

INSURGENTS DISARM

Pacification of Cuba Proceeds Without a Hitch.

MARINES GUARD LARGE CITIES

Guerrera's Troops Being Sent Home by Trainloads—Fighting Was Mostly by Gamecocks.

Havana, Oct. 4.—The alacrity with which the rebels are laying down their arms to the commission appointed to superintend that important phase of the termination of the revolution is the greatest surprise the provisional has yet encountered in the smoothly working program. This operation is now well under way in the vicinity of Havana, 700 of Guerra's men with their horses having already been entrained for Pinar del Rio, while one brigade marched to Guanajay today without a sign of disorder.

Hundreds of persons from Havana went out to Santiago de las Vegas and Rincon today to view the disarmament. They were disappointed at not seeing the rebels actually surrender their guns, but nevertheless they witnessed an interesting sight. As a concession to the men General Funston and Major Ladd permitted them to take their arms to Pinar del Rio, where most of the men joined the insurgent army. The rifles, however, were first counted by officers of marines under the direction of Major Ladd and the men will be required to surrender them before leaving the train at Pinar del Rio.

It is reported that some of Del Castillo's followers were reluctant to disarm, but all the brigade commanders have informed Major Ladd that all their men will disarm and disband when ordered to do so by General Del Castillo. Wednesday afternoon General Castillo gave Major Ladd an order directed to all his subordinate commanders and telling them to comply with every request made by the American officers. Major Ladd will work tonight to carry out the disbanding arrangements.

According to the testimony of an American named Harvey, a former Roosevelt Rough rider, who has been with the insurgents, the amount of actual fighting during this revolution was really very small. Harvey says that most of the fighting he had seen was between gamecocks. About 10 per cent of Guerra's men carried fighting cocks tied to their saddles.

YELLOW JACK IN HAVANA.

Full Details Concealed and Health Officers Working Hard.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 4.—An opposition many times more serious than the insurrection in Cuba is awaiting Uncle Sam's army of intervention, according to a wireless message received here late tonight from Havana. The new enemy is yellow fever.

According to the dispatch ten new cases were reported today and dozens of suspicious cases are being closely watched. The first reports sent out, tending to minimize the extent of the epidemic, are now acknowledged to have been purposely toned down.

It is said that the American forces will find Havana in a much different sanitary condition from that which obtained under General Wood's rule. There is said to have been a decided lapse toward the old, inefficient condition under Spanish rule. Major Jefferson R. Keene, who left here tonight for Havana, expressed no surprise at the report of the serious condition of affairs, but declared that the sanitary department of the army of occupation is ready to meet the situation and will doubtless be doubly reinforced as soon as Washington can be acquainted with the real gravity of the situation.

Freight Steamers Tied Up.

Port Arthur, Ontario, Oct. 4.—A dozen big freight steamers are tied up at Fort William and entrances to the freight sheds and docks of the Canadian Pacific railway are guarded by police and members of the Ninety-sixth regiment. Six hundred infuriated strikers, mostly Greeks and Italians, surround the district, where 300 imported strike breakers worked all the afternoon unloading vessels. All the strikers are heavily armed and more than 100 shots have been fired, but no serious injury done.

Burn Theater Used by Jews.

Odesa, Oct. 4.—The local theater where the Jewish company played has been entirely destroyed by fire. A professor and two students perished in the flames.

Police patrols and convoys are now supplied with rifles in addition to revolvers and sabres. Governor General Kanbars has ordered the guards on duty at public buildings to have their rifles always loaded and ready for prompt use.

Loss by the Gulf Storm.

Mobile, Oct. 4.—Prominent insurance men estimate the storm loss here at \$1,000,000. The total loss of life will not exceed 100.

PLATT IN HOT WATER.

Fearing Divorce Suit Gives His Wealth to His Sons.

New York, Oct. 3.—Fearing a suit for divorce and in order to prevent his wife from obtaining a large settlement, Senator Thomas C. Platt, in the last few months, it is declared, has given away nearly all his fortune, so that his financial resources are no greater than those of a man of moderate means. From authoritative quarters the further statement comes that Mrs. Platt has been acquainted with her husband's procedure for some time and is striving to ward off the possible loss of a financial adjustment in her favor.

At Tioga Lodge, the Platt villa at Highland Mills, the former Mrs. Jane-way said she was the victim of a conspiracy and one of the most abused women of the times. "There are other Mae Woods in this case," she said; "dozens of them." Miss Wood is the young woman who recently threatened to sue Mr. Platt on a charge of breach of promise to marry. Mrs. Platt also said it was only her intervention that prevented the wife of another Senator prominent in Washington from being in the party on the much talked of trip to San Francisco.

"Senator Platt wanted a beautiful wife and he got one. Now he must pay for me," she declared angrily.

CABINET CHANGES.

Attorney General Moody and Secretary Shaw Will Resign.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Two retirements from the President's Cabinet are slated for the coming winter. They are those of Attorney-General Moody, whose resignation will become effective about December 1, and Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who, according to present intentions, will retire in February. For one of the vacancies the President will nominate George Von L. Meyer, American Ambassador to Russia, but for the other he is not yet ready to announce a successor.

Mr. Roosevelt has sought to prevail on Mr. Moody to remain in the Cabinet, but the latter, because of business arrangements, has found it impossible to do so. He would also like to have Secretary Bonaparte take Mr. Moody's place when the latter retires, but the former prefers the position at the head of the Navy Department.

Some suggestions have been made that Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, take one of the positions, but he also has expressed a preference to remain where he is.

REBATES GIVEN ON GRAIN.

Elevator Men Say Railroads Drove Them Out of Business.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—William H. Sufferins, of Decatur, Ill., was the first witness at today's session of the Interstate Commerce Commission which is investigating the alleged rebate cases. Sufferins entered the grain exporting business over nine years ago. Three years ago, he discovered that Harris, Scoten & Co., grainmen of Chicago, and Rosenbaum & Co. were receiving an elevator allowance at New Orleans of 2 cents per hundred pounds from the Illinois Central railroad.

"The rate on grain for export via New Orleans was 12 cents per hundred," said the witness. "Two cents of that went to the export elevator interest, and the remainder to the railroad. The rebate allowed these firms prevented me from competing with them in the European market. I discovered they were offering grain in European markets at what it cost here. They had an actual advantage of 1 1/4 cents."

"I quit the export business last winter, because I could not live, let alone make anything."

R. J. Barr, of New Orleans, told a similar story.

Win Race Against Tariff.

Yokohama, Oct. 3.—The ocean race against the new and heavily increased customs tariff which went into effect at midnight, September 30, was easily won by the American, from San Francisco, September 14, for this port, and the Denbighshire, from Middlesbrough, England, July 14, but the Sequoia broke down at Singapore and is belated. The heaviest advances in duties are chiefly on wines, liquors, watches and metal manufactures.

Sikh Policemen Subdued.

Shanghai, Oct. 3.—The strike of the Sikh policemen in the British concession has been ended by the arrest and imprisonment of the ringleaders. The remainder of the force was mustered at the British consulate, where the chief of police and the Judge of the court cautioned the men against further insubordination. The police went on strike Sunday in order to enforce a demand for an increase in wages.

Kills Judge Advocate.

Askabad, Russia, Oct. 3.—During the trial yesterday of the second section of the troops who mutinied here in June, an unknown man entered the courtroom and killed the Judge-Advocate, General Rinkevitch, and attempted to shoot the president of the court, General Ushakovskii.

The assassin was shot down by an officer.

TAFT WINS CUBANS

Believe He has Come to Uplift Fallen Republic.

SPEAKS AT HAVANA UNIVERSITY

Refuses to Evict Poor From Barracks to Make Room for Soldiers—Amnesty for Prisoners.

Havana, Oct. 2.—Governor Taft's acts today have gone far to win him a warm place in the hearts of the people whose destinies have been placed in his hands. Presiding this morning at the opening exercises of the University of Havana, he declared his mission here was solely for the purpose of uplifting the fallen Republic and restoring it to the path of prosperity, an announcement which was received with demonstrations of delight by an audience representative of the highest society in Havana.

Following this it became known that Mr. Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon had cabled for their wives to join them here, a step which cannot but be most agreeable to the Cuban people and which will strongly cement the bonds of affection between them and the American provisional administration.

Still another act of Mr. Taft is warmly commended as illustrative of his thoughtful consideration of the humbler classes. Learning that many poor families occupying the temporarily disused barracks at Camp Columbia were about to be summarily evicted by order of the Cuban authorities in preparation for the occupation of the quarters by the brigade of marines, Mr. Taft went to Camp Columbia in an automobile, explained that he had not been aware of the conditions and rescinded the order. He left the camp amid cheers and warm expressions of gratitude from the people. The news of this act of humanity spread rapidly and received the highest praise.

Much of the Governor's time today was occupied in receiving officials of the various departments and judges of the courts. With the members of the Supreme Court he held a long conference concerning the drafting of a proclamation of general amnesty. This decree is of the most importance, in view of the fact that at many points on the island, notably Cienfuegos, many persons are in jail awaiting the disposition of political charges.

Bible Not the Word of God.

Detroit, Oct. 2.—Bishop Charles D. Williams, of the Episcopal diocese of Michigan, in an address to Y. M. C. A. members here on "The Bible and the Word of God," declared that the Bible was not the word of God and that the teachings of the contrary are the most prolific sources of unbelief the church has to contend with. The Bishop said: "Nowhere does the Bible declare itself the word of God. Yet we are told we must take it in its entirety. It is a venerable book and visitors are requested not to touch it, as it is the direct word of God, there is no other."

"Take the young man just out of college. He reads Genesis and finds impossible geology, astronomy and ethnology. His teacher, when questioned says: 'Manipulate it until it fits your sciences.' If too honest to handle the word of God craftily, the young man gives up the Bible. He refuses to stultify his reason.

"The Bible needs no defense; all it needs is a square deal. There are those who read it devoutly and diligently, but I never say the Bible is the word of God. I say the Bible and the word of God. To those who accept the entire book as the literal word of God I point out that it is nowhere so stated. Christ tore asunder the Old Testament precepts, the law of Moses, and furnished new ones. Where the Old Testament directed men to hate their enemies the teachings of Christ were to love your enemies.

Taft's Advice to Cubans.

Havana, Oct. 2.—The flower of Havana society was present at the opening of Havana University. After the annual address Governor Taft presented the diplomas to the successful students and then made a notable address, the spirit of which was that the intervention of the United States was undertaken solely to assist Cuba and Cubans and that her future was dependent upon her young men. Mr. Taft spoke in English, pausing at every sentence for its interpretation.

Afraid of Thermometer.

Constantinople, Oct. 2.—A report that the Sultan is so ill that he has only six months to live is untrue. His ailment does not threaten any immediate serious results. The only danger consists in Abdul Hamid's objection to ordinary medical precautions. Under no consideration will he have his temperature taken, as he is afraid of having a thermometer put in his mouth or under his arm lest the instrument explode.

Kansas to Oust Standard.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 2.—Suits were instituted in the Supreme Court today by Attorney-General Coleman under the state anti-trust act to oust the Standard Oil Company and the International Harvester Company

DROWNED AT HIS POST.

Keeper of Lighthouse on Gulf Declines to Take Refuge on Tug.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 2.—The number of casualties in the great storm of last Wednesday is slowly increasing, as messages arrive from places which have heretofore been inaccessible. The total last night of the known dead was 75. This number was brought up to a certainty of 79, and a possibility of 102, by the reports which reached Mobile during the night and early today.

Four bodies not before counted have been found at Coden, and it is estimated that 23 lives have been lost from the oyster fleet around Cedar Point. This last estimate is not known to be accurate, and is probably somewhat exaggerated, for the reason that it includes among the dead every man aboard a fishing boat who has not been heard of since the storm.

It is known that some of the boats on which these men were have been driven ashore, and it is entirely possible that some of the crews managed to reach the shore. It does not seem likely at present that the death roll will amount in this vicinity to more than 125.

Mobile itself is rapidly emerging from the confusion caused by the storm. Large gangs were kept working all of Sunday in clearing the streets of debris, three of the street car lines have commenced to run, for the first time since Wednesday, the confusion at the docks is rapidly being repaired and business will be at normal action as soon as the railroads are able to run trains.

The keeper of the Horn Island lighthouse, just outside of Scranton, lost his life. The captain of a tug which came near the house at the commencement of the storm urged him to leave, but he refused to abandon his post, and in a short time was drowned. The entire end of the island on which the lighthouse was situated is said to have been carried away by the waves.

Five out of eight vessels at Ship Island at the time of the storm were beached and two will be total wrecks.

Several vessels, the names of which are unknown, are ashore off Horn Island and the small islands marking the passage between Dauphin Island and the mainland have been destroyed. The beacon lights on this part of the coast are not greatly damaged.

The schooner Alice Graham, of Mobile, is known to have been lost, with her crew of six men. This boat has been pursued by an evil fate, and, besides having various mishaps from time to time, was wrecked in the great storm of 1893, when several people were lost from her.

Four bodies have been picked up in the water near Dauphin Island and have been buried there. Two were evidently sailors and two were boys. The people on Dauphin Island suffered great hardships during the storm, and for 24 hours were in great danger. The soldiers of Fort Gaines made a dangerous trip of two miles to the residences on the island, offering to give everybody shelter within the fort, but the offer was in all cases refused, the people preferring to remain in their own houses.

Vancouver Troops for Cuba.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 1.—To assist in protecting life and property and in preserving peace in Cuba—the "Pearl of the Antilles"—is the peaceful, rather than war like, mission which will start the Seventeenth and Eighteenth mountain batteries now stationed here across the continent to Newport News at an early hour today and which later will lead them to the scene of the present West Indian imbroglio. It will be the first time that these troops, equipped better than the foot or mounted soldiery of any other post in America to wage warfare among the mountain passes and inaccessible highlands of Cuba, have been away from the Columbia River garrison since their return from the Philippines nearly two years ago, save for their short trip to San Francisco to do patrol duty following the earthquake.

Great Tract Was Flooded.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.—Reports that probably a dozen lives were lost and that hundreds of square miles of land were under 18 inches to four feet of water during the hurricane on the Mississippi river delta were brought here today. The inundated tract is mostly inhabited by fishermen and oystermen. Messages which left these villages last night said that up to that time several persons were still missing. The loss to the United States Marine Hospital quarantine station on Ship Island is about \$60,000.

Six Added to Death List.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.—Six more deaths were added to the list of drowned in the Mississippi Sound region today. Captain Culver, his wife and four boatmen, who were on an island in Grand Bay on the Mississippi-Alabama state line when the hurricane began, have been given up for lost. Everything on the islands was washed into the bay, leaving the place almost barren.

Another Storm is Coming.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Weather Bureau tonight announced that another "tropical disturbance" is reported as approaching the Yucatan Channel from the east, but that there was no information available as to the intensity of the storm.



"He'd skin a man out of his eye teeth, if he thought there was a gold filling in 'em," said the customer to the hardware dealer, who was weighing out eightpenny nails. "He skun me a plenty now, I tell you. How much do you suppose I've paid you in the last week for what I've bought here?"

"I couldn't tell you. Five dollars, maybe. Why?"

"Why? Why, he told me the house was in good repair. I've done nothing but repair ever since I've been there."

"Couldn't you take time to see whether it was in repair or not?"

"I did. He made me think it was. Hypnotized me, I guess. I went all over from the basement to the attic and I didn't see anything particular that was wrong with it. I'll bet you I've paid you \$20, my friend. Say, didn't I buy wire screeding and window fastenings and a sink faucet and screws three or four times and a whole set of carpenter's tools and—I don't know what all. I've made that house all over, anyway."

"Well," said the hardware dealer, "we can't tell much about what a house is till we go to living in it, that's a fact. Maybe he didn't realize it himself."

"You bet he did. He knew all about it. I'm not going by what he did to me. That was plenty, but he's done worse to others. Say, if I wanted money as bad as he does I'd buy me a gun and go out and get it. I tried to get a little rebate from him, but think I could get him to give up a cent? No, sir. He got my money and he proposed to hang on to it. I couldn't pry him loose from a dollar with jackscrews. They tell me he lives on 15 cents a day the year around—never goes over it a cent. Thanksgiving he puts on his oldest clothes and goes where they're handing out free turkey to the poor."

"He don't do that."

"Well, if he doesn't he goes without turkey. But what he did to me isn't a marker to what I've done to him. I guess I'm even with him right now and there's more coming. If he hasn't suffered the last week nobody ever did. I laid awake nights to study out a way

to get even with him ever since I made the trade, and I couldn't think of a thing, but I met him one morning and it came to me as quick—just like that!

"Hello!" I says. "Say, I want to ask you about something. Have you missed any money or anything lately?"

"Missed any? he says. You can't never get any straight answer out of him. 'What do you mean?'

"Oh, nothing, I says. 'I guess you haven't or you'd know what I mean quick enough. A man doesn't have a bunch of money lying around without remembering it. Anyway, I guess anything I found would be mine.'

"You ought to have seen him look at me. Then he kind of laughed. 'I guess you ain't that sort of a man,' he says. 'You're too honest to take advantage. I'm kind of careless about mislaying money and now I come to think of it—how much was it you found?'

"Just twice as much as the half of it," I says. "How much was it you mislaid?"

"I'll try and find out," he says. "I think I can tell you, but whether I can or not, if you've got any money of mine you ought to return it to me, and I can make you do it if it comes to that. Nobody but me has been in that house since my tenants left it."

"You give me the name and address of your tenants," I says. "Maybe I can do business with 'em. If you think you can make me give up anything to you—supposing that I've found anything—you're welcome to try. I didn't say I'd found any money or anything else."

"Well, he sort of looked down his nose and went away and I'll bet he's been to see those folks that had the house to try to pump 'em. He doesn't know whether I was giving him straight goods or whether I was stringing him and he's losing sleep and flesh klocking himself because he ain't sure that it isn't a chance he's missed. It may worry him into his grave yet. I wouldn't be surprised. Say, if you see him tell him you heard I'd found a \$10 gold piece out in the back yard."

"That would be too darned mean a trick to play on him," said the hardware man.—Chicago Daily News.



"Your mother tells me that you've been fighting, Johnny," said the nice old gentleman to the little boy. "Is it true?"

The little boy tried to withdraw his hand from the nice old gentleman's clasp and squirmed about uneasily, but he made no reply.

"I'm mistaken about that, though," said the nice old gentleman. "You weren't fighting. You weren't doing a thing when that rough, savage Benjie Pendleton jumped right on you and threw you down in the mud and pummeled you in the face and scratched you, all for nothing. That was it, wasn't it?"

"Yes, sir," said the little boy. "It's disgraceful," said the nice old gentleman. "I hope when your mother tells Mrs. Pendleton about it she will spank the little ruffian well. He certainly ought to be spanked."

The little boy's face brightened with pleasure.

"I hope some day he will pick on a little boy who knows how to fight himself," continued the nice old gentleman. "I hope that little boy will call him some names and make him feel bad first. I know some boys not any bigger than you that wouldn't be a bit afraid to tell Benjie just how mean he was, whether he began on them or not."

"I ain't afraid to," said the little boy. "I did call him one name."

"That's good," said the nice old gentleman, with hearty approbation. "What name did you call him?"

The little boy squirmed again, but did not answer.

"Well, never mind, you weren't afraid to call him something, and if he was a better fighter than you and let him get in the first whack, of course you weren't to blame."

"I did hit him on the shoulder," said the little boy, "but just then somehow my foot slipped—"

"And he got you down and held you so you couldn't do anything, while he pummeled you and scratched your face, eh? Well, that's too bad. I must teach you how to take care of yourself a little, Johnny. I think I can show you how to catch hold of a boy and make him fall down, too, so that you can hurt him as much as he does you. I'll bet that other little playmate could show you how—what's his name—Frank?"

"Huh!" said the little boy, "I can wrestle Frank. And I'll bet you Benjie didn't hurt me any worse than I did him."

"Is that so?" said the nice old gentleman. "Well, well, now this is encouraging. But I think I'll have to talk to your mother before she goes over to see Mrs. Pendleton. I think your other story needs a slight revision. Tell dear mother I want to see her, Johnny."—Chicago Daily News.

ENDANGERED BY DRIFTING LOGS

Navigation Along the Pacific Coast Menaced by a Wrecked Raft.

Capt. Ernest Bent, commander of the Japanese liner Hongkong Maru, which arrived recently from the Orient, is glad that he was able to make his approach to port in daylight. If he had come in at night he believes his vessel would have been seriously crippled, as in the darkness it would have been almost impossible to have avoided collision with some of the immense logs, which were fast encountered about thirty miles the other side of the Farallones and through which the Hongkong threaded her way until she passed in beyond the nine-fathom buoy, says the San Francisco Call.

These logs formed part of the raft which left Astoria in tow of the steamer Francis H. Leggett. The Leggett lost the raft, which subsequently went to pieces to the great peril of coastwise shipping. They are logs of great size. Launched head-on by the heavy ocean swell against the hull of a ship, any one of these floating menaces could tear a hole through the stoutest of steel

plates. If the propeller of a steamship struck one of these derelicts the propeller would do no more propelling, if the engines were not crippled by the jar.

These logs are scattered across the entrance to this harbor like a fleet of submarine boats and are every bit as deadly. Far beyond the Farallones they float, lurking dangers to approaching and departing craft, and vessels from the south report encounters with these silent monsters from the northern forests long before the bar is reached. Capt. Bent has made a report concerning the logs to the United States lighthouse board and masters of departing vessels are warned to keep a sharp lookout. There was 8,000,000 feet of lumber, all made up of huge logs, in the raft.

The Last Resort.

In a country neighborhood when a man falls at everything else he takes the agency for a washing machine.—Topeka Capital.

An egotist likes to call himself a genius.