

REBELS ARE STRONG

All Western Cuba Said To Be In Sympathy With Guerrera.

MANY RURAL GUARDS DESERTING

Government Forces Recapture One Town — Attack by Rebels on Pinar Del Rio Expected.

Havana, Aug. 25.—Unofficial advices received from the western part of the province of Pinar del Rio are to the effect that the insurgent forces now concentrating west of San Juan de Martinez are far more formidable and better supplied for camping and a long and aggressive campaign than had been supposed.

A prominent resident of Havana whose word is beyond question, has just returned from a three days' tour in the vicinity of San Luis and San Juan de Martinez. He informed the Associated Press that Pino Guerrera's following in Pinar del Rio is now from 1,500 to 2,000 men. He said the idea of his not having sufficient ammunition was ridiculous, and that he is abundantly supplied with every possible necessity. The behavior of his forces is excellent.

He said the insurgents had eight mules loaded with dynamite and that lately they had received supplies from unknown sources. He positively declared that fully a hundred members of the rural guard had deserted and joined the insurgents since the trouble began, and that practically all Cubans in Western Cuba were sympathizers with the movement.

Word has been received here from Santiago that General Jesus Rabi, with 2,000 veterans, will come to the Vuelta Abajo to help put down the insurrection. This, however, is not confirmed.

The government's extra expenses since August 19 have been \$270,000.

Aside from slight encounters in the provinces of Havana and Santa Clara, nothing of importance has transpired here. The enlistment of rural guards and volunteers is going on very slowly, in the provinces, but in the city of Havana enlistments are somewhat better. The city council has appropriated \$50,000 for the support of the city militia, of which there are two divisions, the interior and the exterior.

The government expects that the steamer Mexico, which will sail from New York today, will bring eight rapid-fire guns, 10,000,000 cartridges and 12,000 Lee rifles.

The government force in the city of Pinar del Rio consists of 250 artillerymen and 150 guards. The inhabitants of the city of Pinar del Rio are reported to be loyal and it is said that most of them are armed and will assist the troops in resisting an attack on the part of the insurgents.

WHEN AMERICA MAY STEP IN.

Provisions of Platt Amendment for Keeping Peace in Cuba.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The Platt amendment, as the legislation which defined the conditions on which the United States should withdraw from Cuba and turn the island over to the control of the Cuban people was known, provided that a part of the new republican constitution should contain certain provisions concerning the future relations of the United States with Cuba. The third of these provisions was as follows:

"That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba."

Date of Convention Postponed.

Salem, Or., Aug. 25.—Notice has been sent out that the date of the insurrection convention on the subject of election of senators by direct vote of the people has been changed from September 5 to December 5. The convention is to be held in Des Moines, Ia. The purpose is to adopt a plan of procedure which shall result in two-thirds of the states of the Union demanding that congress call a constitutional convention to draft an amendment providing for popular election of United States senators.

Opposed to Joint State.

Tucson, Arizona, Aug. 25.—The Republican party in Tucson and Pima county, at the primary held today, went on record as opposed to joint statehood. In Tucson the anti-union ticket received 402 votes against 263 for joint state. In outside precincts the result was similar. Great feeling was exhibited between the opposing factions at the polls. There were many challenges and several fist fights before the day closed.

San Francisco Gave First.

Washington, Aug. 25.—San Francisco made the first American contribution to the Valparaiso earthquake sufferers. A dispatch received by the State department today from American Minister Hicks, at Santiago, announced that a donation of \$10,000 had been received from San Francisco.

TERRORISTS WRECK HOUSE.

Bomb Kills 27 Persons and Wounds Over 30 Others.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—Twenty-eight persons are dead and more than 30 wounded as the result of a dastardly attempt yesterday afternoon to assassinate Premier Stolypin at a public reception at his country house on Aptekassy island. The premier was slightly wounded on the face and neck by flying splinters.

Among the dead are the premier's 15-year old daughter, who had both legs broken by the explosion and subsequently succumbed to her injuries; General Zamatin, the premier's personal secretary; M. Khovoff, ex-governor of the province of Penza; Colonel Fodoroff, chief of the premier's personal guard; Court Chamberlain Davidoff, Chamberlain Voorin, Aid Donbasoff, Prince Sakashidze, Police Officer Konnizeff, several guards, several servants, four women and two children.

The wounded include M. Stolypin's 3-year old son, who is seriously if not fatally injured, and a number of persons prominent in the society and official world.

Of the four conspirators who engineered the outrage, two were killed with their victims, while the third, who acted as coachman for the party, and the fourth, who remained inside the carriage, were badly wounded.

Whether the assassins who entered the crowded reception hall threw the bomb or accidentally dropped it probably will never be known, as all the immediate eye witnesses were killed. The tremendous force of the explosion absolutely blew out the front of the premier's residence, and carried away the ceilings above and the floors beneath and the walls of the adjoining rooms.

People were literally blown to pieces. Those who were not killed instantly were horribly mangled and the others were prostrate by the shock. The premier's escape was miraculous, for only a moment before the explosion he had stepped inside his study at the rear of the salon to speak to Prince Shakovsky. Although he was but slightly injured, he is completely prostrated by the calamity.

The havoc wrought by the explosion was indescribable. Bodies were so torn or mangled as to make identification impossible, some of them headless, armless or legless, lying among the blood-dripping wreckage.

RAILWAY GIANTS CLASH.

\$25,000,000 Cash and St. Paul Road is the Prize at Stake.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—A special to the Tribune from New York says:

A financial battle, with \$25,000,000 in cash and the control of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway system is on between J. Pierpont Morgan and E. H. Harriman.

In the battle are involved twice as many millions of dollars and three times as many thousands of miles of railroad as were represented in the famous fight for the possession of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which resulted in the memorable Northern Pacific corner, when the price of that stock was rushed up to \$1,000 a share and a panic in Wall street followed.

The opposing forces consist of J. P. Morgan, James J. Hill and their friends, foreign capitalists, on one side, and E. H. Harriman, practical owner of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific roads, with Sir William Van Horne, Sir Thomas Shandnessy, as controllers of the vast Canadian Pacific system, with their friends, on the other. Remaining neutral for the time being, but inclined to throw their weight to Harriman, are James H. Smith and William Rockefeller, as principal stockholders in the St. Paul.

On the outcome of the war depends whether the St. Paul road is to be extended to the coast, for which purpose a new \$25,000,000 stock issue was voted, in a northerly direction, and so seriously injure the traffic of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems, or southerly, to impair the future profits of the Union and Southern Pacific.

Early this summer there was a mysterious banching of three Pacific coast lines stock. Before Harriman or Hill could discover who were the purchasers, the Canadian Pacific had obtained sufficient interest in the road to wield the balance of power.

Guerrera Gets Ammunition.

San Juan de Martinez, Aug. 27.—A correspondent of the Associated Press who rode out from here today says that when Pino Guerrera left San Luis, he took from that town 40,000 rounds of ammunition he found there. He also secured 28,000 rounds in San Juan de Martinez. It is reported that Colonel Julian Bretancourt, the Havana Liberal, who is second in command of Guerrera's force, was slightly wounded in the engagement near San Luis. No order for advance has yet been given.

Must Spell in Old Way.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The president's order adopting the new system of spelling may be put into practice in several departments, but it will cut no figure with the Civil Service commission in examinations. Applicants will be graded in spelling according to the standard dictionaries and not according to the rules of spelling reform. Phonetic spelling will hereafter be used in the transmission of district governmental correspondence.

Bring in Valencia Victims.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Notification was sent to the revenue cutter Grant today to proceed to Bamfield, B. C., for the bodies of the Valencia victims. The Grant is not seaworthy, so cannot go direct to the scene of the wreck.

DEAD EXCEED 2,000

Valparaiso At Last Learns Extent Of Loss of Life.

HALF THE POPULATION LEAVING

Steamers Carrying Thousands From Ruined City—Every Church, Hospital and Theater Destroyed.

Valparaiso, Aug. 23.—Plaza de la Victoria as far as the plaza in the section called Las Delicias, five-fifths of the houses are completely destroyed by the earthquake, and the remaining one-fifth are badly damaged. From the Plaza de la Victoria down to the custom house only about one-third of the houses sustained damage. The banks of the city and the customs warehouses were not damaged. With the exception of Espiritu Santo, all the churches in the city were destroyed, as were the hospitals and the theaters.

The number of dead is more than 2,000. The office of the Havas agency, although seriously damaged, are still being used for the company's business.

The tragic scenes of the San Francisco disaster were reproduced here. There was a fight against fire, the lack of water and robbery and pillage.

The authorities are now beginning to get in provisions, and water again is being supplied. All the fires have been extinguished. The first shock lasted four minutes and a half and the second two minutes. Most of the houses were thrown down by the second shock.

Estimates of the damage range from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The Alameda quarter has been absolutely destroyed. The people are still camping on the surrounding hills and in the streets, and only today are calm and courage returning.

The declarations are made that 80,000 people will leave the city. The lack of food is not yet serious. Telegraphic communication was re-established with Santiago yesterday.

A number of steamers are engaged in moving the people of the city to points to the north and south.

TO KILL GOVERNOR.

Assassin Makes Attempt on Life of Cuban Official.

Havana, Aug. 23.—An attempt was made this evening to assassinate General Emilio Nunez, governor of the province of Havana. The would-be assassin was arrested. His identity is not known, but he is a white man and was well dressed.

A telegram to the government late tonight stated that Major Laurent, with his detachment of rural guards, fought Guerra and his 300 men for three hours completely defeating him, killing or wounding many of his followers and taking three prisoners. The dispatch adds that the rebels dispersed in all directions, being chased long distances. None of the rural guards were hurt.

General Jose Miguel Gomez, who was arrested Tuesday, was formerly governor of Santa Clara province and was the Liberal candidate for the presidency last year. He is expected to arrive in Havana early tomorrow. The government always suspected Gomez along with other Liberal leaders of conspiring or conniving at insurrectionary schemes, but there was no definite evidence until it developed that he was planning to take the field at the head of the Santa Clara insurgents. Had General Gomez taken the field, it would have had an immense influence, as he is a strong, magnetic military leader.

Uncle Sam for Banker.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—A movement to secure more than 1,000,000 petitioners for the establishment of postal savings banks was started tonight by the North Side Turner society, many of whose members suffered by the collapse of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank. The plan contemplates that the National association of turners shall turn each one of its 37,296 members into a canvasser for signatures. Every candidate for congress throughout the country will be urged to state his attitude, and all political parties asked to assist.

Oppose Monroe Doctrine.

San Juan, Costa Rica, Aug. 23.—At a preliminary meeting of the American club today, the views and objects of that organization were formulated. It is declared to be the purpose of the club "to work for the union of Latin America and to be prepared to oppose the United States in its work of annihilation of Latin-American commercial independence." The Monroe doctrine is declared to be a menace to all Latin-American countries.

China Will Open the Door.

London, Aug. 23.—A correspondent at Tokio, of the Daily Telegraph, reports that the United diplomatic representations of the United States, Great Britain and Japan have resulted in China promising to establish customs on the Russo-Chinese frontier. Not until this is an accomplished fact, the dispatch adds, will Japan consent to the establishment of customs houses at Dally and Antung.

REVOLT GAINS HEADWAY.

Cuban Insurgents Capture Another Town From Government.

Havana, Aug. 24.—Pino Guerrera, the insurgent leader in r'inar del Rio, today followed up the capture of San Luis, by taking San Juan de Martinez, the terminus of the Western railroad, and by threatening to wreck the railroad and all its property unless the company ceases forwarding troops for the government.

Alarmed by these insurgent successes, the government has ordered from an American arms manufacturing company four rapid-fire guns and that these pieces be manned by ex-members of the artillery branch of the American army now here. If these guns prove to be effective, four or more additional guns will be ordered, and it is expected that experienced gunners will be procured in the United States to man them. The United States has not been asked to do anything in the premises.

The subject of American intervention is not much discussed here, and is regarded as a remote possibility, there being general confidence that the government will be able to restore order in a short time.

The killing of the insurrectionary leader, General Quentin Bandera, today in an engagement between rural guards and a band of his followers is regarded as dealing the insurrection a heavy blow.

Public opinion appears to vary according to locality, from enthusiastic adherence to the government to open rebellion. In this city the general attitude is one of loyalty, but there has been nothing which could be fairly described as a general rising of the people in defense of the government.

NOT ENOUGH MONEY FOR ALL.

Deficiency in Appropriations for Maneuvers of State Troops.

Washington, Aug. 24.—After a month of hard work, Assistant Secretary Oliver, of the War department, concluded that he had finally made a satisfactory adjustment of the many difficulties in apportioning the appropriation of \$700,000 for pay of the militia at the maneuvers in different camps throughout the country, but it appears that all is not satisfactory. In some cases more state troops than had been given in the schedule were sent into the camps and more expense was thus added. This caused a deficit in the allotment of funds, especially in the matter of pay for the state troops. The pay department of the army decided to pay the troops as long as the funds lasted, those who came last going unpaid. Another adjustment may be made after the camps have finished their work, as some camps may not use all the money allotted to them and the funds can be used to make up the deficit elsewhere. It is possible that congress will be asked to make an appropriation to cover the deficit and the state troops pain next winter.

GET-RICH-QUICK FIRM OUT.

Postal Department Arrests Operators of Fake Mexican Companies.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—The operations of the Tabasco-Chiapas Trading & Transportation company and the Lu Me Ha Mills company, Mexican investment concerns, with offices at 16-20 River street, were stopped today by the United States postal authorities. Henry D. Bushnell, president, and I. B. Miller, secretary and treasurer, were arrested and held in bonds of \$2,000 each.

It is alleged by the postal authorities that the operations of Bushnell and Miller, which have covered a period of five years, have netted them \$850,000 from innocent investors. The two companies were capitalized for \$2,000,000 and according to their literature operated large coffee plantations and owned several lines of steamers. The postal authorities declare that such is not the case, and that Miller and Bushnell have been paying dividends to investors from the money taken in for stock in the concern.

Americans Prey to Brigands.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Brigandage is so common near Smyrna, Syria, that Americans have appealed repeatedly to the American consulate there for protection in the licorice root fields and tobacco plantations adjoining the city, and the foreign population is moving into the city from the suburbs because of the fear that the brigandage which has been visited only upon the Ottoman subjects so far will be extended to the foreign populations. Americans have been advised that travel in the interior is unsafe.

Negotiates Treaty With Colombia.

Bogota, Colombia, Aug. 24.—John Barrett, United States minister to Colombia, has left here for Guayaquil for a conference with Secretary Root on the proposed treaty with the United States concerning Panama. The government has received a proposition from a French syndicate for opening the mouth of the Magdalena river. English capitalists offer to open Cartagena harbor. Both projects are favorably considered.

Another Purchase of Silver.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The director of the mint Wednesday purchased 100,000 ounces of silver at 67 cents an ounce to be delivered at New Orleans. The price paid last week was 66.62 cents.

THE ARMORED AUTOMOBILE.



An important means of conveyance in business and pleasure, the automobile has also taken its place as an adjunct to the field of carnage. The German Kaiser has introduced it into his armies and is well pleased with the possibilities. In the bush and in the mountain passes, of course, the horse-drawn carriage would be useless, but in the open and especially where good roads prevail as they do throughout a greater part of Europe the automobile is taking the place of horses in conveying officers from one part of the field to another. Its use will enable a commanding general and his aides to cover much wider territory than would be possible with horses. In all German army maneuvers the automobile finds a prominent place. The machines used are heavily armored, carry quick-firing rifles to be discharged through loopholes and are provided with cases of revolvers for use at close quarters. In actual warfare even the wheels would be protected by armored casings. Our illustration, from the London News, represents a group of officers traveling from one point to another and protecting themselves in a hot attack.

RAVAGES OF ROSE BEETLE.

A Destructive Insect that Attacks Roses and Grapes.

During the last few years complaints have been made in increasing numbers by fruit growers and gardeners of the ravages caused by the rose beetle. This destructive insect is called the rose beetle, from its attacks upon the buds and full-blown flowers of roses, which it burrows into and devours, but it by no means confines its attention to this plant. It is especially injurious to the blossoms of the grape, upon which it clusters in great numbers, and soon destroys all possibility of fruit, and the blossoms of fruit trees, large and small, ornamental shrubs, flowers, and, in fact, almost any kind of vegetable growth. It appears in immense numbers, and covers the plants that are attacked with a sprawling mass of beetles, full of alarm to the careful gardener and anxious grower.



The beetle is pale brown or drab in color, about a quarter of an inch in length, and with very long, spiny legs. The early stages of the insect are passed underground in sandy meadow land, where as a grub it feeds upon the roots of grasses and other plants. The eggs are laid by the female beetles in the ground during June and July, and the grubs become full-grown before winter; in the spring they turn into the pupa (or chrysalis) state, and come out as winged beetles in June. For about five weeks in June and July they abound, and then suddenly disappear, having completed their life course, not to be seen again till the following summer. Happily there is only one brood in the year.

It is a remarkable fact that the ordinary insecticides have little or no effect upon this pest, and it will eat blossoms sprayed with paris green and thrive upon them. Many experiments have been tried, and it is found that, where the work is to be done on a large scale, the congregated insects may be repelled by a wash made by adding about three pecks of freshly-slaked lime to a quart of crude carbolic acid in fifty gallons of water. This does not kill the insects, but the smell of the carbolic drives them away.

Another method is to spray the masses of beetles with half a pound of fish-oil soap in a gallon of water. It is claimed that this will kill about 95 per cent of the insects. It acts by closing up their breathing apparatus and causing death by suffocation. On a small scale much may be done by beating the insects, in the early morning when they are sluggish, into pans containing a little coal oil and then burning them; or they may be knocked off into an open umbrella and then destroyed. Choice grapes or plants may be protected with netting.

FIRST STREET IN AMERICA.

Highway in Plymouth, Mass., Is Named After University Town.

Leyden street, Plymouth, Mass., the first street in America named after the famous Holland university city, from which the pilgrims came, was surveyed on Dec. 28, 1621, says the Municipal Journal and Engineer. The records state that "so many as could went to work on the hill, where we purposed to build our platform for our ordnance, and which doth command all the plain and the bay, and from whence we may see far into the sea, and might be easier impaled, having two rows of houses and a fair street. So in the afternoon we went to measure out the grounds; and first we took notice how many families were there, willing all single men that had no wives to join with some family, as they thought fit, so that we might build fever houses; which was done, and we reduced them to nineteen families. To greater families we allotted larger plots; to every person half a pole in breadth and three

in length, and so lots were cast what every man should be; which was done and staked out," and this was the laying out of Leyden street. An unfinished plan of this street is to be seen on old records of the courthouse.

The street was laid out in reference to the water supply, for "there is very sweet brooke runs under the hill side and many delicate springs of good water as can be drunk."

Isaac De Rasieres, visitor from Netherlands, gives this account of the architecture: "The houses are constructed of hewn planks, with garden also inclosed behind and at the sides with hewn planks, so that their house and courtyards are arranged in very good order, with a stockade against sudden attack; and at the ends of the street are three wooden gates. In the center, on the cross streets, stand the governor's house, before which is a square inclosure, upon which for patrollers (steen-stucken) are mounted, so as to flank along the streets. Upon the hill they have a large square house with a flat roof, made of thick sawn planks, stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannon, which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds, and command the surrounding country.

Now Plymouth is a town of 10,000 inhabitants. Main street, the principal business street, below where it meets Leyden street, is now a well-mantled concrete sidewalk and substantial buildings on each side. The town is provided with a public waterworks, sewer system, gas, electric plant for light and power and an electric railway. Throughout most of its history, notable as a fishing village, thriving manufacturing now provide profitable occupation for the townspeople.

TRUTH AND ACCURACY.

Western World Claims Most Credit for Veracity.

When Sir Walter Scott was asked what was the proper education for a young man he answered: To learn to fish and to tell the truth. It is possible that the complete art of angling may conduce to the grace of patience and to the development of the reflective faculties, but it is quite certain that truth-telling is one of the corner stones of society and the basis of all real character, according to the Philadelphia Ledger. An ancient Swiss writer says of truth, without hyperbole:

"The study of truth is perpetually joined with the love of virtue; for there's no virtue which derives not its origin from truth; as, on the contrary, there is no vice which has not its beginning from a lie. Truth is the foundation of all knowledge and the cement of society."

We of the western world are wont to arrogate to ourselves the virtue of truth-telling. English and European writers constantly speak of highly developed talents in mendacity and deception as "oriental." Some of our merchants and our missionaries who have had intimate dealings with the Chinese—whose business men make absolutely no use of written bonds or engagements of any sort to bind them to the performance of their obligations, but rely on the word given, which is as sacredly kept as any bond could be—may be inclined to smile when the Anglo-Saxon's merits as a truth-teller are extolled; but in a general way there is something to be said for the westerner's boast. Due meed may be given, but the fact remains that in the western world, as contradistinguished from the east, more reverence is habitually paid to the truth than among backward peoples, because more depends on the practice of truth with us.

Little Satisfaction.

"Here, you!" growled the fat man in the corner seat of the crowded car, "my feet are not there to stand on!" "That's so," replied the quiet offender; "since you're sitting down you don't need 'em for that purpose, do you?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

By the Time a Man Has Made Enough Money to Enable His Wife to Command Elegance in Dressing, She Hasn't the Form that Will Show Off the Dress.

By the time a man has made enough money to enable his wife to command elegance in dressing, she hasn't the form that will show off the dress.