

MANY CHINESE WERE DROWNED

Full Effect of Hongkong Typhoon Scarcely Realized.

Estimated That Five Thousand Natives Lost Their Lives—Half the Harbor Craft Wrecked and Many Buildings Destroyed—Commerce Is Paralyzed.

Hongkong, Sept. 20.—The typhoon which swept this port, destroying a great number of vessels and causing much loss of life, was of a local nature. It came suddenly and without warning. The observatory had predicted moderate winds. Half an hour after the gun signal had been fired the storm was at its height. It lasted two hours.

Most of the damage was wrought on the Kowloon peninsula. The losses are estimated at several million dollars. Over 1,000 sampans and junks are missing from Hongkong alone.

Wharves were swept away and houses collapsed. The military barracks are in ruins.

The harbor is strewn with wreckage thrown upon the shore. Hundreds of Chinese boatmen and their families were saved by the bravery of the police and civilians, but several thousand of the Chinese water-dwellers must have perished, many within short distances of the shore. The losses in lives and property among the Chinese were appalling. Today the police stations in Hongkong are surrounded by Chinese identifying their dead. The families of the Hongkong boatmen live night and day on the sampans, and thousands of these people are now homeless.

The Chinese take the disaster calmly and show no manifestation of grief. One launch that was capsized had 130 Chinese on board. They were all drowned.

Sir Matthew Nathan, governor of Hongkong, and the authorities, are doing all everything possible to render assistance. Reports of fresh disasters are arriving every hour.

Only a few Europeans are missing. It is now estimated that 5,000 Chinese lost their lives. Reports are daily increasing the mortality.

BEGIN THEIR TASK.

Taft and Bacon Hear Stories of Both Factions in Cuba.

Havana, Sept. 20.—The presidents of both the Moderate and the Liberal parties this afternoon submitted to Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, representing President Roosevelt, their respective statements of the facts leading up to the revolution and the conduct of belligerents. Each of the presidents tomorrow will present a written statement of the terms he is willing to agree to in the interest of peace. General Menocal, representing the veterans, also related to Messrs. Taft and Bacon the effort he had made in the line of peace and the difficulties he had encountered and gave his opinion as to what course hold any promise of an amicable settlement.

Today's hearing began at the home of Minister Morgan in the village of Marianao, which is only three miles from the most advanced post of the insurgent force, that of Colonel Baldo-moro Acosta, which is encamped in the vicinity of Arroyo Arenas.

After the hearings Mr. Taft said to the Associated Press that he had just begun his work and that it was evident the mission upon which he came would require more time than he had anticipated before his arrival. He intimated that ten days would be required to complete his errand, but he could not say whether or not it would be necessary to visit insurgent camps or other cities than Havana.

A private telegraph wire is being strung from Mr. Morgan's house to the cable office in order that Messrs. Taft and Bacon may be able to report direct to Mr. Roosevelt.

Scotch Train Wrecked.

London, Sept. 20.—The crowded Scotch express train on the Great Northern Railway, leaving London last night, was wrecked outside of Grantham at midnight. The train should have stopped at Grantham, but failed to do so. Soon after passing the station the train left the rails and then jumped a bridge. The engine and several coaches were dashed over the embankment. There are many passengers beneath the debris. Of ten extricated five have died. The number of lives lost is not known.

German Goods Burned.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 20.—According to the newspapers this morning, the custom house, which was destroyed by fire, contained 30,000 tons of merchandise, mainly of German origin. The losses are estimated at \$1,200,000. The origin of the fire is not known. Five clerks and 70 workmen have been arrested. Five firemen were injured. The dock and storehouses erected by the government, at a cost of \$400,000, were completely destroyed.

Artillery General Killed.

Warsaw, Sept. 20.—General Nicolaieff, of the artillery, has been assassinated. He was erroneously thought to be a member of the field court martial. General Nicolaieff was walking on Weika street this morning, when he was surrounded by five revolutionists and shot dead. The murderers escaped.

BIDS FOR CHINESE.

Four Firms Offer to Supply Them for Work on Isthmus.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Proposals were submitted to the Isthmian Canal commission yesterday for the furnishing of Chinese labor to be employed in the construction of the Panama canal. The requirements of the specifications were, in brief, that the contractors should agree to supply the commission with at least 2,500 Chinese, the commission having the privilege of calling upon the successful contractor for additional labor not exceeding 15,000. It was further specified that the laborers should be on the isthmus ready for work within three and a half months of the opening of proposals and that the contractors should deposit with their proposals a bond of \$50,000 as a guarantee to fully carry out the terms of the contract.

While the commission has been in communication with about 150 individuals and corporations who had signified a possible desire to submit proposals, only four proposals were finally offered to the commission. In the presence of the contractors and others interested the propositions were opened by W. Leon Pepperman, assistant chief of the office of administration of the commission.

At the conclusion of the reading of the proposals, Mr. Pepperman announced that no award would be made of the contract until the proposals had been examined by the commission and its general counsel. In accordance with the specifications, the proposals were made for the furnishing of different classes of labor at a price fixed by the hour in American gold.

A summary of the four proposals submitted follows:

The American-China Contracting company: Common laborers, 10 cents per hour; foremen and interpreters, 20 cents an hour; physicians, 40 cents per hour; cooks and barbers, 15 cents per hour.

International Contracting company, Washington, D. C.: Laborers and cooks, 13 cents per hour; doctors, 39 cents per hour; assistant doctors, 36 cents per hour; interpreters, 2½ times 13 cents per hour; foremen, 1½ times 13 cents per hour.

Wah Me Lee Hang & Co., Baltimore: Laborers, clerks and barbers, 12½ cents per hour; foremen and interpreters, 15 cents per hour; doctors, 25 cents per hour.

Joel Julian Reuben, Washington, D. C.: For the first 2,500 Chinese laborers, 11 cents per hour; foremen, 40 cents per hour; doctors, 60 cents per hour; interpreters, 60 cents per hour; cooks and barbers, 30 cents per hour. For additional laborers above 2,500 per hour: First 1,000, 11 cents; second 1,000, 10½ cents; third 1,000, 10¼ cents; fourth 1,000, 10½ cents; fifth 1,000, 10½ cents; sixth 1,000, 10½ cents; seventh 1,000, 10½ cents; eighth 1,000, 10 cents; ninth 1,000, 9½ cents; tenth 1,000, 9½ cents; eleventh 1,000, 9½ cents; remainder of 15,000 9 cents.

The last proposal is assumed at the department to provide that, if the commission enters into a contract with Mr. Reuben and wants the full quota of 15,000 Chinese, he will furnish them at the rate of 9 cents per hour for common laborers.

TESTIMONY IS SHELVED.

Interstate Commission Turns Down Pacific Coast Lumbermen.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Various Eastern and Western railroads, through their legal representatives, made strenuous objections today before the Interstate Commerce commission to the presentation of testimony by the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers association in its petition against 25 Western railroads. The lumber manufacturers are asking to compel the railroads to furnish adjustable racks on flat cars for the transportation of lumber. They claim that the roads furnish proper facilities for the shipping of other commodities, and is not doing likewise for the lumbermen, discriminating against them.

After the attorneys on both sides of the lumber case had made exhaustive arguments, the commissioners declared that the case would be indefinitely postponed.

New Points Under Meat Law.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The decision of the acting attorney general has been asked by the secretary of agriculture regarding certain provisions of the new meat inspection law, particularly as to whether or not foreign meat products, or food products in which meat is largely a component part, will be absolutely prohibited from entering the United States and whether England, Germany and France will be forced to provide a system of governmental inspection and labeling which will be acceptable to this government.

Mexican Plotters Held for Trial.

Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 21.—The preliminary hearing of Thomas Espinosa and Eufanso Martinez, who, with a number of other Mexicans, were arrested here recently on a charge of conspiracy against a friendly power, and violation of the neutrality laws, was concluded today before United States Commissioner Sames. The men were held to the Federal grand jury, bond being fixed at \$500.

Opens More Oklahoma Land.

Oyster Pay, Sept. 21.—The president has issued a proclamation opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian lands in Oklahoma. The Interior department will announce the date for the reception of sealed bids under which the 50,000 acres of land are to be disposed of to homesteaders.

ALL TALK PEACE AROUND HAVANA

Insurgents Show No Signs of Yielding to Government.

Army of 3,000 Men Surround Cuban Capital and Only Await Coming of Guerrilla to Commerce Advance—Liberal Leaders Appear on Streets.

Havana, Sept. 18.—The only results thus far of President Palma's order for the suspension of hostilities have been that Liberal leaders who hitherto have had every reason for anticipating arrest are circulating openly in Havana again and even conferring with members of the government with regard to peace, and that such insurgents in the field as have been consulted, while expressing themselves as agreeable to settling matters amicably, at the same time assume an independent attitude, which cannot be said to bode particularly well for prompt settlement of existing differences.

In the meantime, Cienfuegos is in a state of siege, communication by telegraph being severed not only in the direction of Havana, but to Santiago as well. It is known that Cienfuegos had not been attacked up to midnight Sunday, but what has transpired since that time is not known here.

All accounts agree that there easily are 3,000 insurgents a few miles southeast of Havana, and rumors are in circulation that they will enter the city peaceably if they are not molested, but that they will fight if they meet with resistance. All visitors to insurgent camps in Havana province return with this impression, but it is believed no attempt will be made against Havana until the arrival of Pino Guerrera's force, which now is variously reported to be from 20 to 40 miles distant. The general impression is that the presence in Havana harbor of the American cruiser Denver will not act as a deterrent to such a movement, the auxiliary cruiser Dixie having gone to Cienfuegos and the cruiser Des Moines having gone presumably to bring to Cuba Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon.

GERMANS WANT PROTECTION.

Murder of Bush Causes a Vigorous Protest by Ambassador.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—The insecurity of life and property in the Baltic provinces, which culminated last Saturday in the murder of Herr Bush, a rich German manufacturer and the leader of the German colony at Riga, has led the German embassy here again to make energetic representations to the Foreign office concerning the adoption of measures for the protection of German subjects. Bush was killed by agents of the revolutionary organization engaged in levying tribute. Dr. von Miquel, first secretary of the German embassy, called today at the Foreign office and presented the report of the German consul at Riga regarding the killing of Bush, who was struck down in his own factory. He called attention to the length of time the reign of terror has lasted.

Although the armed revolt was crushed and the country reconquered by the forces under General Orloff last winter, robberies and murders have continued unchecked for over a year and a half. There are 5,000 German subjects living in Riga.

The American consul at Riga has not joined in this demand for protection. There are scarcely any Americans there.

Alfred Bush was a partner in the Bush-Hinge Manufacturing company. From Odessa, where the conditions are almost as bad as in the Baltic provinces, the embassies have been informed that guards have been furnished for the consulates and the residences of the various consuls.

Typhoon Hits Hongkong.

Manila, Sept. 18.—Cable reports from Hongkong state that a typhoon which sprang up suddenly at 10 o'clock this morning did enormous damage to the shipping in that port. The German steamer Johanne and the British steamer San Cheung were sunk. The Hongkong, Canton & Macao company's steamer Fatebank foundered and of the crew the purser and mate alone survive. The Canadian Pacific Railroad company's steamer Montevale went ashore. All business in the city is at a standstill.

Labor Party for Canada.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 18.—The Trades congress, which commenced its sessions in Victoria today with representatives of 400 unions and 25 members present, will consider the question of the entry into politics, a resolution to that end having been introduced this afternoon by E. H. Grey, president of the Victoria Trades and Labor council. This resolution urges the formation of a Canadian labor party, with a national, provincial and municipal platform.

Watching for More Loot.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Acting upon information that loot from the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue bank, of which Paul Stenland was president, is hidden in Chicago, the police have placed guards over two banks with deposit vaults in which it is suspected some of the plunder may be found. The sum may run into the hundreds of thousands.

BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

Many Killed and Injured in Oklahoma Train Wreck.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 19.—Eight people are dead, 20 more or less injured, and as many more are missing in the most disastrous wreck in the recent history of the Rock Island, which occurred three miles from Dover, Okla., yesterday.

The engine, tender baggage and mail cars, smoker and day coach of passenger train No. 12, northbound, left the high bridge that spans the Cimarron river, and plunged into the current flanked by treacherous quicksands. The locomotive disappeared from sight almost immediately. The mail and baggage clerks escaped from their coaches and swam to the shore.

The accident was due to the defective condition of the bridge which was swayed out of line by the pressure of driftwood carried down by the swollen stream. The train was an hour late and was running at high speed to make up time. The engineer did not see the condition of the bridge until he was within a few yards, when it was too late to stop. He shouted to his fireman, threw on the brakes and jumped. He landed on the very verge of the river bank and escaped unhurt. The fireman was less fortunate, sustaining severe injuries.

When the engine struck the bridge the whole structure suddenly collapsed, precipitating the engine and coaches into the water. The chair car and two heavy Pullmans were not pulled in, but remained on the track.

The most authentic accounts place the number of passengers in the smoker at between 25 and 30. With but few exceptions these have not been accounted for. The only hopeful news is contained in messages received from rural districts. Men on bits of driftwood have been seen going down stream at various points, but attempts at rescue have in most instances proved futile.

NEW STORM ARISES.

Santo Domingo Again Infected With Revolutionary Fever.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Just as the Cuban insurrection appears to be on the point of harmonious adjustment, the United States government is confronted with a new outbreak in Santo Domingo. Commander Southerland, senior American naval officer in Dominican waters, reported to the Navy department by cable late this afternoon that an insurrection is about to break out in Santo Domingo at any time. He says that the government has sent a force of 400 men to Monte Christo. The situation is declared to be acute. He fears that an uprising may take place. He requests that the Dixie, which is now in Cuban waters, be returned at once to Santo Domingo.

When the advisability of withdrawing the naval forces from Dominican waters was discussed when the crisis came in the Cuban revolt, a suggestion was made that it might give encouragement to the insurgents in that island. It was finally decided, however, that the Dominican government had matters well in hand and that no change was to be apprehended with the present fleet of gunboats in those waters.

FUNSTON TO LEAD.

Will Be in Command of American Army in Case of Intervention.

Washington, Sept. 19.—General Frederick Funston, who is now on his way to Washington under orders from the War department, will probably be assigned to command the army in Cuba, if intervention should be found necessary. While orders have not been issued for the movement of troops to Cuba, the army was never better prepared for quick action, if it is found necessary to send them to Cuba.

General Funston is probably as well informed regarding conditions in the island as any officer of the army. He made a good reputation in the Philippines, and only a few months ago attracted attention by the manner in which he handled the difficult situation growing out of the employment of troops in San Francisco after the earthquake. The fact that he is under orders to come to Washington and to await further instructions indicates that he is wanted for important duty.

Dynamite From the Sky.

Prussels, Sept. 19.—Sensational rumors of a plot against the Russian czar and his family are being circulated here. It is stated that the revolutionaries, finding it impossible to approach the palace at Peterhof by land or sea, have purchased balloons from an American inventor, the purpose being to ascend from the German frontier and drop down explosives on the palace. It is intended to destroy the infant czar-vitch and Grand Duke Vladimir. It is said the authorities became aware of the plot and arrested the ringleaders.

Her Position Dangerous.

Honolulu, Sept. 19.—The latest advices from the stranded steamer Mongolia say that holds No. 2 and 3 are filled with water. Captains of local vessels plying to Midway say that the Mongolia's position is more dangerous than that of the Manchuria. Two anchors have been placed out and considerable cargo thrown overboard. The steamer Iroquois leaves for Midway tonight and the tug Reestor will sail Thursday.

More Troops Ready for Service.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 19.—Companies G and O, of the Fourth United States infantry, on the way from Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, to Fort Wayne, Mich., were today ordered to report to Fort Thomas, Ky., in anticipation of being sent to Cuba.

HOW UNCLE SAM TEACHES HIS YOUNG SOLDIERS.

Americans may well be proud of their great military training academy at West Point; it is one of the most complete institutions of its kind and furnishes the cadet with a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of his duties before he is actually launched on his career as an officer. This great academy—the upkeep of which costs the United States government no less than about \$600,000 per annum—furnishes rather over 50 per cent of America's officers. Intending competitors must be between the ages of 17 and 22 and they must also be at least 5 feet 3 inches in height. They appear before an examination board which meets in May, and should they succeed in passing both physical and men-

cadet to compare favorably with the embryo officers of any other country.

It must not be forgotten, however, that to pass successfully through West Point is not the only way of entering the United States army. There are two other means by which it is possible to accomplish this end: (1) by direct commission; (2) through the ranks. A civilian must be under 27 years of age and unmarried; the nomination is usually obtained by political influence, but the candidate has nevertheless to undergo a most searching examination. In the case of a private soldier desiring to compete for a commission he must have two years' service, be under 30, and also unmarried. He has to ap-



CADETS GOING TO DINNER.

tal tests they are allowed to enter the military academy on June 12 for a four-years course. The tests of the prolonged probation are so severe that often not more than 50 per cent finally pass out. Each cadet receives yearly, roughly, about \$650, out of which he has to pay for his messing and uniform. The life is Spartan-like in its simplicity and in the severity of its punishments. The cadets are granted no allowance or pocket money, and the use of intoxicating drinks is strictly prohibited.



GUN DRILL OF CADETS.

hibited—so much so, that should any spirituous liquor be found in a cadet's quarters he is liable to be dismissed from the service; the use of tobacco is likewise forbidden.

There are also very stringent rules as to the treatment of the junior cadets in connection with what is known as "ragging," any cadet being considered guilty of bullying, even in the mildest form, laying himself open to summary dismissal from the military academy.

Cadets are even forbidden to buy

pear before a military board and if successful is again examined, the examination being extremely difficult.—London Sphere.

THE FEMINE METHOD.

How They Puzzle One Another by Their Polite Attentions.

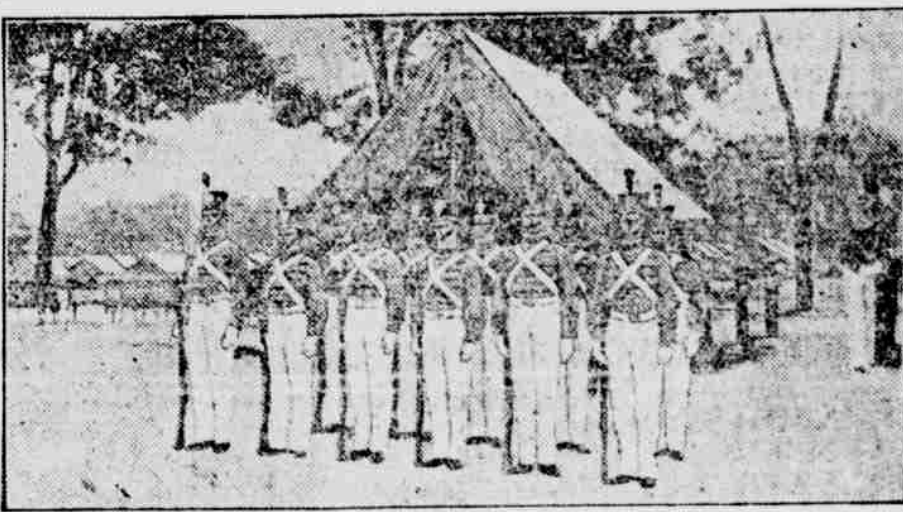
"There comes that bowl again!" ejaculated Mrs. Pryor, in a tone of despair. A moment later she was at the door listening affably while her friend from across the street told how she "couldn't resist bringing over a bowl of those strawberries—they are so unusually large!"

"What about the bowl, Jean?" queried the bachelor brother, who persists in trying to help.

"Enough about it!" groaned his sister, as soon as the neighbor was safely out of hearing. "On my birthday—three months ago, mind you—Mrs. Fox brought over that bowl filled with some of her delicious home-made candy, and to save me I couldn't tell whether she was presenting me with the bowl or just the candy. It's a dainty little dish, you see, and I didn't want to assume that it was meant for me unless it was, so it was pretty embarrassing until a few days afterward I hit on the idea of sending her some of my strawberry sunshine in the same bowl. I thought if she hadn't intended to give it to me, she would just keep it after that."

"But before a week had passed she sent it over again filled with some of her lovely orange marmalade. There wasn't a thing to do but repeat my little ruse, and that time I gave her spiced gooseberries. Then back she came with some of her precious tutti-frutti, and we've kept it up ever since."

"All the treasures in my fruit-closet are exhausted, and I guess hers are, too, for you see she's begun on the markets now, with these fresh straw-



"GUARD MOUNT"—CADETS IN FULL-DRILL UNIFORM.

any newspaper or periodical without the express permission of the superintendent, and no one is allowed a servant, so that each cadet has to clean his own uniform and keep his room tidy.

As has been already stated, the life is a truly Spartan one, very little leave or holidays being granted. There is a half-holiday on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and no study from Dec. 4 to Jan. 2; a longer vacation running to the end of his second year. Work begins daily at 6 a. m. and continues with slight intermission till 9 p. m., each cadet being prepared to the fullest extent to take his place in almost any branch of the service.

There are not only yearly and half-yearly examinations, but monthly and weekly ones; in fact, the cadet is under such close observation that he receives marks for the ordinary daily work. One novel feature of the training at West Point is that particular importance is attached to the system of delivering lectures in a simple and concise manner. Each cadet is made to work out a problem on a blackboard and then to explain it aloud to his companions. In conclusion it may be said that no expense is spared in any way whatsoever to enable the West Point

berries. I'm just tired of racking my brains for new delicacies to fill that bowl with, and all I want to know is whether she keeps returning it because she thinks she has given it to me, or whether she is simply paying back my attention to her each time.

"Then why don't you ask her?"

"Ask her?"

"A man would."

"A man—no doubt!" (with immense superiority.) "And just suppose she hadn't intended giving you the bowl at all! What then?"

"Let her say so. Why, I'll ask her for you, sis."

Mrs. Pryor actually squealed. "Oh! If that wouldn't be just like a man—blundering and clab-like! Don't you say one word to her about it, Seymour! I shall manage to find out some way. Besides, I've just thought what I can send back in the bowl next time. I'll make stuffed dates."—Youth's Companion.

Our experience has been that when a man approaches us and says: "A funny thing happened yesterday," and then proceeds to relate it, the incident is not funny.

It's easier to do the things we shouldn't do than it is to avoid doing the things we should do.