

The CHIEF

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REVOLUTION IN CUBA

TWO SKIRMISHES WITH REBEL BANDS IN PINAR DEL RIO.

More Leaders Arrested for Plotting to Overthrow the Government—President Palma Takes Energetic Steps to Curb Seditious Spirits.

Havana, Aug. 21.—The increasing uneasiness over insurrectionary manifestations in the western part of Cuba were quieted to a slight degree by a decree of President Palma appointing General Rafael Montalvo to be in direct charge of all military operations against the insurgents. President Palma also decreed the increase of the rural guards to 4,000. Many men who served as officers in the Cuban revolutions against Spain visited or telegraphed to President Palma tendering him their services for the suppression of the insurrection.

The first death resulting from the insurrection occurred near Guanajay. While Governor Nunez was automobiling he overtook a detachment of twenty rural guards, who were following the trail of the insurrectionary leader, Banderas. Governor Nunez joined the party and with it went some distance off the main road, when suddenly one of the Banderas bands was encountered. In a rapid exchange of shots which ensued, Lieutenant Gregorio Roque, the commander of the rural guards, was killed. The band escaped, dragging with them two of their men, who are believed to have been mortally wounded.

Both the government and the Western railway telegraph wires were cut between Consolacion del Sur and Pinar del Rio.

A special train took 100 rural guards from Santa Clara and fifty artillerymen from Havana to Pinar del Rio. Not even the railroad officials have been informed of the precise point of disembarkation of these forces.

Numberless rumors are afloat of fighting in the western part of the province of Havana, but the only facts that have materialized are that Banderas' band, which has been increased to seventy, while proceeding near the railroad between Guanajay and San Antonio de Los Llanos, encountered eight rural guards, who immediately surrendered, were disarmed and let go. Other smaller bands have gone out in that vicinity and probably will concentrate with Banderas' force. The latter has attacked and rifled stores and stolen mules and horses at pleasure. The band stopped one railway train and shot at an automobile.

Many revolutionists are reported to have left Guanajay, including Colonel Llaneras, who was captured with a negro companion and a coach loaded with arms, ammunition, medicines and twenty machetes.

Conservative estimates place the number of the insurrectionists at from 1,000 to 1,200.

Several more arrests were made in Havana of persons suspected of aiding the insurrection. Some small quantities of arms and ammunition have been seized.

The mayor of Consolacion del Sur has been suspended on suspicion of assisting the insurgents and other officials are suspected. A conspiracy has been discovered at Matanzas and the authorities are in possession of a list of names of those alleged to be connected with the plot, several of whom have been arrested.

There is considerable discussion as to whether, in the event of Cuba being unable to suppress the insurrection, she should ask the United States for assistance or whether the United States may not intervene under the terms of the Platt amendment without such request being preferred. In the meantime the government assumes that it is entirely able to cope with the situation, although the condition of unrest may continue for several weeks.

Sheriff Returns Empty Handed.

Billings, Mont., Aug. 18.—Judge Loud in the district court has granted Grover Davidson, wanted in Forsythe, Mo., for escaping from an officer while under arrest and for shooting into a private residence, a writ of habeas corpus, and he has been released. Sheriff Reese, who came after Davidson with extradition papers, has returned home empty handed.

Odessa Expels American.

Odessa, Aug. 21.—An American citizen named Ginson has been expelled from this city and under a police convoy has been taken to the western frontier by order of the governor general. Ginson was arrested as an alleged political provocative agent. He

is a Russian Jew, who recently took out citizenship papers.

Another Lynching in South Carolina.
Columbia, S. C., Aug. 21.—"Bob" Ethridge, the negro who attempted unsuccessfully to criminally assault the seven-year-old daughter of T. H. West, a farmer of Saluda county, was taken by the girl's father to the scene of the crime, where he was shot to death.

Sixteen Mutineers Executed.

Cronstadt, Aug. 21.—Sixteen men condemned for participation in the mutiny here Aug. 1 were executed at daybreak. Among the number were two students named Ivanoff and Makrians and Dr. Gusaroff, an army surgeon.

Steamship Manchuria Goes Aground.
Honolulu, Aug. 21.—The Pacific Mail Steamship company's steamship Manchuria is on the reef at Rabbit Island.

VALPARAISO IN RUINS

DETAILS OF THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY EARTHQUAKE.

Every Building in Valparaiso is Damaged and City is Described as Uninhabitable—Troops Shoot Down Looters in the Streets.

New York, Aug. 21.—The earthquakes in Chile have ceased, the resultant fires have been extinguished and people of the two cities, Valparaiso and Santiago, are taking organized steps to relieve suffering, care for the wounded and bury the dead. The period of sorrow has ended. Dispatches received from Chile tend to show that the first estimates of casualties and material damage had been greatly exaggerated and that the people of Valparaiso are becoming calmer. The fear of further shocks has been removed by a statement issued from the observatory and it became possible for the first time to organize relief work and begin a systematic search of the ruins for the dead.

Santiago is coming to the rescue of her suffering sister. Public subscriptions have been opened for money, clothing and provisions and the capital is caring for all refugees from Valparaiso who make their way across the mountains. The government is putting down pillage wherever it breaks out with troops.

It is still impossible to reach any correct estimate of the dead and injured. The reports from Chile are most conflicting. A large section of the country, however, was visited by the catastrophe of last Thursday and cabled estimates of casualties refer in some instances to particular localities, notably Valparaiso, and in others evidently to the entire district which suffered from the shock. The number of dead in Valparaiso doubtless will run into the hundreds and for the entire country probably into the thousands. The property damage is estimated at from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

Famine Perils Homeless.

Chile will ask its congress for money for the reconstruction of Valparaiso. Those engaged in seeking relatives and friends, in erecting or perfecting temporary outdoor quarters against the cold and in getting food supplies, are helping each other. Food and water are both very scarce, and at this juncture many merchants have made material advances in the prices of provisions.

The remotest districts have not yet been heard from and efforts are being made to establish communication, either by wire or couriers, with the provinces.

The statement is made that every building in Valparaiso has been damaged and the city has been described as "uninhabitable." The Almendral quarter and the principal streets are mere heaps of ruins. The people still throng the surrounding hills and elsewhere and many are leaving the locality as best they may. It is reported that at several points the coast has listed above its former level. The troops are maintaining perfect order and the military ambulances are carrying the wounded to the hospitals. Hospital and medical supplies are being sent down to Valparaiso from Santiago. A commercial crisis is feared, and very little business is being done.

The English firms located at Valparaiso do not appear to have sustained heavy loss, and it does not appear that any foreigners have been killed.

Santiago Escapes Big Disaster.

Santiago suffered much less than Valparaiso. The number of dead in Santiago is reported at twenty. A local relief committee has been organized, the street cars have resumed running and the normal aspect of the city is rapidly returning. Refugees from Valparaiso are coming in in greater number every hour. The railroads are not yet in operation. It is reported that six or eight towns in the stricken districts have been destroyed, but details are still lacking. Vina del Mar, which is a suburb of Valparaiso, is described as almost entirely in ruins.

There are fifty dead and fifteen wounded at Tacla. Many houses in the Amagada district collapsed. In addition to towns previously mentioned, Mellipilla, Salvador and Santa Turbino sustained damage.

A report reached this city that the earthquake destroyed the island of Juan Fernandez, off the Chilean coast. It belonged to Chile and on it were a penal settlement and a fort. This is the island made famous by Daniel de Foe, as the scene of the thrilling adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

One Thousand Corpses Buried.

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 21.—Refugees arriving here from Valparaiso declare that 1,000 corpses already have been buried there. The authorities are taking severe measures to maintain order. Twenty-five pillagers have been shot. The fires which broke out after the earthquake have, as a result of stubborn efforts, finally been suppressed. Dynamite was largely used to this end.

Bids for Chinese Labor.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Specifications for bids to furnish Chinese labor for the construction of the Panama canal were issued by the isthmian canal commission. The basis for bidding is invitations for 2,500 coolies, although it is made clear that the commission may call for such additional numbers of Chinese laborers as it may need.

REGULAR WAR IN THE CAUCASUS

Both Tartars and Russian Troops Suffer Heavy Losses.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—Advices received here from the southwestern section of the Caucasus show that the fighting in the districts bordering on the Persian frontier has now assumed the dignity of a regular war, with daily engagements, resulting in heavy losses, both to the Tartars and to the Russian troops, who are the chief belligerents, and with all the features of a formal campaign. The Armenians chiefly figure as the victims, being unable to wage even a successful defense against the well armed Tartars, who are organized and trained on military lines and do not fear to meet the Russian forces in open fight. The Tartar forces are steadily increasing, being, it is supposed, reinforced from Kurds from beyond the frontier.

The council of national defense adopted a project for the more stringent punishment of persons refusing military service, providing for their enrollment in disciplinary battalions or imprisonment at hard labor for from four to eight years.

Throughout the whole of the Russian pale yesterday was observed as a day of fasting and prayer for deliverance from future pogroms. The Jewish committees of other cities joined in services of prayer to avert the slaughter of their co-religionists in the danger zone.

PRESIDENT ON CONGRESS.

Roosevelt Writes Letter Approving Work of Present Session.

New York, Aug. 21.—A letter written by President Roosevelt to Congressman James E. Watson of Rushville, Ind., reviewing and approving of the work of the present congress and declaring: "To change the leadership and organization of the house at this time means to bring confusion upon those who have successfully engaged in the working out of a great and comprehensive scheme for the betterment of our social and civic conditions," was made public. The president also declared that such a change will result in hurtful oscillation between the extreme radical and the extreme reactionary.

The president also said that he hopes the present congress will enact laws prohibiting political contributions by corporations, lowering the duties on imports from the Philippines and limiting the number of hours for railway employees.

Very Polite.

The politest man has been discovered. He was hurrying along the street the other night when another man, also in violent haste, rushed out of a doorway, and the two collided with great force.

The second man looked mad, while the polite man, taking off his hat, said: "My dear sir, I don't know which of us is to blame for this violent encounter, but I am in too great a hurry to investigate. If I ran into you, I beg your pardon; if you ran into me, don't mention it."

And he tore away with redoubled speed.—Chicago Journal.

Nerve.

"The great requisite for playing cards or the horses," remarked Mr. Everwise, "is nerve."

"Yes," answered young Miss Torbins. "It must take a great deal of nerve to enable a man to come home so often and tell his folks that still further economy will be necessary."—Washington Post.

The only failure a man ought to fear is failure in cleaving to the purpose he sees to be best.—George Eliot.

The Cause of Many

Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

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