor; Fifth district, Room 80, Statehouse, second floor; Sixth district, Room 79, Statehouse, second floor; Seventh district, Criminal Court room, courthouse; Eighth district, Room 93, Statehouse, third floor; Ninth district, Room 35, Statehouse, first floor; Tenth district, Room 54, Statehouse, second floor; Eleventh district, Room 58, Statehouse, second floor; Twelfth district, Room 122, Statehouse, third floor; Thirteenth district, Room 112, Statehouse, third floor.

At each of these meetings the following officers and members of committees will be selected:

One member of the committee on rules and permanent organization.

One member of the committee on credentials.

One member of the committee on resolutions.

One vice president of the convention.

One assistant secretary of the convention.

Tickets to the convention will be distributed by the district chairmen at these district meetings to the chairmen of the county delegations. Delegates and alternates will be provided with tickets for each session by the chairman of their delegation, which ticket will be taken up at the door. The members of the committees as chosen will meet at the following places at 12 o'clock noon of the same day:

Committee on Rules and Permanent Organization—Room 371, Denison Hotel.

Committee on Credentials—Room 370, Denison Hotel.

Committee on Resolutions—Room 28, Denison Hotel.

Prohibition Convention To-Day.

The Marion county Prohibition convention will be held in the Criminal Court room this afternoon. Nominations will be made for county and legislative offices and probably for Congress. A resolution will be offered criticising the administration of county affairs.

A mass meeting will be held in the evening at which W. H. Boles, one of the national speakers of the party, will deliver an address.

ALL WILL ATTEND.

Republican Congressional Delegation to Be at the State Convention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Already there is much discussion in the Indiana delegation over the approaching State convention. Both senators and all the representatives will go. Most of them will leave as early as the 20th, some earlier. Mr. Watson will go on the 18th, to enable him to attend the De Pauw dinner. Mr. Hemenway will go to his district on the 19th and remain over for the convention.

Senator Fairbanks has an invitation from Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, to deliver the commencement oration at Armour Institute in Chicago early in June.

The controller of the currency to-day approved the American National Bank, of Indianapolis, as a reserve agent for the First National Bank, of Mt. Vernon, Ind.

MAJOR WALLER'S ORDERS

GEN. JACOB H. SMITH INSTRUCTED HIM TO KILL AND BURN.

Not to Take Prisoners, but to Make Samar a Howling Wilderness—Frank Halford Also Testifies.

MANILA, April 8.—Maj. Littleton W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, at to-day's session of the court-martial by which he is being tried on the charge of having executed natives of Samar, testified in rebuttal of the evidence given yesterday by Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who commanded the American troops in the Island of Samar. The major said General Smith instructed him to kill and burn; said that the more he killed and burned the better pleased he would be; that it was no time to take prisoners, and that he was to make Samar a howling wilderness. Major Waller asked General Smith to define the age limit for killing and he replied, "Everything over ten." The major repeated this order to Captain Porter, saying: "We do not make war in that way on old men, women and children."

Capt. David I. Porter, Capt. Hiram Bearss and Lieut. Frank Halford, all of the marine corps, testified corroboratively.

The defense requested that subpœna be served on the adjutant general demanding the production of the records of the massacre at Balangiga of the detachment of the Ninth Infantry in order to refute the statement of General Smith to the effect that the attack on the troops was made according to the laws of war. The request was granted.

Constables Carved by Ladrones.

MANILA, April 8.—Fifty Ladrones armed with rifles and bolos recently attacked five members of the constabulary of Sarsegon, southeast Luzon, captured three of them and treated the captives with hideous barbarity, eventually cutting them into small pieces. A large force of constabulary went in pursuit of the ladrones.

The Cholera Spreading.

MANILA, April 8.—Port Surgeon Hagency, from Bulacan, capital of the province of Bulacan, has reported eighty-one cases of cholera there and has asked for assistance. At Manila up to noon to-day 184 cases of cholera had occurred and there had been 140 deaths from the disease.

INJUNCTION UPHELD.

Coal Combination in West Virginia Declared to Be Unlawful.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the decision of the United States District Court which had issued an injunction against the trade agreement entered into by the Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company and seventeen coal operators in the Kanawha district of West Virginia, whereby the fuel company agreed to handle the output of these seventeen operators and not handle any other coal from the Kanawha district. Both courts held that this agreement was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and constituted a combination in restraint of trade and therefore it was permanently enjoined.

SALARIES TO BE CUT.

Retrenchment Ordered by the New York Board of Estimates.

NEW YORK, April 8.—It was announced to-day that at an executive session of the Board of Estimates of Greater New York yesterday a resolution was unanimously adopted to cut the city salary list 10 per cent. This is exclusive of the uniformed men of the police and fire departments and the school teachers. Those receiving very small salaries and veterans of the civil war are not to be affected by the proposed cut. The amount of reduction is estimated all the way from $250,000 to $600,000.

STREET CAR DEMOLISHED.

Struck by a Train and the Motorman Possibly Fatally Injured.

JOLIET, Ill., April 8.—Scores of lives were endangered early to-day in a collision between a street car and a Santa Fe passenger train. Henry Muff, motorman, was badly hurt and may die. The car had about seventy-five workmen aboard. The air brakes failed to work and the car crashed into the passenger train as it slowly pulled into the depot at Cass street. The force of the collision knocked a passenger coach from the track and demolished the street car. None of the passengers was hurt.

IN THE SOUTHLAND

PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

Given a Generous, Hearty Welcome Yesterday by the Men and Women of the Exposition City.

TRIP ABOUT THE HARBOR

AND AN INCIDENT THAT GAINED THANKS FOR A SOLDIER.

Banquet in the Evening and a Reception by Women in Honor of the President's Wife.

ADDRESS BY MR. ROOSEVELT

IN WHICH HE SPOKE OF THE NATION'S DUTY TOWARDS CUBA,

And Also Paid Tribute to the Sons of South Carolina—Speech by Governor McSweeney.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—President Roosevelt arrived here to-day and was given an ovation. In the afternoon he enjoyed a trip about the harbor and in the evening there was a banquet in his honor. Mrs. Roosevelt was given a reception by the women of the city. The banquet tonight at the Charleston Hotel was a fitting close to a day full of incidents and served to gather together men prominent in the affairs of state, having soley in mind a greeting to the President which should prove the sincerity and the warmth of feeling existing for him as the chief executive of the Nation. The banquet hall was a bower of roses, pinks and smilax artistically arranged, while loosely strewn over the tables were thousands of violets. Over three hundred specially invited guests were present. Mayor Smyth welcomed President Roosevelt to Charleston, whose response was listened to with the closest attention and interrupted by loud and continuous applause. The President's remarks were as follows:

"Mr. Mayor and you, my hosts and my fellow-American citizens [great applause]—I should indeed be but a poor American myself if I were not deeply touched and gratified by the way you have greeted me to-day in this your beautiful city, and of course I feel at home here. [Applause.] I think that any American who is worth his salt has the right to feel at home in every part of the United States. [Applause.]

"Around this table I see many men who took part in the great war. The war in which the younger among us here took part was a very little, because it did not have to be any bigger [applause], but it had one thoroughly good effect; it put the cap on the structure that had been building while we were almost unconscious of it, and it taught us how thoroughly at one we were. When we got through that war it did not make a bit of difference to us whether it was an admiral who came from Vermont or a lieutenant who came from Alabama [applause], if the man had done his duty in such shape as to make us each feel an even more generous thrill of pride in our common nationality. The debt we owed him had little to do with the section from which he came. [Applause.]

TRIBUTE TO A NATIVE.

"And now a special word to you of Charleston and of South Carolina. Just twelve years ago, when I first went to Washington to take part in governmental work, I was immediately thrown into singularly close contact and intimacy with a South Carolinian. It was my good fortune to work with him for three years, and for the nine years since and for as long as I shall continue to be in public life, it will be to me ever a spur to try to do decent duty for the Republic, because I have been thown intimately in contact with as fearless and as high minded a public servant as this country has ever had, my old friend, your former governor, Hugh Thompson. [Great applause.]

"And from what I have known of you and of your representatives it was in no sense a surprise, but it was a keen pleasure to be greeted with the hearty and generous hospitality, the more than hearty and generous hospitality which you have shown me to-day. [Applause.]

"The welfare of any part of this country is, in a certain sense, an index of the welfare of all, and I think, gentlemen, that on the average, as we all tend to go up, it seems to be a little better to go up uniformly rather than at a sharper gait, for the time being, and then down and then up again and then down. South Carolina seems, during the last two decades, to have definitely entered upon the path of steady progress in things material, as well as in other things. I was much struck, in looking over some of the figures of the census quite recently published, to see the astonishing progress that has been made here in your State. I was prepared to see that the values of your farm products had risen as they have, a little over 25 per cent. I was prepared to see that your farms themselves had increased in a still larger proportion, that the value of your lands and buildings had grown up, but I did not realize the way in which your manufacturing enterprises had increased, both as shown in the fact that your manufacturing products had gone up over 130 per cent.; that, for instance, the number of spindles has about quadrupled from less than half a million to more than two millions in the State. I did not realize that the wages paid out had increased 75 per cent. Gentlemen, you talk of progress of the far West, but I think South Carolina can give points to some of the States. [Applause.] I think that, with such a record for the previous decade, you were well warranted upon insisting on holding your exposition.

"And, gentlemen, I was very glad that in arranging for your exposition you not only took in the Southern States, but that you specially included the islands lying south of the United States, those islands with which the events of the last few years have made it evident we are bound in the tuture to have closer relations. [Great applause.] Closer relations for our advantage, and our advantage can only be secured by making it for their advantage also. [Loud applause.] And about all that I have said applies to the greatest and richest of those islands, the island with which we have been brought into the most peculiar intimacy and relationship—the Island of Cuba. [Applause.] And I ask that in our trade relations with Cuba we give her a marked and substantial advantage, not merely because it will redound to our interest to do so, although that also is true, but I ask it especially because the events so shaped themselves that it is our duty as a great and mighty nation to help Cuba, and I hope to see us do our duty. [Cheers.] I shall not try to make you any speech to-night because for your sins you will have to listen to me make one to-morrow. [Laughter.] I shall merely thank you again with all my heart and say to you that I want you to appreciate that I mean every word I say, and mean it deeply when I tell you I have been touched, more than pleased, touched and stirred by the warmth and heartiness with