GEN. CHAFFEE NEARING TAKU.

He Sailed From Nagasaki for China Yesterday.

WAR PREPARATI ONS

Secretary Root Working Energetically—More Troops Land.

Washington, July 25.—The United States War Department is moving with greater energy than at any time since the original orders for troops to get its contingent in position in China for the task before it. General Chaffee reported to the department formally to-day from Nagasaki, and there received the orders which have been sent by cable since his departure from San Francisco. An idea of their general character can be gathered in the tleneral's report that he was about to push forward at once with his big transport for Taku. He will not even stop at Che-Foo, and it is even doubtful whether he will detain the Grant at Nagasaki long enough to take on coal. He is also energetically taking steps in advance to meet the evil of which all the foreign naval commanders have complained, but none have remedied—the lack of landing facilities at Taku. To this end he had instructed Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge of the Ninth Infantry at Tien-Tsin to secure at once all of the tugs and lighters necessary to a speedy landing of the re-enforcements and stores that are being carried out by the United States ship Grant.

In spite of the alarm with which the Chinese officials, including Li Hung Chang, profess to view the advance of the allied forces on Pekin, so far as it affects the safety of the foreign Ministers, it may be said that none of the Powers has evinced any tendency to abate preparations or accept an escort of imperial troops for the Ministers from Pekin to Tien-Tsin. This Government has acted all the while on the theory that the Ministers were alive, and has accepted in good faith the assurances of the Chinese Government to this effect, but it has not recognized in any way the suggestion contained in Sheng's cablegram of yesterday that the Chinese Government should furnish the foreigners an escort out of Pekin. It was said at the State Department to-day that the American Minister is not to be delivered up by a force of Chinese troops to the allies' force or to any one else. This Government deems it much more important, if he needs an escort out of Pekin, that it should be composed of American soldiers.

Adjutant General Corbin to-day received two cable messages from Major General Chaffee, both dated at Nagasaki to-day. The first reads:

"Transport arrived at this port on the 24th. All are well. Transport will leave this port on the 25th, Taku."

The second is General Chaffee's acceptance, and thanks for his promotion as follows:

"Accept promotion to Major General. Thank President for me for honor and his confidence."

Preparations are being made for a long campaign in China if it should be necessary. The Army Ordnance Department has bought a great quantity of ordnance material for use in China, although it will not be delivered for six months. The purchase includes twelve Maxim guns of 15 MM, 12 Maxim guns of 37 MM, 50 Colt guns and ammunition for these weapons. It is contemplated to send some siege batteries to China, and inquiries are being made by the army officials in relation to the means of shipping the guns and horses. It will take two or three months before these batteries can be placed on Chinese territory.

MORE AMERICANS LAND.

Shanghai, Tuesday, July 24.—Three thousand American troops have arrived at Taku as well as eight transports filled with British troops. Both detachments are deficient in artillery.

A cable steamer has started to lay a cable from Wei-Hai-Wei to Che-Foo and Taku.

MOBILIZING AT FRISCO.

San Francisco, July 25.—San Francisco is now a point of concentration for troops gathered together from all over the United States for duty in the Orient. At military headquarters everybody is working under pressure.

Battery D of the Third Heavy Artillery has arrived and encamped with batteries A, I and O, bringing the battalion to its full strength. The four batteries will sail with the Fourth Cavalry on the Hancock, July 28 for China.

This morning Troop H, of the Ninth Cavalry (negro) came in. This completes the regiment here. The three companies, A, C and D, Eighteenth Infantry, who were just back from Manila, will remain at the Presidio and not go to Montana, as expected.

Recruits are coming in at about the rate of about seventy-five a day. They are from all parts of the Union. There is so far no difficulty in obtaining all the volunteers necessary.

Sixteen bodies of soldiers from the Philippines were buried yesterday in the National Cemetery.

TROOPS FROM CUBA.

New York, July 25.—The United States transport Rawlins arrived to-day from Havana, Matanzas and Santiago with thirteen officers and 286 men of the Fifth United States Infantry. The battalion is under the command of Major J. C. Chance. The list of officers on board besides Major Chance is as follows: Captain S. M. Hackney, Captain E. C. Carnahan, Captain W. F. Martin, Captain W. P. Burnham, Lieutenants H. A. Smith, F. R. Davis, R. P. Ingram, C. M. Romford, G. R. Armstrong, T. A. Pierce, H. B. Yates and P. H. Usher; A. A. Surg. All are well. The transport will be held at Quarantine to complete the usual five days, which will expire this afternoon.

KERENS IN THE EAST.

Blames Governor Stephens for St. Louis Street Railway Strike.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 25.—Richard C. Kerens is in the city, to meet Senator Hanna and the Republican leaders, who will take hold to-morrow at the National Republican headquarters in the Metropolitan building, on Madison Square.

Mr. Kerens had a talk to-day with Joe Manley and Senator Scott of West Virginia, who are already on the ground, and gave out an interview to the local press, in which he blames Governor Stephens for the strike trouble in St. Louis.

Senator Scott discussed with Mr. Kerens the proposition of Senator Hanna to leave former Speaker Thomas B. Reed off the list of Republican spellbinders. The Senator believes that Perry Heath made the announcement that Mr. Reed had been "blacklisted" without authority. In any event, he says he will not accept any such decision, no matter from what quarter it may come.

"I expect to have Mr. Reed on my list," he said, "and I shall certainly invite him to take the stump in West Virginia. Senators Wolcott, Fairbanks, Lodge and Thurston have already placed themselves at the committee's disposal."

The controversy over Mr. Reed promises to be quite lively, but the Maine man will probably settle the matter himself by declining to take the stump or by confining his efforts to Maine.

RAISED TO A BISHOPRIC.

Consecration of an Alabama Episcopal Prelate.

Selma, Ala., July 25.—Right Reverend Robert W. Barnwell, former rector of St. Paul's, this city, was consecrated to-day in that edifice as Bishop of Alabama, to succeed the late Richard H. Wilmer of Mobile. Bishop Barnwell is a South Carolinian.

COMPOUND OF THE BRITISH LEGATION, PEKIN, SHOWING TENNIS COURT, ESCORT'S LODGE, UNDERSECRETARIES' RESIDENCE AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

LITTLE GIRL MADE HER FATHER FREE.

Only Twelve Years Old, but She Had Influence With Senator Clarke of Montana.

HOW THE PARDON WAS WON.

She Went to Kansas City Alone and Enlisted the Millionaire's Sympathy During the Big Convention.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Des Moines, Ia., July 25.—A special from Creston, Ia., says: "Here's a pretty story in which a devoted little daughter, a Creston lawyer, a convict, a United States Senator and the late Democratic National Convention at Kansas City figure.

"Some years ago, and before the birth of the mulct law, John McDonald, bartender, after a number of collisions with the old prohibitory law, went from this place to Montana and there secured employment at his trade, leaving a wife and several children residing here.

"Mr. McDonald, in the discharge of his duties, came to a place where the survival of the fittest resolved itself into a question of which belligerent could get the quicker to his pistol pocket, and the population of the State of Montana was reduced by one bad man. McDonald lived to stand trial on a charge of murder. A conviction was secured and a life sentence imposed, since which time McDonald has been a continuous resident of Deer Lodge Penitentiary.

Last winter, during the senatorial investigation at Washington relative to the right of Senator Clarke to a seat, Mr. J. H. Copenheffer, a lawyer of this city, wrote the then Senator a letter, which elicited a courteous and lengthy reply from the Montana man. Among other members of the McDonald family is the daughter, Lulu, aged 12. She, with Mr. Copenheffer, has always maintained that the conviction had been wrongfully had, and had exhausted many plans for securing the release of the father.

When it became known that the daughter of the Senator was to attend the Kansas City convention, it occurred to the lawyer that he might be able to interest Senator Clarke in the fate of his client, and the daughter at once set about raising sufficient money to defray the expenses of a trip from Creston to Kansas City for the purpose of trying to enlist the good offices of Senator Clarke. The day before the convention enough had been secured to buy a railroad ticket and leave a balance of $4, the idea being that the lawyer should make the trip.

Mr. Copenheffer insisted that the girl make the appeal to the Senator. So, provided with a railroad ticket, four silver dollars and a letter from the lawyer to the Senator, she went to Kansas City, learned the hotel at which the Senator was stopping and was shown to his room, presenting herself and the letter early in the morning.

The small lady was entertained as the guest of the Senator while there and was assured by him that he was the father of a small girl just her age, and that he would at once write his son directing him to go before the Board of Pardons and see what could be done for Mr. McDonald.

That he kept his word is evidenced by the fact that a letter received here to-day from McDonald states that he has received a pardon and will be liberated on Thursday.

CLEVER REIFF BROTHERS.

American Jockeys Have Cleaned Up $200,000 in England.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Toledo, O., July 25.—A letter received from Lester Reiff, the famous jockey, by his parents in Findlay, states that he has made preparations for himself and his equally famous brother, Johnny Reiff, to go to school in France this fall and winter.

The Reiff boys have acquired $200,000 since going to England. They have the money on deposit in the Bank of England and intend to fit themselves to take care of it. Johnny Reiff, in a letter to his mother, received to-day, writes:

"Newmarket, England, July 7, 1900.—Dear Mother: I will write you a few lines and let you know how I am getting along. Did you have much fun on the Fourth of July? There were races at Newmarket that day and so I wore an American flag, and so did Lester. Lester rode a race in his, but I did not. The English did not like that very much and most of them asked me what it was for. I said, 'Why, it is the Fourth of July,' and they said: 'What does that mean?' I said, 'If you will study history you will find out,' and that made them pretty sore.

"I won one of the biggest races of the year. The name of the race was the Prince of Wales Stakes, worth $20,000. It sounds pretty big, but that was what it was worth, and a big gold cup, valued at $2,500.

"I have got nothing for the winning of it yet, but I expect $5,000. If he does not give me that much he is a pretty cheap fellow. Lester was third in the same race, and the Prince of Wales's horse that won the Derby this year was second, and I was so glad to beat him.

"I have won forty-nine races this year and Lester has won forty-six. I am third in the winning jockeys and Lester is fifth, and Sloan is eighth, so you see we are ahead of him (Sloan) so far. Deb is well and sends his love to all, and so does Lester. Well, I must close. From your son,

"JOHN W. REIFF."

The "Deb" referred to is a third brother, who is foreman of the Croker stables.

WANT REED TO SPEAK.

Former Speaker to Be Asked to Take the Republican Stump.

New York, July 25.—Senator N. B. Scott was at Republican headquarters to-day and Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, a member of the National Committee, was a caller.

Senator Scott thought that ex-Speaker Reed would be asked to speak and would accept. He also said several Gold Democrats will be asked to speak for McKinley.

DRAMATIC DENIAL BY COL. KIMBALL

Deputy Quartermaster General Charged With Accepting Unlawful Commissions.

ON GOVERNMENT SHIPMENTS.

Philippines Company Alleges That He Conspired With Two Others to Drive It Out of Business.

New York, July 25.—Colonel Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, stationed in this city, is one of the defendants in a sensational suit for $100,000 damages, brought by the Philippines Company, which was organized about two years ago to carry Government freight to Manila.

Colonel Kimball is accused of conspiring with Edward C. O'Brien and Walter E. Ogilvie, who are named as co-defendants, to defraud the Government out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and with accepting bribes from the co-defendants to ship via the Pan-American Fast Freight Company, in which they are interested.

It is alleged that Colonel Kimball, who has charge of the forwarding of all Government supplies from this city to Cuba and the Philippines, has driven the Philippines Company out of business by unlawfully discriminating in favor of the rival company, going so far in some instances as to abstract from the files in his office bids of the plaintiff and awarding business to the Pan-American Company at higher rates.

Colonel Kimball and the other defendants are also accused of making unlawfully in three months in 1899 profits amounting to $150,000 out of the shipment of Government supplies to Cuba, via the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of which O'Brien is president and Ogilvie secretary. It is alleged that five times the rate charged by any other express company was paid to O'Brien and Ogilvie on every shipment to Cuba.

When Colonel Kimball was asked to-day what he had to say in reply to the allegations, he declared:

"I have never had any personal transaction with any living person where Government business was concerned. Do you want me to swear to it?"

Then he raised his right hand and said impressively, "I swear it."

"It is absolutely false, absolutely false," he added.

Jesse Stearns, counsel for Colonel Kimball, declared that the suit is a blackmailing scheme, intended to besmirch the character of his client, who has served more than fifty years in an official capacity.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Benjamin Scharps, indignantly denied that there was any blackmail in the suit.

"We are prepared to prove our allegations," he said.

Just who compose the Philippine Company is a mystery. Mr. Scharps absolutely refused to give the names of the men interested in it. According to the corporation directory, its president is Harold Goodwin; secretary, Adolph Czaki, and treasurer, Laurence N. Martin. Neither the name of Harold Goodwin nor Laurence N. Martin appears in the city directory. Czaki is a lawyer, with an office in lower Broadway. The capital stock of the company is placed at $100,000.

On the door of room No. 438 in the Bowling Green building, No. 11 Broadway, appears the name of the Philippines Company, and directly under is that of "Edward P. Jessup, freight broker and forwarder."

In the city directory, Jessup appears only as "vice president, No. 11 Broadway." The office was locked up this afternoon and no one who knew would tell where Jessup could be found.

It is alleged in the complaint that Kimball, in collusion with O'Brien and Ogilvie, delayed and withheld freights that were to have been shipped by the Philippines Company in May, 1899, in the interest of the opposition concern, the Panamerican Fast Freight Company, and that various other devices were resorted to to drive the plaintiff company out of business.

Colonel Kimball, it is alleged, by unlawfully auditing bills and making the shipment appear hundreds of tons larger than it was, enabled O'Brien & Ogilvie to collect $5,500 more for transportation charges than they were entitled to. It is charged that for this O'Brien & Ogilvie gave Colonel Kimball $2,500.

Colonel Kimball in July, 1899, it is charged, took a shipment away from the Philippines Company and gave it to O'Brien's concern. On this shipment, it is declared, $8,000 more than the rightful charge was paid to O'Brien & Ogilvie, of which amount "Kimball received his percentage."

Other details of a similar nature are related.

It is declared that the Government was defrauded out of money on every shipment made to Manila by the Pan-American Company, the tonnage being made to appear greatly in excess of the actual figures.

The suit became public through a motion made to-day before Judge Hooker in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on behalf of the defendants to strike out certain allegations in the complaint.

Mr. O'Brien denied all the charges made by the plaintiff. He declared that his company had never paid any money to Colonel Kimball or any other Government officer to influence shipments of freight and that all their business had been obtained honestly.

"What is this Philippines Company, anyhow?" he asked. "I know nobody connected with it, and I guess you will have a hard time finding out anything about it."

YELLOW FEVER CHECKED.

Only One New Case Develops in Pinar del Rio.

Havana, July 25.—A dispatch was received this afternoon at headquarters from the chief surgeon, who went to Pinar del Rio to investigate the yellow fever outbreak among the troops of the First United States Infantry, saying that the spread of the disease had been checked.

Only one fresh case has developed since the removal of the camp.

93 Help Wanted Ads
Printed in to-day's Republic.

NIGHT OF RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Mob Paraded the Streets, Wounding Negroes and Whites—One Dead.

CONTEMPLATED A LYNCHING.

When the Rioters Approached the Jail, However, They Found Police and Sheriff Prepared, and Retired.

New Orleans, July 26.—Word has just been received that a crowd of hoodlums killed a negro at the French Market about 2 o'clock this morning.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New Orleans, La., July 25.—One negro dead, two fatally shot and twelve men seriously wounded is the known result of a mob's desperate work in this city to-night. Three of the wounded are white men, who were hit by stray bullets. Public feeling has reached its highest tension, and armed mobs are searching various parts of the city in an effort to apprehend Robert Charles, the negro who shot and killed Police Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb at an early hour Tuesday morning.

The mob which formed last night in the neighborhood of Tincup Row, where three policemen were killed by a negro agitator, did not disperse until this morning. Many members of the mob were armed with pistols and some with rifles and there were loud threats against the negroes who were believed to be in sympathy with the murderer. Only the vigorous action and activity of the police prevented a lynching. Several incendiary speeches were made to the mob, but by constantly keeping it moving and placing a cordon of men around the negro quarter, where the murder was committed, all serious trouble was prevented, beyond the mobbing of a few negroes who happened to be on the streets late at night.

The negroes were less fortunate at Gretna, opposite the city. Posses were formed there to intercept Charles, the negro murderer, if he should try to escape by the Texas and Pacific or Southern Pacific railroad. All trains were searched and negroes found out after 9 o'clock were arrested or fired on as suspicious characters.

William Rawlings, a New Orleans negro who went over to Gretna to attend to some business, to-day, was fired upon by a dozen and wounded in several places and was brought back to the Charity Hospital for treatment.

Much of the bitterness of the mob was caused by the boastful satisfaction of the negroes that a negro had killed three police officers. The Recorder's Court was crowded with negroes to-day, charged with saying that it was a pity that only three officers were shot. Each of them received the long term in the Workhouse, thirty days. Edward McCarthy, a white man recently arrived from New York, charged with inciting the negroes, was sent to the parish prison.

The Louisiana Missionary Baptist State Convention, colored, in order to allay race prejudice, to-day adopted resolutions deploring the murder of the policemen by a lawless member of their own race and pledged their support to the officers of the law; "but," the resolution continued, "we most humbly petition the authorities to use the strong arm of the law to all alike."

A call, issued last night, calling upon all white citizens to meet at Lee's Circle and consider the danger to the white people from negro murderers, brought there some 800 or 900 men, most of them of the rough or disorderly class. The mob had no leader, and at first did not know what to do, but when some one proposed to go to the scene of the murder and find and lynch the murderer, it started up St. Charles avenue, firing pistols in the air and attacking all negroes that they met.

At Morris Square, near the scene of the murder, a second mass meeting was held, lasting half an hour, at which fiery and incendiary speeches denouncing the negroes were made.

The mob had grown by this time to between 2,000 and 4,000, and it was determined to march on the parish prison and get and lynch Pierce, the friend of Charles, the murderer.

On the way there three or four negroes were dragged from the street cars and beaten. At the parish prison, the mob found a large force of police drawn up, with the Acting Mayor and Chief of Police in command, while in the prison Sheriff Klock had forty deputies, armed with Winchesters.

The Mayor made an address. Seeing the hopelessness of an attack on the prison, and the police actively dispersing crowds, the mob gradually melted away or broke up into small squads, which went in different directions, looking for negroes, who, however, were scarce and hard to find.

By midnight the mob had dwindled down to a few hundred and the police were more or less in control, and all danger of trouble was over.

The Mayor will to-morrow issue a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to assist the police in keeping order. It looks as though there would be no more trouble. The casualties reported are few—one negro killed, six wounded, shot or cut, about a dozen beaten. One white boy was accidentally shot in the breast.

SOME RAINS IN INDIA.

But Sections of the Empire Are Still Parched With Thirst.

London, July 25.—The Governor of Bombay Presidency, Lord Northcote of Exeter, reports a general rainfall, "sufficient for agricultural purposes," in Surat and Southern Gujarat. He says that two and a half inches of rain have fallen since yesterday in Godhra and Panch Mahals, an inch in several parts of Ahmedabad, over half an inch in parts of Kaira, and sufficient in the portions of Baroda, adjoining Surat.

In the remainder of Baroda no rain has fallen, and an extensive failure of crops is inevitable unless there is immediate relief.

In Okhamandal the rainfall has been insufficient, and cultivation is at a standstill in almost the entire Province of Kathiawar, where cattle are dying of starvation and scarcity of water.

There have been good rains in Bombay, Khandeish and the Deccan, where prospects are greatly improved.

The death rate in Gujarat has decreased nearly half, as compared with that of May.

116 Boarding Places
Advertised in to-day's Republic.

SAYS RATHBONE, TOO, IS GUILTY.

Bristow's Report on the Cuban Scandals Calls for Director General's Arrest—Details of the Schemes That Robbed the Government.

Washington, July 25.—Estes G. Rathbone, formerly Director of Posts in the Island of Cuba, who has been practically under arrest ever since he was removed from office, will be formally arrested as a result of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's report implicating him in the postal frauds.

Copies of Mr. Bristow's complete report were to-day furnished to Senator Platt, chairman of the special committee of the Senate investigating the Cuban postal fraud, and to Secretary of War Root, for transmittal to Governor General Wood at Havana. It is expected that upon the receipt of the report General Wood will at once order the arrest of Mr. Rathbone. It is understood that the full report and exhibits are to be printed for the Senate committee, and will then be made public.

In the meantime, Postmaster General Smith gave out a summary of the report to-day. This summary gives substantially what has heretofore been reported regarding the peculations of C. F. W. Neely as Chief of the Bureau of Finance, but it makes out a worse case against Director Rathbone than had been generally expected.

Fraud Charged.

Heretofore no one connected with the Post Office Department would take the responsibility of saying that Mr. Rathbone had been guilty of anything more than carelessness in supervising the administration of the Department of Posts and to extravagance in his personal expenses, which were charged to the Cuban postal revenues. Mr. Bristow's report alleges not only carelessness and extravagance, but fraud as well, charging that Rathbone had a warrant for $569 drawn in his favor; that he had it cashed and that he failed to account for the money.

The total direct embezzlements are rather smaller than had been supposed at the time that Neely was arrested. Mr. Bristow foots them up as amounting to $37,713.83. This total would be considerably increased if it could be ascertained exactly how much money has been expended in unnecessary expenses or charged up as "expenses" and pocketed.

Postmaster General Smith said to-night that it was for the War Department and the military government in Cuba to act in the case of Mr. Rathbone; that the Post Office Department had no authority over him or over other officials in Cuba. He intimated that if Mr. Rathbone were in the United States he would be arrested.

Neely's Shortage.

Mr. Bristow explains that the Bureau of Finance inaugurated by Director General Rathbone, of which Neely was appointed chief, was started July 7, 1899. This bureau was charged with the custody of all stamps and postal supplies. The division of postal accounts, changed July 1, 1899, to a division of the Auditor's office, was in charge of Doctor W. H. Reeves, who was appointed by the Secretary of War. The report says that no accounts of the unbonded Postmaster were required, remittances being entered as cash sales, and the only information the Auditor's office had of these transactions came from Neely himself. There was no check, whatever, on his transactions. From the accounts examined, the report says the minimum of Neely's embezzlement may be summarized as follows:

Shortage as shown by his own records, $30,000.

Excess of credit by destruction of surcharged stamps, definitely ascertained, $6,112.

Total, $37,713.

This will be increased by the discovery of additional sales of surcharged stamps, but will not exceed $50,000, the estimate.

The report says that Rathbone appointed Neely, who had custody of the stamps; Reeves, the only man who could have a check on Neely's transactions, and D. Warfield, Chief of the Bureau of Registration, a commission to destroy the surcharged stamps, of which Neely had received $32,000, and that Neely and Reeves entered into a conspiracy to report a larger quantity of stamps destroyed than were actually destroyed. But, the report says, Neely's fraudulent transactions were not confined to these embezzlements, and while the amounts were small compared to the latter, "they show the same official depravity and utter disregard of the interests of the public service."

Indiana Connections.

The connection between Neely and the Neely Printing Company of Muncie, Ind., of which he was president and proprietor before he went to Cuba is then explained. The alleged sale of the plant of this company to Cowan, Neely's business associate, the report says, was not a bona-fide transaction, as it is not believed Cowan ever paid Neely any money for his pretended interest. Neely ordered from this company supplies for the Department of Posts in Cuba. The books of the printing company show it received for printing $783, while the bills paid and the money-order records at Muncie show that $2,151 more than the amount indicated by the books was paid. Some of the bills were paid twice. Rathbone, when asked why he approved these accounts, said he did not know until after Neely's arrest that any printing was done at Muncie. If this statement is true, says the report, he convicts himself of the most utter and indefensible negligence of official duties.

The Department of Posts purchased from the Keyless Lock Company of Indianapolis $9,585 worth of furniture. This company paid Neely $5,292 in two checks—one of $2,952 and the other for $35. For what purpose this money was paid him does not appear. The only reasonable conclusion is that it was paid as a "commission," subsidy or bribe for the privileges of supplying the furniture.

In July, 1899, the money available for salaries was delayed, and at Neely's suggestion Rathbone authorized warrant on the unexpended balance for the fiscal year ending June 30 for $7,251. This sum was to be reimbursed after the July fund became available, but when Neely obtained the warrant on the July fund, instead of depositing it, he cashed it and made no accounting of the money.

When Neely was assigned to duty in Havana, January 7, 1899, his salary was $1,800. The report says he was at this time financially embarrassed. His account with the Union National Bank of Muncie was frequently overdrawn.

February 6, 1899, he sent a deposit of $329 to the Muncie bank, and in February and March his additional deposits aggregated $1,559. Thus, Neely, with a salary of $150 a month, was able within three months to deposit $1,859—conclusive proof that his embezzlement began in February, 1899. In May he deposited $837; June, $775; July, $86; August, $13.15; October, $2.29, and a number of deposits of lesser amounts were made afterwards.

Rathbone's "Graft."

The report deals at considerable length with the speculative ventures into which Neely branched out in Cuba. They included the West India Trading Company, in which he invested $12,500; a brick plant at Havana, in which he invested $2,000, and some mining schemes in South America. The report says that C. M. Rich, who was brought to Havana as Neely's assistant, told Rathbone in April that Neely was "crooked." Rathbone denied any such conversation. The report, continuing, says:

"Rich claims to be innocent, but he at least had knowledge of Neely's embezzlements long before he claims to have told Rathbone. Reeves confessed that Neely paid him $4,000 for concealing the fraud in the destruction of the stamps. Both Rich and Reeves protest against any criminal designs. How much credit should be given to their statements it is difficult to determine."

December 21, 1898, when Rathbone was appointed Director General of Posts, his salary was fixed at $4,000. At his request, the Postmaster General allowed him a per diem of $5 in addition. He claimed this was not sufficient, and June 19 the Postmaster General increased the salary to $5,000, with notification that with the increase the per diem would cease. July 3 Rathbone complained that the increase amounted to only $275 and asked for an official residence. This also was allowed. December 19 the Postmaster General officially fixed Rathbone's salary at $6,500, making it effective August 1. But although the per diem was cut off, Rathbone continued to draw it.

When called upon by Colonel Burton for his authority of this allowance, Rathbone submitted the letter, suppressing that part of it prohibiting the per diem. In closing the discussion as to per diem, the report says:

"It appears, therefore, that Director General Rathbone drew from August 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900, the sum of $1,505 as a per diem which was unauthorized, and that the drawing of the same was fraudulent, and I, therefore, recommend that he be required to reimburse the postal revenues of Cuba in that amount."

Rathbone Reprimanded.

The bills rendered for furniture for the official residence, the report says, contain many items, such as charges for trunk, gloves, dog collar, overcoat, hats for coachman, boots for footman, shirts, collars and cuffs for coachman, etc.

Rathbone claimed that it was the custom of all countries that officials should be furnished with such attendants, and that they should be clothed at the expense of the public revenues. When the character of these purchases became known to the Postmaster General, he wrote to Director General Rathbone as follows:

"I have to-day, for the first time, seen certain of your bills as Director General of Posts, which were brought here by Colonel Burton. Some of these bills are not only without authority or justification, but are scandalous, and never should have been passed or paid. The Auditor, who is responsible to a different department, was inexcusable in allowing them, and your action in presenting them for allowance was grossly reprehensible. Without waiting for a review and reconsideration of these bills by a rightful auditor, you should at once reimburse to the island treasury the sums thus improperly paid."

Rathbone made numerous official trips. In April, 1899, he made a tour of inspection, accompanied by his family, and his expense account covered the entire expense of his family. In May of the same year he came to the United States and charged up as official expenses his expenses to Cincinnati and Hamilton, O., where he went on private business. The report says Rathbone "was aware at the time that these charges were unauthorized and fraudulent."

Holds All Three Responsible.

In November, 1899, when his family were in New York, he charged $228 for eight days in New York, while waiting for a steamer. He stated that no part of this expense was for his family. The report says:

"I do not think it is reasonable to believe that the Director General expended $29.50 a day for personal hotel expenses while in New York awaiting the sailing of the vessel for Havana, but do believe that these expenses cover the entire hotel expenses of his family, and that they have been fraudulently charged against the postal revenues of Cuba."

The report also calls attention to a warrant for $500, drawn by Rathbone, June 30, 1899, for which no accounting was made, and another $500 warrant drawn in May of the same year. It says:

"From the records it appears that Rathbone had drawn warrants to himself in the sum of $500, received the money thereon, and made no accounting whatever for the same to the Department of Posts. There stands against him, therefore, the charge of unlawfully appropriating $1,000 of the Cuban postal funds for his own use."

The report also calls attention to many large expenditures by Rathbone for which no vouchers were filed, although they could have been easily obtained. For some months miscellaneous expenses aggregated as much as $850. Such items as "repairs, $25"; "freight, $126," appear. Reeves explained that he passed such accounts because they had been allowed by the Director General. The report does not credit this statement, saying:

"The evidence is too strong of collusion between Neely, Rathbone and Reeves."

It says:

"General Rathbone has been engaged in the Government service many years and knows that such a method of presenting bills and such expenditures are wholly unwarranted and bear the strongest evidences of corruption. Therefore, for him to approve such accounts renders him equally guilty with Neely. The total amount of these miscellaneous expenditures was $6,290. A part of this was legitimate, but a large part was fraudulent, expenditure, for which Rathbone, Neely and Reeves are equally responsible."

As to Thompson.

With reference to the guilt of E. P. Thompson, the Postmaster at Havana, the report explains that in September, 1899, he issued four money orders in his own behalf for $100 each and deposited for them, in lieu of cash, a due bill for $400. When the inspection was made he took out this due bill and deposited the cash from the remittances, and after the inspection had been finished he withdrew the $400 and replaced his due bill.

"Thompson knew that his act was a crime," says the report, "and when he covered up his shortage and deceived the inspecting officer he plainly showed that he was aware he had seriously violated the law."

The report says Neely occupied the most confidential relations with Rathbone and was regarded as the most influential with him of all the postal employes.

The report finds that Rathbone's expenditures in the payment of debts and living expenses were much in excess of his salary; that in September and October, 1899, within thirty days after the destruction of the surcharged stamps, Rathbone paid over $3,000 indebtedness. In discussing this subject, the report says:

"It is evident that the money with which this indebtedness was paid was secured from some other source than his salary. And up to this time I have been unable to learn of any source of income that Director General Rathbone had other than his compensation as Director General of Posts."

Indictment of Rathbone.

The report closes as follows:

"Director Rathbone maintains that he is innocent of wrong doing. Granting that what Director General Rathbone states is true, he convicts himself of the greatest carelessness in the administration of the affairs of his office or of utter incapacity to comprehend its duties and responsibilities. But carelessness cannot account for the drawing of fraudulent per diem unwarranted personal expenditures from the postal revenues, nor for the cashing of the warrants and a failure to account for the money received thereon.

"Whether Director General Rathbone was guilty with Neely in the embezzlements endeavored to be covered up by the destruction of surcharged stamps, is at this time a question more of opinion than proofs; but there can be no doubt that in the matter of per diem, personal expenditures and the warrants which were cashed and the money unaccounted for, he unlawfully and fraudulently appropriated to his own use money from the Cuban postal revenues. Neely, Reeves, Thompson, Meyer and Measey are now under arrest, and Rich is held as a Government witness.

"From the information obtained by this investigation, which I have endeavored to set forth in the foregoing pages, it is my belief that I was justified in recommending the removal of Director General Rathbone from office, and I further believe that he should be required to answer for fraudulently and unlawfully appropriating to his own use moneys from the postal revenue of Cuba."

PLAYWRIGHT HOYT IS INSANE.

Broken Mentally and Physically, He Is Placed in an Asylum—His Condition, It Is Feared, Is Critical.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 25.—Charles Hale Hoyt—author, actor, manager, politician, capitalist, bon vivant—has at last been declared insane. Still broken in health from grief over his wife's death, a few years ago, and unbalanced by the strain of overwork in his profession, he was taken to the Hartfort Retreat for the Insane Tuesday. After a consultation of experts his condition was declared critical.

Known through his merry farce comedies, "A Parlor Match," "A Texas Steer," "A Trip to Chinatown," and others, the playwright's misfortune causes sincere and deep regret. Broken down mentally and physically, that his condition is serious is sadly admitted by those who knew him well.

The death of his wife left the bright entertainer without a relative in the world. He fell ill from acute nervous prostration. Close friends anxiously watched him rally from the effects of his sorrow. He went to Florida for rest and recuperation. The future seemed uncertain, but there were strong hopes for his ultimate recovery.

Signs of Collapse.

There were many sensational rumors persistently circulated about the playwright. It was said that he had been seen sitting in the corridors of New York and Washington hotels, asleep, with his jaw hanging on his breast, the picture of a mentally broken down man and the center of a wondering, pitying crowd; that he walked the street aimlessly and almost unconsciously at night, and that when he sat in a box at the Washington theater, where his latest farce, "A Dog in the Manger," was produced, he imagined he was in New Haven, and a few days afterward had no knowledge that the piece had been performed anywhere. He went South, and then followed the story of his removal to an asylum or sanitarium.

Friends have long refused to believe that Mr. Hoyt needed restraint. He enjoyed the freedom of the hotels in this city, as well as in the South. He came here recently from his summer home in Charlestown, N. H. On his return he began sending strange telegrams to his former associates. "Hoyt is failing," they told one another.

His friends went to his beautiful country home in New Hampshire. They tried to comfort him in his misfortune. They finally sent for the family physician. Other physicians came. They held a long consultation. At its end they gravely declared that the playwright was insane.

His Last Play.

Frank McKee, the former partner and the closest friend of Mr. Hoyt, recently made a statement as to his case. He said:

"His recent production in Washington—'A Dog in a Manger'—was a failure, as I know, he knows, everybody knows. We were aware that there was no hope for the play, but there was great hope for Mr. Hoyt in the mere fact of its performance.

"He had long been accustomed to make an annual production, and, like many another restless, sick man he insisted on resuming his old occupation and writing another farce. We counseled against it, but there was no gainsaying him. 'I am fit and able,' he insisted, 'and I shall write this play and bring it out.' By advice of his physicians he was allowed to do so. 'It will take up his mind,' they said, 'and may be of infinite help to him.'

"The play was written and we went to Washington for the final rehearsals. They went badly, and at the dress rehearsal Mr. Hoyt became very angry and lectured the actors roundly on their not knowing their lines. He called another rehearsal for the next morning and insisted that he would be there to whip the pieces into shape.

"He was not present. He was in his room, at the end of his strength, and the rehearsal proceeded without him.

"The play was produced—you know the result. But none of us cared a rap if the play and the money involved and everything else to every one concerned went to nothing if the one end hoped for were accomplished—the betterment of Mr. Hoyt's health by the occupation it had afforded him.

"Immediately after the play—indeed, before it was over—I went to the telegraph office and canceled all dates for the piece. Then Mr. Hoyt, after a consultation with eminent physicians, went to Florida, accompanied by his wife's mother, his valet, nurse and an old friend—an actor who is a good, stanch friend."

Even before this newspaper men and others who saw Mr. Hoyt in the hotels recognized in his semi-paralytic movements unmistakable signs of mental collapse.

Charles Hoyt's Career.

Charles Hale Hoyt was a playwright of bright humor and innocent pleasantries. He was born in Concord, N. H., in 1858, and when a young hopeful of 5 years made his first appearance in the histrionic field. When 18 years old he went to Boston and began his career as a newspaper man, and as dramatic critic reviewed the first production of "Gracoula," which created a sensation. His article had the benefit of the criticism of the artists Mme. Nilsson, Mme. Sembrich and Signor Campani, who were his personal friends.

Hoyt's first effort as a playwright was a serious play, "Gifford's Luck." Written, rehearsed and produced in three days, the piece at once made a hit. Mr. Hoyt's next work was "Dreams," which he changed and partly rewrote. This followed in quick succession, and with uniform success, "A Parlor Match," "A Tin Soldier," "A Rag Baby," "A Brass Monkey," "A Midnight Bell," "A Texas Steer," "A Trip to Chinatown" and "A Temperance Town." Practically all Mr. Hoyt's plays were great successes, and during one season, "Trip to Chinatown" year, his income was about $125,000. He lived extravagantly—the extravagance of suddenly acquired wealth, coupled with youth—but his plays "bore the strain," and more, he being reputed to be still worth something in the neighborhood of $200,000.

In 1877 he married Flora Walsh, a pretty young actress in one of his companies, who died in 1892, and in 1894 he married Caroline Miskel, one of the most beautiful women of the stage, who, like his first wife, was a member of one of his companies.

Her death two years ago completely unnerved the playwright and he has never been himself since.

A GREATER MANILA.

Limits of the Philippine Metropolis Are Being Extended.

From the Manila Freedom.

Manila's population has been increased by at least 10,000. A new order issued from the office of the Provost Marshal General extends the city limits farther into the country. The barrio of Pandacan and outlying residences of San Lazaro, Paco and Malate will now form a part of "Greater Manila."

This order will necessitate the extending of many streets and the numbering of many houses which heretofore have not been counted as a part of the city.

It also increases the duties of the civil and military police, who will, under the new order, have a much larger district to cover. The bad district of Singalong, which has heretofore been without police protection, will now be patrolled by Lieutenant Murillo's men. The new order reads as follows:

By authority of the Military Governor the municipal limits of the city of Manila are extended and will hereafter be as follows:

Beginning at the Boca de Vitas, the line follows Maypajo Creek until it reaches the line of the Lico road, thence along said line and road to Lico, thence to the junction of the two roads in front of the Chinese hospital, thence along the road in front of said hospital to the north corner of