

landed at the captain of the port's wharf in heavy marching order. They boarded sixteen steamers, in which they were taken to Villa Nueva, where they were placed on board two trains for six cars each. Tentage was carried for the battalion, and also three Colt guns. The two sections followed the regular through train, which left here at 9 o'clock to-night.

The battalion attracted little attention, as the transfer was not looked for. For the present the distribution of marines will be as follows: At Sagua La Grande, 30; at Cienfuegos, 225 from the Dixie, in addition to those on their way to-night to that city; guarding the Treasury at Havana, 30, and one brigade to be stationed at Camp Columbia to-morrow. The battleship Kentucky arrived here to-night bringing 500 more marines.

Governor Taft has informed all the members of the Palma Cabinet that he would appoint ministers in about ten days; in the mean while the sub-secretaries are acting. It is believed that some of the ex-members of the Cabinet will be reinstated, notably Ponts y Sterling, Secretary of the Treasury. Ex-Secretary of the Interior Montalvo is now acting as warden of the penitentiary, the post he held before he was appointed to the Ministry.

Governor Taft has sent a cable dispatch to Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister at Washington, requesting him not to press his resignation. The disarmament of the government volunteers began here to-day when the Estrada Palma Battalion of city militia was disbanded.

Naval officers feel some anxiety concerning the cruiser Tacoma, now on her way to Cienfuegos, on account of indications of a hurricane in the Caribbean.

MARINES NOT KILLED.
The story published in the United States that a number of American marines had been killed by insurgents is declared by Governor Taft and the rebel commanders to be without foundation.

Colonel Burnett, the ranking marine officer, is in command of the battalion sent to Cienfuegos. With him are Major Theodore P. Kane and Major William Williams.

The first landing of the force to garrison Camp Columbia will be at 5:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The coming ashore of these men, as well as the arrival of some six thousand soldiers from the United States, is not considered locally to intimate any hostile purpose. Governor Taft said to-night that he did not expect any trouble, and that the bringing in of these forces was chiefly to restore confidence in business circles, especially among foreigners. The American troops will not be paraded, and their movements will be as unostentatious as possible. They will be quartered in permanent barracks in the same manner that they are distributed at home in time of peace.

Drs. Finlay and Barrett, the chief health officers of Cuba, and Dr. Lopez, the health officer of Havana, conferred to-night with Governor Taft for the purpose of arranging extra measures looking to the extermination of mosquitoes, or, in other words, to guard against yellow fever. There are six cases of fever in Havana, and this causes some apprehension in spite of the sanitation work done last summer. The relieving of the crowded condition of the men on the warships, through sending numbers ashore, will lessen the danger of fever in the squadron.

Governor Taft has received telegrams from provincial and municipal authorities throughout the island declaring allegiance to the provisional government. Many of these communications were couched in extravagant terms of fealty. Governor Aleman of Santa Clara province telegraphs that he had already resigned to the Palma administration, but had received no answer. He now resigns again to Governor Taft, and says if this resignation is not promptly accepted he wants to know why.

General Funston estimated to-night that from 15,000 to 20,000 horses not belonging to the rebels are now in their hands. This large number is accounted for by the fact that thousands of extra horses were picked up on marches.

THINK CRISIS IS OVER.

Officials Do Not Expect Trouble—Troops Sent South.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Sept. 30.—President Roosevelt immediately upon his return to Washington to-morrow will discuss the Cuban difficulties and measures to maintain the provisional government on the island with members of his Cabinet and officers of the War and Navy departments. The President will arrive from Oyster Bay between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Conferences will be held at the White House in which the details of affairs in Cuba will be gone over at length. The President while at Oyster Bay has been in close touch with the situation in Cuba through reports made directly to him by Secretary Taft, but the scene of activities will now be shifted to Washington. The evident satisfaction with which Secretary Taft's proclamation establishing the provisional government has been met by leaders of both parties in Cuba, and the confidence which its terms have inspired is regarded as favorable for an adjustment of the difficulties, and officials consider that the crisis has passed. The movement of the army, the number of troops ordered, and the selection of a provisional Governor to succeed Secretary Taft are details, however, which the President will desire to take up immediately, and these questions will be considered at the first Cabinet meeting.

MAY RELIEVE MR. TAFT.

Though the President has the utmost confidence in the ability of Secretary Taft to deal with the situation, it is believed he will desire to relieve him as promptly as possible to enable him to return to Washington. Secretary Root, who returned to Washington to-night, and whose familiarity with conditions in Cuba through experience at the head of the War Department when the island was under military occupation, will be relied upon by the President for advice on all subsequent steps in Cuba.

Preparations for the movement of troops are going on apace at the War Department. Though Sunday, the War Department was open all day, and the directing officers of the department were at their desks, displaying an activity not equalled since the Spanish-American War. Acting Secretary Oliver will be among the first to report to the President, and General Bell, the chief of staff, will also be called into conference. Due to the preparedness of the army to move, through preliminary orders some time ago, army officials say that the troops will be landed in Cuba with unusual dispatch.

A detachment of the 5th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks will be the first army force to land in Cuba. The detachment comprises two battalions from the 5th Infantry, who will board the transport Sumner at New York and sail from there. They will be joined by two companies of engineers from Washington Barracks. The War Department officials hope to have the Sumner ready to sail on Monday night, and the vessel should reach Havana in ninety-six hours. The first landing of regular troops in Cuba, to relieve the navy, may be expected on Friday.

ACTS AS ASSIGNEE
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more to maintain the army in Cuba than at the various garrisons in the United States.

FEAR OF YELLOW FEVER.

Some cases of yellow fever have developed in Havana, and Secretary Taft is concerned lest the disease attack the troops which are to be assembled there. All possible precautions will be taken to prevent sickness, however. General Humphrey, quartermaster general, practically closed arrangements to-day for the transports which are to convey the expedition to Cuba. The ships will be ready for departure before the troops have been mobilized at Newport News.

The Sumner will carry commissary supplies for the first expedition for thirty days, in addition to the necessary supplies for her crew and the men she will carry en route to Cuba. The supplies for the expedition to be carried by the Sumner will aggregate more than 200 tons of regular rations, in addition to about 100 tons of sale stores, including canned milk, canned fruits and chewing and smoking tobacco.

Commissary General Sharp will not cease his work on the departure of the first expeditionary force for Cuba. As soon as the troops are landed another full supply of commissary stores for thirty days will be sent to Cuba by a merchant liner. One week later a third supply for thirty days will be forwarded. The object of sending the supplies so rapidly is to get them into the depots at Havana and have them handled without confusion.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department to-day that the cruiser Des Moines, which, a few days ago, was ordered from Havana to Cienfuegos, Cuba, to reinforce the Marietta and the Cleveland, had been ordered to Santiago, Cuba, and already had sailed. The order for the movement of the Des Moines was given by Secretary Taft, and naval officials here do not know the precise significance of it. It is believed, however, to be a precautionary measure and not because of any disturbance at Santiago. The Des Moines has a considerable number of marines on board. To take the place of the Des Moines at Cienfuegos, the Tacoma sailed to-day from Havana.

The Praire sailed to-day from Boston and the battleship Texas from Norfolk, both with detachments of marines on board, for Havana. The former carries 160 bluejackets and 180 marines, and the latter 236 bluejackets and 200 marines. They are expected to reach Havana on Thursday at the latest.

The cruiser Brooklyn, with a large number of marines, will sail from League Island, Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning.

RUSHING SUPPLIES EAST.

Carload of Ammunition Ablaze—Boy Shot Through Head.
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Omaha, Sept. 30.—Great activity prevails in the army posts here, and the quartermaster's department worked all night Saturday and all day to-day getting supplies out for troops destined for Cuba. Already one trainload of supplies has gone forward and another will leave here on Monday.

One hundred men from the signal corps at Fort Omaha will leave here Monday for Newport News. They will take with them special apparatus for wireless communication while in the field.

This morning a carload of ammunition caught fire. The car was set out at Papillon, Neb., and for two hours citizens there were kept busy dodging bullets. One boy was shot through the head by a bullet from the car, which was entirely consumed. The loss is \$10,000.

OFFICERS FOR CUBA.

New Colonel for 15th Cavalry—Other Assignments.
Washington, Sept. 30.—Captain Leo F. Foster, of the Commissary General's office, will be the assistant to the Chief Commissary at Havana. He probably will sail for Cuba on the transport Sumner next Wednesday.

A dispatch was received at the War Department to-day from Brigadier General Theodore J. Wint, commanding the Department of the Missouri, that he would arrive here Tuesday. He will be in command of the troops at Newport News as they mobilize there, and will direct their embarkation for Cuba. Two companies of coast artillery will be ordered to Newport News to act as provost guard.

Captain Frank McIntyre, acting chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, accompanied by Major J. R. Keen, of the Medical Corps of the army, will leave Washington to-morrow for Havana. They will sail from Miami, Fla., at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday night.

Captain Archibald W. East, depot quartermaster in this city, and one of the principal assistants at the Quartermaster General Humphrey, in the Philippines, is also on the way to Havana. Paymaster General Spiffen has detailed Colonel C. H. Whipple as chief paymaster of the Cuban expedition, with Major G. F. Downey and Captain M. G. Spinks as his assistants.

HEARST BILL TOO BITTER

Continued from first page.

the ticket. Ex-Mayor Dillon, who is known far and wide in Westchester as the "war horse of Democracy," said: "I am still a Democrat and will vote for Hearst."

Another prominent Democrat who is against Hearst is H. T. Dykman, of White Plains. Mr. Dykman is the son of the late Justice Jackson O. Dykman, of the Supreme Court.

A canvass made among the workmen of Westchester County also shows a lack of enthusiasm for Hearst. Many men who favored him a month ago as an independent candidate look upon his present nomination as a surrender to Murphy and the other corrupt bosses he has denounced and will cast their votes for Hughes. A prominent labor leader said:

We expected that we would be able to vote for Mr. Hearst, and get the best of the bosses, but now that he has got over to them he has forfeited our support. He has shown by his action that his passionate appeals to us have been false and hollow. Most of the labor union men I have met are voting for Mr. Hughes. He should have the support of every man who holds a life insurance policy or pays a gas bill in the state of New York. Hearst has been a tool of the bosses, and has done for the Republicans what he has done for them. They have nominated the man who did it.

HEARST AFTER MCCARREN.

Will Name Judiciary Ticket to Fight Kings Leader's Men.
Definite announcement was made by the Hearst men last night that an independent judiciary ticket would be run in Kings County. War to the knife against Senator McCarren's candidates will be the word from the Independence League. The condition is that the ticket is to be run in Kings County, and that the Judiciary of New York County will be parceled out among Tammany men and Hearstites. Officially, there "has been no solution of the judiciary problem in New York County."

The tentative ticket put forth by the Hearst crowd last night contained Republicans as well as the Independent League men. Its make-up is such that they reason that many Republicans and Independent Democrats, fearing the McCarren domination of Kings, will vote for the Independence League ticket, rather than help perpetuate McCarren's control. McCarren will nominate a straight Democratic ticket at the judicial convention for Kings County to-day.

Henry A. Powell, who made a speech for Hearst at the Independence League State Convention, heads the ticket which the Hearst men will put in Brooklyn against the McCarren ticket. Henry F. Cochrane, Charles Frederick Adams, Borough President Cole's secretary, and Colonel Alexander B. Bacon are slated for judicial seats. County Judge Frederick E. Grace is a Republican, but the Hearst crowd will name him. Surrogate James S. Church, ex-District Attorney Niemann of Suffolk County and Judge Thomas complete the list discussed last night.

The New York County Committee of the Independence League met at the Gilsey House yesterday and endorsed the Democratic state ticket, from Hearst down. Word was received at the Hearst headquarters that the Trade Council of Watertown had passed resolutions commending the candidacy of Mr. Hearst, and that similar action had been taken by the central labor body at Ogdensburg. Mr. Hearst is coming to New York to-day with Max Imken, Clarence J. Shearn and other of his political lieutenants. He will make a speaking tour through Brooklyn to-day, traveling in his automobile from one hall to another. With him will go Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, his running mate for the Legislature, and other prominent men who were born at Buffalo.

Speeches will be made by them at Congress Hall, No. 262 Atlantic avenue, corner of Vermont street; Metropolitan Seeger Hall, Fifth avenue and Washington street; and at the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. building, corner of 11th avenue and Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn; Palace Rink, No. 11 Grand street, and the Brooklyn Casino, No. 17 Court street.

To-morrow Mr. Hearst will depart late in the day for Florida, where on Wednesday he will speak at the Madison Hotel, and on Thursday at the Madison Hotel, and on Friday at the Madison Hotel, and on Saturday at the Madison Hotel.

Mr. Hearst and his lieutenants will go to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he will speak at the Chatham Park. He will return to New York on Saturday. Meetings will probably be held at Manhattan and Brooklyn on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Hearst's next upstate trip will begin probably at Albany, N. Y., where he will speak at the Chatham Park. He will return to New York on Saturday. Meetings will probably be held at Manhattan and Brooklyn on Saturday and Sunday.

Representative William Lamar, of Florida, who has consulted with many Southern Democrats on the Hearst campaign, is expected to arrive in New York to-day. According to the Hearst press bureau, he will express the gratitude of the Hearst men for Mr. Hearst's work on the Railroad Bill.

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John Jameson

Three Stars Star

Whiskey

For those who are as particular about what they drink as what they eat.

PROSECUTING TRUSTS.

Continued from first page.

for granting rebates, January 10, 1906; case pending. Bosley, Virginia, indicted for granting rebates, January 10, 1906; case pending. Day Manufacturing Company, Virginia, indicted for receiving rebates, January 10, 1906; case pending. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, indicted January 10, 1906, for granting rebates; case pending. Delaware & Hudson company, New York, indicted for granting rebates, January 10, 1906; case pending.

American Sugar Refining Company, indicted three times for receiving rebates, May 4, 1906; cases still pending. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, indicted five times for granting rebates, May 4, 1906; cases still pending. Guilford et al., New York, indicted for conspiracy to grant rebates, May 4, 1906; case pending.

To this list might be added indictments against the Standard Oil Company, indictments brought in various parts of the country and amounting altogether to between nine and ten thousand counts. The fact that the law provides an extreme penalty of \$20,000 for every count proved has led to the reports that the Standard would be broken up, for were the Department of Justice to prove and the courts to assess the extreme penalty on every count, the Standard would be responsible for the sum of \$200,000,000. Of course, it is hardly the expectation of the department officials that they will be able to prove every count or that the courts will, in every instance, inflict the extreme penalty. As to what the effect will be on the Standard the officials do not profess to know, nor to care, beyond their determination to enforce the law and to demonstrate to the trusts that infractions of the law will inevitably prove unprofitable.

MAY JAIL OFFICIALS.
With the new Railway Rate law, which restores the imprisonment penalty repealed by the Elkins law, there is reason to believe that numerous officials of the law breaking trusts will have to serve terms in jail, perhaps in the penitentiary.

All summer Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, and Charles B. Morrison, of Chicago, have been diligently working as special counsel for the government, running down cases against the Standard and securing indictments, and while the officials of the Department of Justice are unwilling to talk of the prospects their high praise of the special counsel demonstrates the effectiveness of the work accomplished.

The case of the St. Louis Bridge Terminal Company is one of the interesting forms which the government's prosecution of trusts has taken. It is alleged that certain railways running into St. Louis have acquired the Standard Oil Company's man, McCarren, and are maintaining a monopoly in restraint of trade, a monopoly which the government has deemed it wise to prosecute.

The phrase seems to have a peculiar timeliness when we consider a Tammany convention controlled by Thomas F. Ryan's man, Murphy, and the Standard Oil Company's man, McCarren, adopting a platform, written by the notorious Grady, declaring ostensibly for municipal ownership.

Friday, Nov. 24.—(Murphy) stands to-day in the shadow of the criminal law, not indicted, but believed by 90 per cent of the people of New York to be responsible for the poor dupes who ARE indicted.—New York American.

Thursday, Nov. 23.—How scandalous a thing it is that the men who elected Murphy and McClellan should be set to jail when the two things whom they elevated to power should hold the destinies of the city in their hands for the next four years.—New York American.

Friday, Oct. 20.—Business men know that Murphy gets his contracts from the Gas Trust and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all the other big concerns only because he does favors for them. They know that every favor he gets ends in a revenue and piles up the taxes on them and their business.—New York American.

October 18.—Murphy stands for squeezing every penny out of you.
Monday, Oct. 15.—But what is Murphy? A man of shrewdness, no doubt, but not of political genius—else he would not have multiplied his enemies to-day according to the number of his keener and more sinister power before he could have riveted his grasp of the Tammany organization to the neck of the city. He has begun gathering in his profitable contracts.
Who but Thomas F. Ryan, the most dangerous, because the richest, of the dupes of the New York City to-day.

Friday, Nov. 17.—The people demand that the men who put in Krupp's vacated cell . . . be put in Krupp's vacated cell. . . . And the people of New York would like to see Mr. Jerome begin with Charles F. Murphy, the chief criminal of them all.—New York American.

NEWSBOYS BOYCOTT HEARST PAPERS.
Candidate's Rochester Meeting Not Likely To Be Well Attended.
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Rochester, Sept. 30.—One hundred and fifty newsboys of this city held a secret meeting to-night and in spite of the pleadings of representatives rushed here from New York, declared a boycott in this city against William R. Hearst's New York papers. Mr. Hearst will speak here on Thursday night, and the local papers, not being favorably impressed with the coming meeting, left the Hearst papers alone to woo the newsboys and his own campaign. The boycott is expected seriously to cripple the meeting.

A PROTEST AGAINST C. F. MURPHY.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The Democratic State Convention at Buffalo has stultified every principle of honest Democracy since the days of the late Samuel J. Tilden, and nominated a political adventurer for Governor, a man entirely without the pale of the party. Our Tammany delegation was simply purchased like a drove of cattle and driven to the political shambles to be slaughtered—sold by the glimml keeper who is the leader of Tammany Hall. As a Tammany Democrat I protest. We have honest members in our organization, and we will not "stand aside" because there are thousands of good statesmen in Tammany Hall Democrats who will not ratify the sale at Buffalo, and who do not want to turn New York State into one vast dive!

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"FLINT QUALITY"
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Announcement.

Attention is directed to our offering of exclusive Autumn designs now on view, embracing the most extensive variety shown during the sixty-six years of our business existence.

Included are adaptations and reproductions from all the important "Periods," every detail being reproduced with exact fidelity to the original. Particularly noteworthy are the examples of early English and Colonial design, and cabinet work, after the master-pieces of Chippendale, Sheraton, Johnson, Manwaring, Hepplewhite, Ince, and the Adams—these for the Library, Reception Room, Hall, Dining Room, Bed Room and Boudoir.

So extensive and varied is this Autumn showing of furniture, floor coverings and decorative fabrics, ready for immediate delivery, that harmonizing and appropriate pieces and suites with accompaniments may readily be selected for practically any decorative or color scheme.

Our factories are equipped to promptly execute, at moderate cost, orders for furniture and interior work from special designs, which, upon request, will be submitted with full detail and cost, artists, decorators and salesmen, whose knowledge and study especially fit them for consultation, being always available at our Show Rooms and Studios, or by appointment at the home of patrons.

Our direct importations of gold furniture from France are of exceptional merit, the designs including, in addition to the many unique, modern effects, reproductions after the periods of Italian and French Renaissance, the four Louis, Directoire and Empire, each fashioned and upholstered with that infinite care of perfection in detail which has made "Flint Quality."

Spanish, Mexican and Californian Mission originals and reproductions are liberally represented, as are also Flemish and Dutch models, in suites and individual pieces, suitable for many and varying utilities.

Our collection of Oriental and European rugs and floor coverings, upholstery and drapery fabrics, electroliers, lamps and objects of art, is most exclusive.

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POLITICAL LEOPARD CHANGING HIS SPOTS.
What Hearst Thought of Murphy, What Hearst Thought of Mr. Hughes, Whom He Now Calls Ryan's Attorney.

In an editorial in "The American" of December 30, 1905, William Randolph Hearst said: "No one in New York State will question the excellence of the work done by the counsel for the people, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, who has drawn from the management of the companies under litigation admissions which have damned them in the eyes of the public."

Several weeks earlier—October 15—this editorial paragraph also was printed in "The American": "And what was the first act of the Republican boss after deserting the fusion so feared of Ryan?"

It is to the everlasting honor of Charles Evans Hughes that he has seen through this intrigue and refused to be the dupe of Ryan and Osdell.

How close a watch the Hearst managers have been keeping on their erstwhile supporters may be known from the fact that they have practically verbatim reports of all that took place at the various meetings of the Municipal Ownership people held in the last week. The Hearst people last night announced the names of the members of the executive committee appointed by the Municipal Ownership people, an announcement reserved by them for to-day according to the Hearst papers. Mr. De Beck, Joseph Cody, Dr. A. Rosenthal and Dr. Brown will represent Manhattan; Dr. J. T. Madison, General Attorney, Colonel Porter and Bela Tokaji, Kings; T. Knapp, Queens, and John Oates, Richmond.

The story that Mr. Hearst's managers told last night was that there was a split in the Municipal Ownership ranks. Mr. De Beck and the Hearst people have been planning a return blow. They tried to deliver this last night with a direct accusation that the New Grand party would attempt to "shake down" State Chairman Woodruff and Mr. Hughes to-day, to get a commensurate reward for support of the Republican candidate.

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C. H. Kelsey, President. Charles A. Pardee, President. Jacob H. Scher, James Stewart, E. T. Bradford, Edward G. Stanley, William H. Nichols, Second Vice-President, James H. O'Hanlon, Mr. J. B. King, Mr. J. B. King, Mr. J. B. King.