



RUSH OUT FOR JEROME. ATTACKS W. R. HEARST.

C. U. Holds Back on Judiciary Ticket—Other Politics.

Thomas E. Rush, Tammany leader of the 29th Assembly District, came out yesterday for District Attorney Jerome for Governor, and attacked William R. Hearst bitterly. The Hearst men will begin their campaign to-night with a big meeting in The Bronx. The Citizens Union issued an appeal to voters which showed that it was not prepared to endorse the lawyers' judiciary ticket till it could be compared with those of the regular parties. Timothy L. Woodruff declared that attempts were being made to bribe his followers in Brooklyn. Mr. Odell said that he would be glad to support Mr. Root or Postmaster Willcox for Governor, but added that he would support "even Higgins."

SHOCK FOR C. F. MURPHY

Revolt Against Tammany Leader's Effort to Boom Hearst.

Thomas E. Rush, Tammany leader of the 29th District, and former law partner of Mayor McClellan, came out yesterday for Mr. Jerome for Governor. His declaration probably means that Charles F. Murphy will be frustrated in his attempt to follow the Tammany delegation intact to Hearst. It means that the unit rule will be disregarded. It was learned yesterday that the Richmond district and some from Queens will be anti-Murphy. Mr. Jerome, on reaching the statement of Mr. Root, issued a statement in which he said Mr. Root's attitude was "an additional evidence of the existence of a clean, militant Democracy." He heartily endorsed Mr. Rush's view of the use of the primaries of a gubernatorial candidate for Governor. He said the situation in Tammany Hall was peculiar, declaring: "There are probably no leaders, even among those most friendly to Murphy, who do not realize that Murphy is too small for his job, that he hasn't got the hands for his mount and that he isn't."

HUMBERTS GO FREE.

Famous Swindlers Liberated from French Prisons.

Paris, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Therese Humbert was liberated from the prison at Rennes at 12:35 o'clock this afternoon. Frederic Humbert was liberated from the prison at Thouars at 11 o'clock this morning. Mme. Humbert arrived in Paris to-night and was met at the station by relatives. The clothes she had on were the same as worn in the Assize Court when she was sentenced. Her features show no change. Mme. Humbert affirmed that the Crawford millions still existed and were in the safe keeping of relatives of her father. She said that all creditors would be paid except the usurers. She promised sensational revelations shortly.

SMITH-STEWART WEDDING.

Well Known New Yorkers Married in Scotland—To Live Abroad.

Inverness, Scotland, Sept. 13.—The marriage of Mrs. Annie M. Stewart of New York, former wife of Rhineland Stewart, and James Henry Smith, also of New York, was celebrated to-day at Phoned Lodge, Inverness-shire, by the Rev. James Anderson, minister of the parish of Alvie, of which the bridegroom is a parishioner. Mr. Smith, who is living at the shooting lodge of Banachton, on a moor he rents from the Mackintosh, expects to make England his headquarters and probably will buy a London house and a place in the country. Large bonfires in honor of the nuptials blazed during the evening on the hillsides of Alvie.

CHICAGO'S POPULATION SHRINKS.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—A month ago the compilers of the City Directory estimated Chicago's population at 2,300,590. The biennial school census, just completed, indicates a population of 1,780,036. According to the figures of the enumerators Chicago has 798,559 minor, an increase of 25,958 in the last two years. In this period, according to the same figures, the total population of the city has increased only 66,142.

SEATTLE AGAINST CITY OWNERSHIP.

Seattle, Sept. 13.—Municipal ownership of street railways, as represented in a proposal to bond the city of Seattle for \$4,272,000, of which \$1,172,000 was to be charged against the general funds of the city and the rest to be an indebtedness against 20 per cent of the gross receipts of the system when in operation, was defeated at a special election yesterday. Out of a total of 13,000 votes cast, approximately, municipal ownership lacked 93 of a plurality.

TEN NEW RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—After successful trials ten torpedo boats, built in Germany, have been added to the navy. They are of 375 tons each and can make 28.5 knots. As a result of lessons learned in the war with Japan these new vessels will discharge larger torpedoes than other boats of their kind.

THREE MORE C. P. WRECK VICTIMS.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Samuel Kingston and Leonard Moran, both of Frankfort, and Leonard Shade, of Monkon, Ont., who were injured in yesterday's railway collision on the Canadian Pacific near Sudbury, died to-day, making the dead number fifteen.

DROWNED IN TRANSPORT'S HOLD.

Honolulu, Sept. 13.—Four stowaways on the stranded transport Sheridan attempted to swim ashore last night. One was drowned, but the other three landed. George McDough, a coal passer, fell through a hatch and was drowned in the hold, which is partly full of water. An attempt to float the Sheridan will be made soon.

CLAM HELD A \$500 PEARL.

A perfect pearl said to be worth at least \$50, has been taken from a clam by Frank P. Willets, of Huntington, Long Island. The clam Willets bought was the commonest one. Its form and coloring are regarded by experts as perfect. It is to be made into a earring.

THE LAKE SHORE LIMITED.

The Chicago and North Western Railway Co. has sleeping cars to Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, and New York at 5:30 p. m. on September 14. A special train to Chicago at 8:15 a. m. Other fast trains to Chicago and St. Louis. A perfect earring. Adv.

MOTOR BOAT IN FLAMES.

Crew of the Mercedes Rescued After Jumping Overboard.

There was a sensational finish yesterday afternoon to the motor boat races on the Hudson River, conducted by the Motor Boat Club of America. While the spectators, afloat and on shore, were watching the finishes of some of the boats, a sheet of flame shot up from the hull of the fast highspeed boat Mercedes, owned by H. L. Bowden, of Boston, who was on board with Captain James Barr, a nephew of Captain Charles Barr, of yachting fame, and Charles Baile, the engineer, who is also Mr. Bowden's chauffeur. So quickly did the flames spread that the three men were first driven to the stern of the boat and then, before any help could be sent them, forced to jump overboard.

Boats from the shore, from ex-Commodore F. G. Bourne's steam yacht Colombia, and the revenue cutter Manhattan, started to the rescue, but before they could get there the crew of J. H. Hoadley's highspeed boat, the Den, which darted out from the club float with a great spurt, took the half-drowned men on board. Captain Barr was nearly exhausted when hauled into the Den's cockpit.

The crew of the cutter Manhattan, with fire extinguishers and hose, soon put the fire out, and the hull of the Mercedes was towed ashore.

DEFIES STATE OFFICIALS.

Middletown Mayor Gives Permits to Fish in Reservoirs.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Mayor Hornbeck, the Board of Aldermen and Board of Water Commissioners of this city have openly defied Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Health, and the Attorney General in granting fishing privileges in public reservoirs. The matter has been fought for four years and has split both political parties. The Board of Water Commissioners first granted fishing permits, then the aldermen, and to-day Mayor Hornbeck approved both actions. It is now up to the state authorities to show whether they have more power than the authorities of Middletown.

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THE PALACE, HAVANA.

Residence of President Palma, in front of which American sailors camped. (Photograph by E. C. Root.)



CAR MEN'S PAY GOES UP. COMPANY RAISES WAGES.

New York City Railway Grants Increase of Its Own Accord.

The eight thousand conductors and motormen employed by the New York City Railway Company will be agreeably surprised to-day when they learn that the company, on its own initiative, has increased their pay considerably. The increases will begin on Sunday, September 16. The notice which was issued yesterday by Oren Root, Jr., vice-president and general manager, was signed also by H. H. Vreeland. It will be posted to-day in all halls of the company.

The new schedule, which will take effect on Sunday, September 16, provides that the pay of motormen in their first year's service shall be increased from \$210 a day to \$225 a day; second year, \$225 to \$235; third, fourth and fifth years, \$235 to \$245; and after five years \$250 to \$260. The pay of conductors in their first year's service will be raised from \$22 to \$23.50; second year, \$23.50 to \$25; third, fourth and fifth years, \$25 to \$26.50; and after five years, \$26.50 to \$28.

There are about eight thousand men affected by the order. This includes every electric line in Manhattan, whether of the original Metropolitan Street Railway, a leased line or one operated by the company. The increases will aggregate from \$700 to \$800 a day, which will make the total increases in a year from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Mr. Root said that there was no particular significance in the increases. "There are two reasons why we have given them," he said. "The first is that we wish to recognize the services of our men, and do recognize and appreciate them exceedingly. The second is that we wish to get the best men possible. And I think we have them. We are already paying higher wages than any other street railroad in this country, and by the new move will go still further. We wish to attract the best class of men, and the best wages will surely bring them."

Mr. Root was asked how it was that motormen receive more pay than the conductors and are classed ahead of the conductors. "The motormen are really somewhat higher class because they are a little more valuable," he said. "They have to be blessed with a certain amount of strength and height, and, besides, must be cool in cases of emergency. The conductor can be of any height, and does not necessarily need to have particular strength or coolness. The increases are uniform, however, although the motormen will continue to receive a little more than the conductors."

Mr. Root was particularly pleased when making the announcement to say that the increases were made entirely on the initiative of the officials of the company and not through any effort on the part of the men to get the extra money. "The men have not approached us," he said, "and it is entirely on our own initiative. The men will still have a certain number of trips to make, but they do not have to make them if conditions are not normal. For instance, if they have six trips to make and are held up for three hours by a fire and make only three trips, that does not figure in the wages. The men are paid so much a day for ten hours' work, whether they make the trips or not. In case any of them should think they may have to make more trips for the extra money they can understand once for all that they will work seven days in the week."

Mr. Root was asked. "No, not all of them. I should say that about 50 per cent of them do. Of course, they can take a day off whenever they wish, losing that day's pay. Those who are anxious to succeed and get ahead seldom take a day off. Some may take every Sunday off, and others every other Sunday. Just as they feel about it. Those that work the most, of course, will receive the most benefit in the increase of wages."

WOMEN LOSE SUFFRAGE.

Right to Vote Taken Away from Land Owners in Austria.

Vienna, Sept. 13.—Under the new electoral reform bill the privilege hitherto accorded women who are landed proprietors of voting at Parliamentary elections is abolished. At a meeting of the electoral reform committee to-day some of the deputies urged the retention of the privilege and its extension to women earning \$200 yearly or independently carrying on business or administering estates. Baron von Bienenrath, the Minister of the Interior, on behalf of the government pointed out that all attempts to extend women's suffrage on the Continent had failed, especially where universal suffrage was introduced, and he doubted the advisability of the step at the present stage of the political evolution of Austria.

Victor Adler, the Socialist leader, though an advocate of women's suffrage, also considered the present time unpropitious for undertaking an extension of the right.

RED MEN VISIT STOCK EXCHANGE.

Indians Are Greeted by War Whoops and Cries by Brokers.

Considerable diversion was created on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday by the appearance in the public gallery of a band of Indians, all wearing their full regalia and war paint, twenty-five in number, including some three or four squaws, six in number, in a paopose. They were from the each carrying on Omoodana, N. Y., and have Indian reservation at Onondaga, N. Y., and have been in New York some days now, attending the Tobacco Exhibition, where the men are under an engagement to supply the music.

Shill war cries and whoops preceded their entrance, and when the party appeared in the gallery the brokers' hands, and business was suspended for a minute. After a stay of three or four minutes the Indians left the building and found a bigger crowd than ever waiting for them in the street below.

WHITE MTS. AUTUMN EXCURSIONS.

Tickets on sale Sept. 15th to Oct. 6th. Rate only \$5.00. Inquire of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Ticket Agents. Adv.

FIREMEN RESCUE MANY BRIDGE AREA TO SAVE.

Carry Women Across Narrow Plank Four Stories High.

Many daring rescues were made yesterday afternoon by firemen at a fire in the five-story building at No. 250 West 125th street. Although many of the women in the building suffered from shock and four firemen were overcome by smoke no one was seriously injured. The fire was of unknown origin, and started in the hat store of the Kauffman Company. A total loss of \$15,000 was caused. The firemen battled for more than two hours with the flames and prevented them from spreading above the first floor and basement.

Smoke was first seen issuing from the rear of the hat store. An alarm was immediately sent in. For some reason those on the upper floors paid little heed to the smoke. They were warned to get out, but lingered, thinking there was little danger.

The first floor of the building is occupied by the hat store, a store of the United Cigar Stores Company and a Frazin & Oppenheim shoe store. The second floor is occupied by a dental parlor and the third by an ostrich feather company. The two upper floors are flats, all occupied.

The smoke suddenly became dense and filled the upper halls so rapidly that few could get out that way, and many escaped by the fire escapes. But panic possession of the situation. The windows on the fourth and fifth floors were thrown open and women screamed for help. Three men and one woman made their way to the roof and were unable either to get back into the house or off the roof. The crowds in the street shouted to them to try to get back into the house, but they would not leave the roof.

Captain Lawlor of Hook and Ladder Company 14 with two of his men went to the roof. They had great difficulty getting through the smoke. They found the four on the roof huddled together in one corner, away from the smoke. Captain Lawlor picked up the woman and carried her down through the smoke filled halls. The two other firemen led out the three men.

Mrs. J. Gallagher and her daughter were on the second floor, in the dental parlors, with William Gallagher, manager of the establishment. They stopped to save some dental instruments and were cut off. James Clifford, an ex-captain of the fire department, saw them at the window. He called to one of the firemen to help him, and soon had a ladder up. Captain Lawlor and the ex-captain mounted the ladder and sent two firemen up the stairs. The captain and Clifford carried them down the ladder. They were unconscious.

George W. Aron, manager of a shoe store at No. 250 West 125th street, who was standing in the street, saw a woman with a baby in her arms at a window on the third floor. He hurried into the building, after wrapping a handkerchief over his face. The firemen had put a ladder up to the window, and he passed the woman out to them. Taking the baby in his arms, he himself went down the ladder.

One of the most exciting rescues was performed by Roxby and Weddick, firemen of Engine Company 84. Three women and one man were penned in on the fourth floor. One of the women, Mrs. Prapl, who had been ill for several weeks, was unable to get down the fire escape. The others would not leave her. They were Mrs. Mary and Miss Minnie Walsh and James Walsh.

Roxby and Weddick tried to mount the fire escape. They found, however, that it had been blocked by furniture and clothing thrown out of the windows. They hurried into the adjoining building and went to the fourth floor. There is a six-foot space between the buildings. They carried a thick plank with them. Placing it in the window, they bridged the space. Roxby crossed the narrow plank, bridge and carried Mrs. Prapl back in his arms. The firemen then carried the Walsh women over the narrow plank and assisted James Walsh to get into the adjoining building.

The rescue was viewed by the large crowd in the streets, and when Walsh was safely landed in the adjoining building they cheered. After the fire had been controlled, Captain Lawlor found that four of his men were missing. He learned that they had gone to the basement of the building. Some of his men went down and found the four unconscious, having been overcome by the smoke. They were carried out and quickly revived. Two of them were Roxby and Weddick, who carried the women across the plank.

QUAKES IN ECUADOR.

Three Heavy Shocks Felt Forty Miles South of Quito.

Quayaquil, Sept. 13.—Earth tremors continue in various localities in the interior of Ecuador. On Wednesday there were three heavy shocks at Latacunga, capital of the province of Leon, and forty miles south of Quito. No damage was done.

MORE EARTH TREMORS IN CHILI.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 13.—According to a dispatch to "La Nacion" from Santiago de Chile, further earthquake shocks have been experienced in the provinces of Santiago and Maule. They are attributed to the Chilean volcano, which is in full eruption.

THIRTY BULGARIANS REPORTED KILLED.

Ralonca, Sept. 13.—Thirty Bulgarians are reported to have been killed at Ismailia in a conflict with Greeks and armed Turkish peasants.

B. G. BENDER HELD IN OMAHA.

Omaha, Sept. 13.—B. G. Bender, wanted in Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo and many other Eastern cities on charges of forgery, was arrested this afternoon.

KILLED SELF RATHER THAN FRIEND.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—A girl revolutionist in Yalta has committed suicide because she was selected by lot to kill a police official who was a childhood acquaintance.

AMERICAN FORCE IN HAVANA.

Sailors Landed from the Denver, but Immediately Ordered Back to the Cruiser.

CAMPED IN FRONT OF PALMA'S PALACE.

Commander Colwell Acts Without Instructions from Washington—Small Legation Guard to Remain Ashore.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The sailors landed from the cruiser Denver at Havana have been ordered to return immediately to the vessel, except for a small guard for the American Legation. The landing was not made under instructions from Washington, and the recall of the sailors was announced here to-night.

This action followed the receipt of a report by Acting Secretary Bacon from Mr. Sleeper, the American chargé d'affaires at Havana, regarding the landing of the men. It was announced shortly afterward that the sailors were landed from the Denver solely and simply for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens; that such action was in pursuance of a discussion between Mr. Sleeper and the naval commander, with the belief that it was a wise precaution looking to the protection of the lives and property of Americans. There was no intention to do otherwise than to safeguard American interests, and the services of the sailors were to be utilized only in case of disorders within the city which threatened such interests. That the landing in any way contemplated the protection of the Cuban government, the insurrectionary government, President Palma or any other persons than American citizens was denied officially, and it was pointed out that this fact could not be emphasized too strongly.

Mr. Sleeper's dispatch reported the landing of the sailors and explained the purposes of the landing as stated above—that there was no purpose of protection of anybody or anything except American lives and property. The announcement that the sailors had been ordered back to the ship, except for the small legation detachment, followed from the White House soon after the receipt of Mr. Sleeper's report.

That the landing was a complete surprise to the government here was evident. That it was not under instructions from Washington also was made plain, but the reasons that actuated Commander Colwell were set forth in his dispatch. It was distinctly stated to-day that the quiet preparation of other vessels looking to possible dispatch to Cuba does not contemplate intervention, and that there would be no landing parties except in the event of rioting, when international law demands restraining action by any neutral ship present in port, but it is realized by this government that by some unexpected act of either of the contending forces the American government might be obliged to carry out the provisions of the Platt Amendment.

Acting Secretary Bacon was at the White House for some time to-night and took the 12:30 train for Oyster Bay.

MEN AND GUNS LANDED.

Denver's Commander Acted on Request of President Palma.

Havana, Sept. 13.—One hundred and twenty sailors from the United States cruiser Denver are camped to-night in front of old La Fuerza Castle, facing the Plaza de Armas, the little park in front of the President's Palace, which is the seat of the Cuban government. The American flag is planted just inside of the low stone coping separating the castle grounds from O'Reilly street, which passes between the camp and the Plaza de Armas. The American troops are armed with regulation rifles, with the exception of a few who carry revolvers or carbines. Two field howitzers and two rapid fire guns were sent ashore with the sailors and now point across the pretty little park, a significant warning to any one approaching the executive headquarters of the Cuban government with hostile intent.

The Denver, which originally anchored further up the bay, dropped down this evening to a position abreast of the foot of O'Reilly street and in front of the offices of the Captain of the Port, so as to be conveniently near the detachment sent ashore and close at hand in case of need.

The whole business was done so quietly and quickly that it caused the greatest surprise. The reason for the sudden landing of the American sailors was a conference among President Palma, Mr. Sleeper, the American chargé d'affaires, and Commander Colwell of the Denver this afternoon. On the occasion of the latter's formal call on President Palma Mr. Sleeper asked the President the direct question whether he considered that the government was able to protect all American interests in Havana unaided. The President replied that he hoped the government would be able to do so, but he suggested that it might be advisable as a measure of precaution in the interests of Americans, as well as for the maintenance of order in general, to land marines at some convenient point, suggesting the Plaza de Armas as the place. Mr. Sleeper and Commander Colwell, after a brief conference, decided that the landing should be made this evening, and at 5:30 o'clock the detachment, under the command of Executive Officer Miller, began coming ashore, with arms, ammunition and camp paraphernalia, and took up a position commanding the approaches to the palace. Two hours later the commissary outfit followed, with supper for the officers and men.

When asked whether their duties on shore would simply be protection of American interests or defense of the Palace and President Palma, Lieutenant Miller and the other officers of the

detachment replied that if the city should be attacked or if an uprising occurred they undoubtedly would have something to do regardless of fine questions as to who made the attack. After reading a dispatch from Washington in which Secretary Bonaparte was quoted as saying that there would be no landing of United States forces in Cuba, except in the event of extreme and unrestrained rioting, Commander Colwell said:

"I have landed a force after consultation with those best advised as to the situation, and especially on the request of President Palma himself, who informed Mr. Sleeper and myself that he gravely doubted the ability of the Cuban government to protect American property and persons. President Palma did not suggest this location for our forces. I selected it because, in my judgment, it is the best strategic point and commands the two principal business streets in Havana. I am not considering intervention or the protection of the Palace or the President, but simply being in readiness and in the best position to protect American business and other interests. I have telegraphed these facts to Secretary Bonaparte, and also the fact that I have offered asylum on board the Denver for any Americans who may desire to seek such safety."

President Palma urgently requests that the sailors remain where they are. The President expressed satisfaction with the influence the presence of the bluejackets was producing and said he considered it a guarantee against an attack on or an uprising in Havana.

The general impression here seems to be that it is the intention of the United States not only to protect American interests, but also the government of President Palma. The presence in the city of American sailors has had the effect of creating a feeling of comparative security against attack from without or an internal uprising. Reports were current to-day that the worst elements of the population were planning to set fires, under the cover of which robberies might be committed. It was also reported that insurgents in considerable numbers were approaching Havana from several directions.

No news has been received here to-day from the western portion of Pinar del Rio province on account of the interruption of telegraphic communication. The province of Matanzas is reported to be still free of insurgents. Santa Clara, the most disturbed of the provinces, reports more accessions to the insurgent cause, but there has been no fighting. Puerto Principe reports that some small parties have gone out to join the insurgents. In Santiago province there is considerable feeling against the government, but there are few actually in insurrection. Several villages adjacent to Cienfuegos are occupied by insurgents, but the city has not yet been molested. Although there had been some question of its departure, the through train for Santiago left here to-night as usual. The United Cuba railroads have not been seriously interfered with.

The special session of Congress will open to-morrow. The Moderate caucus to-day decided to support President Palma's course in all respects. One of the great questions slowly but definitely coming up as the result of the insurrection is that of race, the Moderates in general condemning the insurgents as a mob of Negroes, led by white men of lower character than the Negroes themselves.

Commander Colwell of the Denver was approached to-night by an emissary of General Castillo, one of the insurgent leaders, offering to surrender to him if a fair trial were guaranteed. Commander Colwell, accompanied by Chargé d'Affaires Sleeper, immediately carried the proposition to President Palma. The President was immensely pleased, and asked Commander Colwell if he would accept the surrender. Commander Colwell replied in the negative, but advised the President to communicate with the Washington government on the subject, which was done accordingly.

MARINES AT CIENFUEGOS.

Landed from the Marietta to Protect American Interests.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 13.—A private cable dispatch received here to-night from Cienfuegos, Cuba, says that marines from the United States gunboat Marietta were landed there to-day to protect American interests.

CUBAN CRISIS GRAVER.

Washington Officials Prepared to Meet Any Emergency.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Sept. 13.—The gravity of the situation in Cuba, which is increasing hourly the occasion of serious anxiety to the administration, and despite their endeavors to obey the President's instructions and preserve absolute secrecy concerning all important moves, the officials of the State, Navy and War departments are unable to conceal the fact that active tentative preparations are being made, while the progress of the Cuban insurrection is being watched with the utmost vigilance. Not only are the advisers relieved from Jacob Sleeper, chargé d'affaires at Havana, of an alarming character, but many dispatches from private sources confirm Mr. Sleeper's reports and the information furnished by the press. Protests from American citizens are being received almost hourly, urging intervention by the United States, and in some instances the argument is made that had it not been for the provisions of the Platt amendment, whereby the United States was authorized to maintain order and a stable government in Cuba, American capital would not have flowed into the island so freely as it has, and Americans would have hesitated before tak-