

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.

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 309 imported strikebreakers 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.

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.

NINETEEN BODIES RECOVERED.

Virginia Coal Mine Still Holds Many More Victims.

Pocahontas, Va., Oct. 5.—Nineteen known dead and from 30 to 40 more men entombed, and doubtless all dead, is the situation up to a late hour today at the West Fork mines of the Pocahontas Collieries Company, where an explosion occurred late Wednesday afternoon.

The bodies of these men were recovered from the mines as the result of heroic work of a band of 35 men constituting a rescue party that worked incessantly through the hours of the night and day.

It was not until 7:30 o'clock last evening that the rescuers reached a point near Paul entry, where the explosion occurred. Toward the middle of the evening the hope was expressed that all the bodies would be recovered by midnight.

The authorities anticipated the fearful extent of the casualties by ordering a carload of coffins and burial supplies, which are now on the way. The order is being rushed at Bluefield and the burial supplies, which include 60 coffins, are expected to reach Pocahontas early tomorrow morning.

The West mine has over 700 acres of "worked out" or abandoned workings. This fact alone made it difficult for the men to get to the part of the mine where the explosion occurred. All the brattices in these old workings had been blown out. The scene of the disaster is over two miles from the drift mouth.

In the operation of the telephone system of the mine a number of boys are employed, and the greater number of these are said to have met death in the explosion or were caught by the afterdamp. It is said that shortly after the explosion one of the boys called up the office outside, but was overcome before he gave his message. The boy probably died at the telephone.

The cause of the explosion cannot be definitely ascertained as yet, but it is thought to be due to a gas explosion followed by afterdamp. The mines were considered the safest and best ventilated in this section and the company has been at enormous expense in equipping and ventilating them.

NEWS AMAZING TO CUBANS.

Palma's Early Request for Intervention Surprises Them.

Havana, Oct. 5.—That ex-President Palma early in September asked for American interference in the interest of foreign lives and property is not considered surprising here, in view of his subsequent request to Mr. Sleeper, the American Charge, and Commander John C. Colwell, of the cruiser Denver. But that he suggested calling Congress to ask for American intervention as early as September 8 is considered surprising and that on September 13 he officially asked for intervention and had then irrevocably decided to resign causes amazement.

The correspondence between the State Department and Consul-General Steinhart in connection with Cuban intervention reveals the truth of the rumors current here at the time, which were persistently denied at the palace, Palma declining to speak for intervention.

On September 13 Mr. Bacon received a dispatch which told of the irrevocable intention of President Palma to resign and to turn over the government to an appointee of President Roosevelt in order to prevent complete anarchy. It is added that it may be necessary to land a force to protect American property.

This message was sent upon the day that American marines first landed in Cuba, but were ordered back to the vessels by Secretary Bonaparte. On the day following it was announced that Secretary Taft and Bacon would be sent to Cuba, and upon that same day a message was received saying that the Cuban Congress could not meet for lack of a leader, neither the President nor Vice President being willing to retain their office.

Pronounce Dreadnaught a Success.

London, Oct. 5.—The battleship Dreadnaught today started a 30-hour consecutive steam trial. In several preliminary short trials she is said to have proved a distinct success from the point of view of handiness in maneuvering. This in spite of the weather conditions, which were far from favorable. As the Dreadnaught is the first example of the use of turbine engines in a warship, her success is regarded with great satisfaction in naval circles, and is attributed entirely to her double rudders.

Weird Evidence of Slaughter.

New York, Oct. 5.—A special cable to the Times from St. Petersburg says that nine corpses, with sacks over their heads and bullet holes in their breasts have floated ashore near the palace of Peterhof. They are presumably those of sailors recently executed at Kronstadt.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

PRICE WILL NOT ADVANCE

Oregon Millmen Not Worrying Over Price of Logs on Sound.

Portland—Despite the shortage in the log supply for the Columbia river mills and the exhaustion of the surplus that is stored each summer for the winter's run, Portland millmen are not apprehensive of a raise in the price of logs. The schedule has soared to such heights already, they say, that there is no likelihood of a further advance for weeks to come anyway. That the mills have already cut the usual surplus is admitted, but it is said that nowadays the camps along the river are equipped to put logs into the water at any season, and the lack of rafts on hand for future use does not trouble the mill-owners.

The announcement that logs will be higher on the Sound after the first of the month does not concern local sawmill men. They say that prices are already higher on the Columbia river than on the Sound. After the new price scale goes into effect, the Columbia river logger will still be getting more for his product than the logger who operates on the Sound.

The price of logs on the Columbia river has advanced remarkably during the season. In the spring logs of the best class could be had for \$7 and \$8. Now these same logs cost \$11 and \$12 per 1,000. The remarkable demand for lumber is responsible for the increase, together with the somewhat restricted supply. With every mill cutting to its fullest capacity, logs are bound to advance.

Some say the situation is such that loggers could get what they might choose to ask for their product, on account of the small amount of sawmill timber available, but it is given out by millmen that if the prices are raised any more the mills will close down, as prices are already up to the limit. That the price of lumber could be advanced again is scouted. It is argued that if a boost were given the price on Oregon fir, it could not compete with Southern pine in the Eastern markets. This is the fact that keeps the price of the Oregon product where it is.

RAILROAD FOR TILLAMOOK.

Citizens Guarantee Right of Way and Work Will Start Soon.

Tillamook—At a meeting of the business men it was decided to guarantee a free right-of-way to E. E. Lytle, of the Pacific Railway & Navigation Company, with terminal grounds, from Tillamook City to the Nehalem river, and from the Nehalem to the county line in Washington county. It is not to cost the citizens of this county more than \$10,000, and in consideration of this Mr. Lytle has agreed to commence work next year in Tillamook City and grade and build 15 miles of road, going north from this city, and have the entire line between Tillamook City and Hillsboro completed by December 31, 1908.

It is expected that the free right-of-way will cost the citizens between \$20,000 and \$30,000, and the business men and farmers have thus far liberally subscribed towards it, although it is somewhat of a large amount of money for so small a community to raise.

Some little disappointment was felt here that the effort fell through in getting some financial help from the Portland business men, as the building of Mr. Lytle's road will be of great benefit to Portland commercially.

Oregon's Mill Statistics.

Salem—There are 379 mills in the State of Oregon, according to statistical data collated by Labor Commissioner Hoff, to be embodied in his forthcoming report, including saw mills, combined saw and planing mills, combined saw and shingle mills, 7 shingle mills and 37 planing mills, which cover 90 per cent of the industries of the state.

The total annual output of these mills, as reported, embraces 1,097,460; 200 feet of lumber and 37,030,000 shingles. The reported value of the planing mills aggregates \$369,500; and that of the 300 mills remaining \$6,364,200. The total number of men employed by 313 mills reporting is 11,790, and women, 311. The total amount of wages paid for labor in 313 of these mills in 1905 was \$6,648,093.90, and 96 mills report an increase of 12 per cent in wages over 1904; none reports a decrease.

Rainfall at Astoria.

Astoria—The rainfall at Astoria in September was the heaviest during any corresponding month since the records have been kept here. The precipitation was 8.66 inches. The nearest approach to this was during September, 1905, when 7.38 inches of rain fell.

HELPS FOR DEBATING SOCIETIES.

What the State Library Commission Is Doing for Oregon Towns.

Salem—Frequent requests for material on subjects to be debated in the schools of Oregon convinced the commission of the desirability of supplying some "debate libraries."

Each library contains a few of the best books and pamphlets on the subject, and usually the brief from "Briefs for debate" or "Briefs on public question." Periodical articles, to supplement the library, may be rented from the H. W. Wilson Co. of Minneapolis for a few cents. A list of desirable articles is enclosed with each library. The library will be sent without charge except for transportation to any debating society in Oregon upon application from the officers of the society and the principal of the school. The books may be kept for one month. Each package is small and the express will vary from fifty cents to one dollar, less than the cost of a single book.

It will now be more possible to have live debating societies and to do thorough work.

Application should be made soon as there is but one library on each subject, and loans will be made in order of applications.

Societies planning for several debates should file request at one time for all libraries wanted during the year, stating date of debate on each topic.

Libraries on the following subjects are now ready and more will be supplied soon: Industrial arbitration, Chinese exclusion, immigration, tariff, trusts, eight-hour day, child labor, capital punishment, open shop, spelling reform, trades unions, popular election of United States senators, nominating systems, proportional representation, railroads, roads, taxation, insurance, forestry, irrigation and prisons.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 65@66c; bluestem, 65@66c; Valley, 67@68c; red, 62@63c.
Oats—No. 1, white, 23.50@24; gray, 22@22.50 per ton.
Barley—Feed, 20.50 per ton; brewing, 21.50; rolled, 23.
Rye—\$1.35 per cwt.
Corn—Whole, 26@27; cracked, 28 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, city, \$14.50; country, \$15.50 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, city, \$16; country, \$17 per ton.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$12@14; clover, 14.50@17; chest, 17@17.50; grain hay, \$7; alfalfa, \$10; vetch hay, \$7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c@1.25; grapes, Oregon, 50@75c per crate; California, Black Prince, \$1.15@1.25; muscat, \$1.25; Tokay, \$1.25@1.50; Concord, 27½¢ per basket; peaches, 90¢@1.10; pears, 75¢@1.25; crabapples, \$1@1.25 per box; prunes, 25@50c per box; huckleberries, 8¢@10¢ per pound; cranberries, 19¢ per barrel; quinces, \$1@1.25 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7½¢; cabbage, 1¼¢@2¢ per pound; cauliflower, \$1@1.25 per dozen; celery, 50¢@90¢ per dozen; corn, 12½¢ per dozen, cucumbers, 15¢ per dozen; egg plant, 10¢ per dozen; lettuce, head, 20¢ per dozen; onions, 10@12½¢ per dozen; peas, 4@5¢; bell peppers, 5¢; pumpkins, 1¼¢ per pound; spinach, 4@5¢ per pound; tomatoes, 40¢@50¢ per box; parsley, 10¢@15¢; sprouts, 7½¢ per pound; squash, 1¼¢ per pound; hothouse lettuce, \$1@1.25; turnips, 90¢@1 per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; garlic, 7½¢@10¢ per pound; horseradish, 10¢ per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, delivered, 80¢@85¢; in carlots f. o. b. country, 75¢@80¢; sweet potatoes, 2@2½¢ per pound.

Butter—City creameries: Extra creamery, 30¢ per pound. State creameries: Fancy creamery, 25@30¢; store butter, 15@17¢.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 30¢ per dozen; best Eastern, 26@27¢; ordinary Eastern, 24@25¢.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13½¢@14¢; mixed chickens, 13½¢@14¢; spring, 13½¢@14½¢; old roosters, 9¢@10¢; dressed chickens, 14@15½¢; turkeys, live, 16¢@21¢; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22½¢; geese, live, per pound, 9¢@10¢; ducks, 14@15¢; pigeons, \$1@1.50; squabs, \$2@3.

Veal—Dressed, 5½¢@8¢.
Beef—Dressed bulls, 3¢ per pound; cows, 4½¢@5½¢; country steers, 5@6¢.
Mutton—Dressed fancy, 7@8¢ per pound; ordinary, 5@6¢; lambs, fancy 8@8½¢.

Pork—Dressed, 6@8¢.
Hops—1905, 15@17¢ per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@16¢ per pound, according to shrinkage; Valley, 20@22¢, according to fineness.

Mohair—Choice, 28@30¢ per pound.

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. Suffern, of Decatur, Ill., was the first witness at today's session of the Interstate Commerce Commission which is investigating the alleged rebate cases. Suffern 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 1¼ 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 Middleborough, England, July 14, but the Denbighshire broke down at Singapore and is belated. The heaviest advances in duties are chiefly on wines, liquors, watches and metal manufactures.

Kills Judge Advocate.

Askaniad, Russia, Oct. 3.—During the trial yesterday of the second section of the troops who mutilated 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 Ushakoffski.

The assassin was shot down by an officer.

TORNADOES GALORE

Sweeping Through New Orleans and Vicinity.

SIX KILLED; NINE MORE WILL DIE

Total Damage Is Over \$1,000,000—Crops Ruined and Hundreds of Buildings Destroyed.

New Orleans, Oct. 6.—This region was the center of cyclonic disturbances, at least three of which were tornadoes and caused the loss of six lives, with nine persons fatally injured.

The first tornado struck west Baton Rouge Parish about 6 o'clock, killing Mrs. T. Forel and her daughter, Mrs. White. Mrs. Forel's body was found in a field near her demolished house. Two children in Mrs. Forel's house were fatally injured and five more were injured in the collapse of a sugar refinery.

In St. James Parish one woman was killed and Mrs. H. Reber and daughter, Mrs. John Meyer, and a negro were fatally injured. Fifteen buildings were blown completely down in this parish.

At Point Chataula, George Hawes and son and daughter were killed by the collapse of their house, and another child of the family was fatally injured. A negro was also fatally injured there, besides injuries to a dozen other persons.

The third tornado struck New Orleans about 8 o'clock. Although no lives were lost, property damage reached \$500,000 and about fifty persons were injured, one fatally. Fully 800 buildings were damaged, about 75 being blown flat. Most of the demolished buildings were negro cabins and it was here that nearly all the injuries occurred.

The path of the tornado through the city was about eight miles long.

The tornado here appeared at a distance as a cloud sweeping the surface of the earth. Its course was undulating, some buildings being skipped entirely as it bounded skyward. Frequently it demolished verandas and fences on one side of the street, while not an object on the other side was disturbed. The cloud occupied several minutes in crossing the city and hundreds of persons who saw and heard it approaching had time to run out of its pathway.

One exciting race was made by a street car, which was loaded with passengers on their way to work. At Marengo street the motorman threw on full power. The flying car was less than half a block past the roller skating rink when that structure went down. Another street car was derailed.

ANOTHER BIG MINE FIRE.

Fifteen Men Entombed by Gas Exploding in New Mexico.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 6.—According to a special to the News, 15 men are believed to have been entombed in the Dutchman mine at Blossburg, N. M., at 2:30 o'clock this morning, by an explosion which wrecked the walls and roof of the tunnel in which they were working. Only six men are positively known to have been in the tunnel at the time of the explosion, but the usual night shift numbers 15, and none of them have been located outside of the mine.

Rescuing parties have taken out four dead bodies, one of which has been identified as Jan Jenks, 40 years old. All but one of the night shift were Austrians, the exception being an American.

Firedamp has settled in the tunnel, making rescue work difficult. It is not thought that any of the entombed men can live with this condition prevailing. As yet no fire has been reported.

Palma Enriches a Rough Rider.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 6.—C. A. Mosher, of Wichita, received a commission as a General in the Cuban Army and the next day he was asked to resign. His commission came directly from President Palma. He had in mind to raise a regiment of Rough Riders. Mr. Palma sent him a commission as a general, dating the commission back three months.

When Secretary Taft arrived in Havana, Mosher was asked to resign and a draft was sent to him for his salary since the date of his commission.

Rebels Capture \$125,000.

Ufa, Russia, Oct. 6.—An armed band numbering 40 men held up a mail train near the bridge over the Biela river last night. After killing a soldier and wounding three others who were in charge of the mail the robbers decamped with \$125,000.