

BELL IN COMMAND

Funston Will Return to United States With Secretary Taft.

COMMAND WAS ONLY TEMPORARY

One Faction of Cubans Declared Funston Deserted Them in War Against Spaniards.

Havana, Oct. 11.—General Frederick Funston will not continue in command of the American forces in Cuba. Governor Taft announced tonight that he and General Funston will leave Havana for the United States on Saturday on the battleship Louisiana. With them will go Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, and the affairs of Cuba will be left in the hands of Governor Magoon and General J. F. Bell. Explaining the change of plans, Mr. Taft said:

"General Funston was summoned on a hurry call from the Pacific coast because he was well acquainted with many of the insurgent chiefs here, and it was thought he could aid us, as he did greatly, in bringing the men in arms to an agreement. General Funston was put temporarily in command of the troops in Cuba merely as a convenience until General Bell should arrive. General Funston, Mr. Bacon and myself, with Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Bacon and our secretaries, are returning to our permanent duties."

Taft's special confidence in the chief of the general staff's ability to carry out the program the governor has initiated resulted in the decision to continue him in the island.

Many Cubans of the faction to which Mendez Capote and others who organized the Moderate party belong, were outspoken against General Funston, alleging that he had deserted them in the war to throw off the yoke of Spain.

SMUGGLE CHINESE.

Fishing Schooner On New England Coast Lands Octants.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 11.—Eighteen Chinese were arrested today after the capture by the United States immigration authorities of the schooner yacht Frolic, for which revenue officers have been searching along the New England coast for the past two weeks. They were held tonight by United States Commissioner Cross in \$1,000 bail each for examination next Wednesday. All the men declared they had been in the United States before, but that their certificates had been lost, some in New York and others in the fire at San Francisco. This declaration contradicted a statement alleged to have been made by John C. Lehmann, of Boston, one of the men arrested for complicity in the smuggling operations, who says the traffic has been extensive and effective.

BLOW TO DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Had Planned Great Send-Off—British Envoy Worried.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.—What is described here tonight as the "ignominious fiasco" of the much heralded visit to Moscow and St. Petersburg of a British deputation to present a memorial of sympathy to the dissolved parliament is another blow to the Constitutional Democrats, who were arranging a reception to the deputation as a brilliant send-off in the campaign.

This proposed visit was extremely embarrassing to the British ambassador, Sir Arthur Nicholson, in view of the negotiations for an entente between Russia and Great Britain. Pressure was brought to bear in London to stop the movement, and it was decided not to receive the deputation officially at the embassy here. This device is thought to have inspired the interview given out by the British consul at Moscow, who declared that the members of the deputation were not known, and that the proposed visit was in bad taste.

Trying To Hold Together.

Helsinki, Oct. 11.—At today's session of the Constitutional Democratic convention the committee's resolution reclaiming the impossibility of passive resistance was adopted, 84 yeas to 44 noes. The minority amendment recommending organization for passive resistance was rejected by 83 yeas to 63 noes. The congress has shown striking weakness in the party, which is highly dangerous in view of the approaching electoral campaign, and this in spite of the influence toward cohesion resulting from governmental prosecution.

Snow Over Middle West.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Various points throughout Ohio report record breaking weather yesterday. At Zanesville the snow fell for three hours, and the remarkable thing about it is that the snow came before any frost had come in that vicinity. An inch of snow fell at Findlay. At Louisville there was a light fall of snow, and in the mountain regions of Kentucky. This breaks all records for early snowfalls. At South Bend, Ind., four inches of snow fell.

Four From a Thousand.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—The one thousandth venireman was passed today in the case of Cornelius P. Shea, the labor leader accused of conspiracy to extort money from large employers of labor. Only four jurors have been accepted out of 1,000 candidates examined.

MAGOON ARRIVES.

Will Take Charge of Cuba as Provisional Governor.

Havana, Oct. 10.—Charles E. Magoon, the newly appointed provisional governor of Cuba, arrived here this afternoon. Coincidentally with his coming, Governor Taft gave out a general decree proclaiming amnesty not only to the rebels, but to all persons charged with political offenses or crimes in any way connected with the revolution.

The steamer Mascotte, with Mr. Magoon, General J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Bacon, entered Havana harbor at 4 o'clock this afternoon. In the wake of the Mascotte came the battleship Texas with a detachment of 300 marines from Norfolk.

A launch carrying Mr. Taft, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon and Captains McCoy and Martin, aides to Mr. Taft, hurried out to the Mascotte. There followed another launch with General Funston and his aide, and a third with a committee of Cuban newspapermen, who carried huge bouquets of flowers which were delivered to Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Bacon with a brief address of welcome.

After the presentations to the mayor and the city council the party entered the carriage and was driven to the palace, where Mr. Taft and Mr. Bacon and Mr. Magoon had a long conference in the governor's office.

Following this conference Mr. Magoon received the members of the press. He declined to discuss his plans for the future. He said he had expected, upon arriving at Washington, to have 30 days' leave of absence prior to his departure for the Philippines. He did not regret, however, the change in program and he declared himself gratified with being in Cuba. He said he would take up his residence with Minister Morgan as the minister's guest pending the departure of Mr. Taft.

General Bell will reside at the army headquarters at Marianao. General ondon will make his headquarters at Camp Columbia.

BID TO DIG CANAL.

Commission Invites Proposals to Complete Work on Isthmus.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Invitations for proposals to complete the Panama canal were issued today by the canal commission and the form of contract under which the work is to be done was made public by Chairman Shonts, who also gave out a letter written to the secretary of war giving the commission's reasons for contracting the work.

The contract provides that each bidder must undertake the entire work of construction. No bar will be offered to corporations associating in the undertaking, but they must be legally organized into a single body with which the government can deal. Bidders will not be considered who do not have available capital of \$5,000,000. A certified check for \$200,000 is required with each proposal and a bond of \$3,000,000 will be required from the successful bidder. The bidding is not limited to American contractors. All proposals are to be in before noon of December 12, when they will be opened.

Proposals are to be expressed in terms of percentage upon the estimated cost of construction, which is to be fixed by a board of five engineers, three representing the government and two the contractor. The chief engineer of the canal commission is to be chairman of the engineering board.

In support of the commission's position that the canal can be contracted to greater advantage than it can be built by the government, Mr. Shonts' letter says that, "because of the unprecedented and greatly extended industrial activity of the time and the consequent violent competition for all classes of superintendents, foremen, sub-contractors, skilled mechanics and even ordinary laborers, it would take the commission years to secure men to build up departmental construction organizations which would equal in efficiency those now controlled by the leading contractors of the United States."

Hopes of Annexation High.

Havana, Oct. 10.—President Roosevelt's statement at Washington yesterday to Nicholas M. Riviero, the Havana editor, that "the means taken by the United States to prevent disorder in Cuba must always be determined by the existing conditions and with reference to our solemn obligations to the people of Cuba," is causing considerable gratification here. This is not because the words indicate any definite change in his intentions, but because he did not say anything about the early restoration of sovereignty.

Illinois Has Lost Much Revenue.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 10.—The assertion was made today before the railroad committee of the state board of equalization by W. B. Fleming and J. M. Duffy, representing Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, corporation counsel of Chicago, that by two errors in methods of assessing railroad property by the state board of equalization, the state of Illinois has lost revenue in the past 30 years which would amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Opens Another Reservation.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The president issued a proclamation today fixing 12 o'clock noon on October 29 as the date for opening the Walker river Indian reservation, in Nevada, to settlement. There are 268,000 acres of land to be disposed of and the law permits its acquisition under the general land laws. The reservation is in the Carson City land district.

WILL LET CONTRACT

Roosevelt and Shonts Agree On Method of Digging Canal.

WILL SOON MAKE PUBLIC TERMS

Chinese To Be Turned Over to Contractors—Taft To Have Hand In Contract.

Washington, Oct. 9.—It has been finally decided that the Panama canal will be completed by contract. In a few days the commission will make public a statement setting forth its reasons for favoring the contract system, and at that time a form of contract will also probably be published showing exactly the sort of document believed by the commissioners to be necessary for safeguarding the work.

President Roosevelt is known to support the commission in its position that the work can be done more satisfactorily by contractors than by the government. He had a long conference with Chairman Shonts today on the subject and the various arguments in favor of the contract system were discussed fully.

This change in building the canal will in no way affect the employment of Chinese labor. Proposals for furnishing the Chinese labor were made under such conditions that they can be transferred to contractors and the terms can be fulfilled in such a manner that the government can give the coolies just as much protection as it could if the government were the direct employer. It is likely that no disposition will be made of the bids for supplying Chinese labor until after the return of Secretary Taft from Cuba, as he assisted in drawing the specifications under which proposals were offered and is much interested in the conditions under which the Chinese are to be taken to the isthmus.

The president still intends to visit the isthmus this fall, and unless there be some change for the worse in the Cuban situation, will probably leave for Colon a short time after the election.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS TERMS.

Real Fishermen of Newfoundland Concede American Rights.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The news that the modus vivendi between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries had finally been signed was conveyed to Secretary Root in a cablegram from Ambassador Reid today, advising him that the British government had accepted the terms. No information has been received at the State department concerning the proposed resignation of the officials of the Newfoundland government on account of the new agreement.

Some facts in relation to the Newfoundland government and the fisheries were stated, in which it appears that the British government has been very much embarrassed during the negotiations on account of the demands of Newfoundland. The Newfoundland government is under the control of the merchant fishermen of the island, those who buy, cure and sell the fishing products. They oppose any American fishing rights, including those guaranteed by the treaty of 1818, and are dissatisfied with any arrangement that the British government makes to carry out the terms of that treaty.

The real fishermen of the island are not in harmony with the restrictions of the Newfoundland government, such as denying the privilege of selling bait and of allowing the fishermen to take employment on the American fishing vessels. The Newfoundland government has no real responsibility in the way of carrying out obligations. That devolves upon the British government.

Joint Salmon Fishery Regulations.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 9.—An Ottawa dispatch says recommendations for amendments to the fishery regulations have been made by the joint fishery commission of British Columbia and Washington. The Americans asked that fishing be prohibited in the Fraser river above New Westminster, but the Canadian commission did not agree to this. The American commissioners will recommend to the Washington legislature a series of resolutions with the object of protecting certain salmon schools.

Hard on Veal Shippers.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Commission men in this city today prepared a petition to the government that the time for the use of a new quality of paper on shipments of veal be extended from October 1 to November 1, the date by which the stockyards packers are to change the labels. The express companies are refusing to pick up shipments not wrapped in the legally specified paper and the loss to the Chicago market alone is thousands of dollars.

Plot to Destroy Nome.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 9.—A report reached this city today to the effect that a plot was discovered to destroy the city of Nome by fire September 24. One fire was started, but timely efforts prevented its spread. It is understood that important arrests are to be made.

GERMANY REACHING OUT.

Establishment of Bank Part of Game to Get Control of Persia.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—The efforts of Germany to establish a bank in Persia are only a part of a very deep game being played now for the ultimate control of the Persian gulf by the German government. The statement that this bank will be purely commercial is one that causes amusement in diplomatic circles in Europe, where it is felt that the foreign office will have to take energetic steps to prevent the bank being established.

German influence in Teheran is very strong and cautiously but surely Germany is pushing its policy forward. First came the building of the German railroad to the shores of the gulf, and the intrigue that has since been taking place to secure the shah's permission to make Koweit the terminus. Then only a month or two ago came the establishment of a German line of steamships to trade along the gulf, a line heavily subsidized by the German government.

Now comes a proposal for the establishment of the bank. There is good authority for the statement that the Indian government is watching every move very carefully, but the English foreign office so far has remained supine.

LEAGUE FORMED AT HAVANA.

Promoting of Stable Government Is Given as Object.

Havana Oct. 9.—The preliminaries of an organization to be called the Good Government league of Cuba were begun this afternoon at a meeting of Americans, Cubans and others, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that the purpose of the association should be the "promoting of all legitimate means, the establishment of a permanent, stable and lawful government, competent to administer justice, insure democratic tranquility, promote the general welfare and insure the blessings of liberty to all the inhabitants of the island."

It was declared that the league intended to adopt whatever means to this end were deemed wisest by a majority of the membership, which is intended to be representatives of all nationalities and sections, and not to be committed to any line of action until it is decided what is most conducive to the objects named.

While there was no expression to that effect, the movement generally is regarded as pointing eventually toward some more definite degree of American control or oversight in Cuban affairs than is vouchsafed by the Platt amendment.

FOURTEEN OFFICERS LET OUT.

Result of 4,596 Courts Martial During Past Year.

Washington, Oct. 9.—During the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of General George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the army, issued today, 4,596 trials by general court martial were held. Fifty of these trials were of commanding officers, 42 of whom were convicted and eight acquitted. Fourteen officers were dismissed by sentence. In four cases the sentences were commuted to loss of rank; in two cases resignations, "for the good of the service," were accepted in lieu of confirming the sentences, and in one case the sentence was disappeared.

About 50 per cent of the enlisted men convicted by general court martial received sentences involving dishonorable discharge and about 5 per cent of these sentences were awarded in view of previous convictions.

The trials by general court martial during the year showed a decrease of 204, as compared with the previous year.

Rebels Waving Machetes.

Havana, Oct. 9.—Reports received here late tonight from Guines and Alquizar declare that disbanded rebels are riding about these towns and waving their machetes in a threatening manner. General Funston will go to Guines tomorrow. The members of the disarming commission for Santa Clara, accompanied by Jose Miguel Gomez, Garcia Canizares, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, and others arrived at Casilda, the port of entry to Trinidad, this evening. They were met by a large crowd.

Steeds From the Desert.

New York, Oct. 9.—Twenty-seven Arabian horses were landed today from the steamship Italia. They have been on the way from Syria since August 14. This importation is said to be the largest of the kind ever made and is the result of the only trade ever issued to an American. Homer Davenport negotiated the purchase. The animals, he says, represent the only strictly desert bred thoroughbreds ever brought to this country.

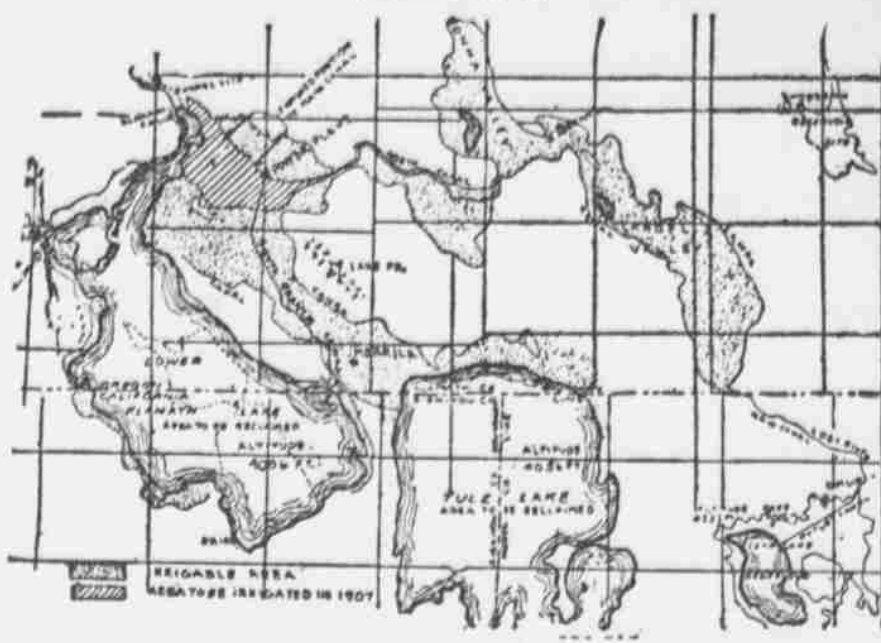
Accepts China's Word.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.—Sir Robert Hart, director general of the Chinese imperial customs, has issued a circular to the foreign colony here, saying that he has received assurances that his status with regard to Chinese customs will not be changed and that he is satisfied there will be no undue interference with foreign control of the customs.

Ministry to Resign in Protest.

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 9.—It was reported today that the ministry, following the recent example of the national cabinet, intend to resign as a protest against the temporary arrangement of Great Britain and the United States, by the provision of which American herring fishermen secure privileges contrary to the laws of Newfoundland.

VAST IRRIGATION PROJECT WELL UNDER WAY.



Work is being pushed on the vast Klamath, Ore., reclamation scheme, well under way, to make productive 230,000 acres of land now useless. Of that area there will be 15,000 acres ready for the plow of the irrigator next spring, says C. M. Hystell in the Portland Journal.

The main canal, which leads from the lower end of the upper Klamath lake to a point in the desert nine miles east of the town of Klamath Falls, is being rapidly constructed. The water is carried from the upper lake through a tunnel under a hill just north of the town. This tunnel is being rapidly constructed. It is being driven from both ends, and also by drifting from shafts sunk along the right of way. The tunnel will be completed during the coming winter. It will be 3,300 feet long, 13½ feet wide on the bottom and 14 feet 4 inches high, with an arched roof. Through it will flow a volume of water 11 feet high.

The nine mile section of the main canal to be completed in next February

will cover about 13,000 acres of first-class agricultural land that is now semiarid, excepting for one-third of this area that is already susceptible of irrigation from an old project, known as the Ankeny canal, now owned by the government. A large part of the remainder is covered with sage-brush and still held in private ownership, although subscribed by the present owners to the government project and subject to sale under the formula prescribed by the irrigation law. Each private owner is allowed to retain 100 acres. He must sell the rest of his holding or ultimately submit to having the Water Users' Association sell it at public sale.

Ultimately there will be hundreds of miles of canals and ditches.

Through this whole project and extending from Klamath Falls to Tule lake, will run the channel of the Klamath river, providing perpetually water transportation for the farmers. While the lakes will be lowered nearly 15 feet by the irrigation plan, the present river channel will be dredged and deepened, forming a canal for navigation uses.

Marvelous, Quaint and Curious.

Styles of Long Ago.

The monstrous appearance of the ladies' hoops, when viewed behind, may be seen from the following cut, copied from one of Rigaud's views. The exceedingly small cap, at this time fashionable, and the close upturned hair beneath it, give an extraordinary meanness to the head, particularly when the liberality of gown and petticoat is



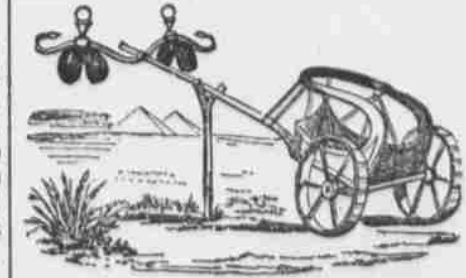
HOOPS IN 1740.

taken into consideration; the lady to the left wears a black hood with an ample fringed cape, which envelops her shoulders, and reposes on the summit of the hoop. The gentleman wears a small wig; the skirts of his coat are turned back, and were sometimes of a color different from the rest of the stuff of which it was made, as were the cuffs and lapels.

Egyptian War Chariot.

This chariot, which is mentioned in various parts of scripture, and more especially in the description of the pursuit of the Israelites by Pharaoh, and of his overthrow in the Red Sea, was a very light structure, consisting of a wooden framework strengthened and adorned with metal, and leather binding, answering to the descriptions which Homer has given of those engaged in the Trojan war.

The sides were partly, and the back wholly, open; and it was so low that a man could easily step into it from behind; for there was no seat, the rider always standing in war or hunting, though when wearied he might



WAR CHARIOT OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

occasionally sit on the sides, or squat, in eastern fashion, on his heels. The body of the car was not hung on the axle in equilibrium, but considerably forward, so that the weight was thrown more upon the horses. Its lightness, however, would prevent this from being very fatiguing to them, and this mode of placing it had the advantage of rendering the motion more easy to the driver. To contribute further to this end, the bottom or floor consisted of a network of interlaced thongs, the elasticity of which in some measure answered the purpose of modern springs.

The Egyptian chariots were invariably drawn by two horses abreast, which were richly caparisoned. The chariot of Egypt ordinarily carried two persons, one of whom acted as the warrior, the other as the charioteer. Oc-

asionally we find three persons in a chariot, as when two princes of the blood, each bearing the royal scepter, or flabellum, accompanying the king in a state procession, requiring a charioteer to manage the reins.

Pre-Adamite Bone Cave.

Among the wonders of the world, the bone caves of the pre-Adamite period deserve a prominent place. It is to this period that the extensive remains of Mammifera found in the strata of the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, and in the caverns which are scattered in such vast numbers over the continents of Europe and America, and even in Australia, are to be ascribed. Of these caverns, a most extensive one, and among the first which attracted attention, is situated at Baylenreuth, in Franconia, and the engraving which we here give represents a section of it.

The entrance of this cave, about seven feet in height, is placed on the face of a perpendicular rock, and leads to a series of chambers from fifteen to twenty feet in height, and several hundred feet in extent. In a deep chasm. The cavern is perfectly dark, and the ledges and pillars of stalactite reflected by the torches present a highly picturesque effect. The floor is literally paved with bones and fossil teeth, and the pillars and corbels of stalactite also contain osseous remains. Cuvier showed that three-fourths of the remains in this and like caverns were those of bears, the remainder



PRE-ADAMITE BONE CAVERNS.

consisting of bones of hyenas, tigers, wolves, foxes, gluttons, weasels, and other Carnivora.

Arabi Pasha.

In a little house up a by-street of the Mohammedan quarter, old, friendless, broken, lives the man who might have ruled Egypt.

If you ask twenty people in Cairo today, "Where is Arabi Pasha?" fifteen will tell you that he is dead, while the other five do not know. In fact, after the bombardment of Alexandria he was sent to exile for life in Ceylon, but was allowed some four years ago to return to his native city.

It was only after a week's hard ferreting that I discovered, through a native journalist, the whereabouts of the great man.

Even now, in his seventieth year, he is a big man; in his prime he must have been immense. White hair and beard; a broad, thoughtful forehead, surmounted by the Turkish tarboosh; kindly eyes, dulled a little by age but lighting up wonderfully when he talks about things which interest him; a straight, powerful nose; a large mouth, which must once have been hard and cruel, now softened by adversity. Though the day is warm, he wears an overcoat, and he walks heavily on a massive ebony stick.—Fall Mall Gazette.

When you pass a pig in a pen it is hard to imagine how good pork will taste next winter.

After a family has kept a cow in town a few years, it begins to look around for a parrot.