

# THE CUBANS TO DISARM

## Will Not Disband Until They Are Paid

### Americans Must Furnish the Money

#### For the Pay Due the Insurgent Troops - Men Held under Close and Severe Discipline.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The continuing question connected with the administration of the island, negotiations for the payment of salaries of soldiers are to be conducted from Washington, so as to relieve Major-General Brooke of this difficulty. For the present the Cuban commanders are holding their men closely together and under discipline.

General Davis, the military governor of the department of Pinar del Rio, has gone into the matter fully with General Mario Menocal, and other Cuban commanders. They say that they expect the United States to pay, and that they will not disband until they get an answer. The majority of the military officers here seem to think that, probably, the easiest way out of it is to make a payment, taking a mortgage on

the revenues of Cuba, in the form of bonds. There are probably 35,000 men able to work, but now spending on their country. If paid off, on condition that their arms be surrendered, they would have no excuse for not working.

#### WILL BE INJURIOUS.

Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 2.—An order has been received here from Havana which, if enforced, will mean, in the judgment of the commercial classes, serious injury to the province. This is the direction to transmit the entire customs receipts each week to Havana. The compliance with such instructions would mean the abandonment of many necessary public improvements, especially in the matter of roads and water works. Since the American occupation began the funds have been used for such purposes, and have been the principal means of meeting necessary expenditures. The Herald says that, to carry out this order, would rob tens of thousands of Cubans of employment, most of whom would probably take to the hills and become bandits, having no other resources. The British consul at Santiago says that it was Spain's practice of monetary centralization which caused her troubles in Cuba.

## HEAVY SNOW STORM.

### SPOKANE HAS AN ENORMOUS FALL TO RECORD.

#### Big Drifts Cause Street Car Lines Much Difficulty - Railroads Run on Time.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 2.—During the last two days this city has experienced the heaviest snow in its history. Since yesterday morning fifteen inches of snow has fallen, making a total of twenty inches. Because of a strong wind the snow has drifted, and the street car lines have difficulty to keep their lines open. In places the snow has drifted to the depth of five feet. All railroad lines running through the city have run approximately on time, by the aid of many snow-plows. The snow in Eastern Washington is the heaviest within a radius of twenty-five miles of Spokane.

## POPULIST LEGISLATORS.

### Another Gross Error Made by the Deceitful Party in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 2.—The populist leaders of Kansas are confronted by a serious problem. Both branches of the legislature have passed a railroad bill which railroad attorneys declare is not worth the paper it is written on. It was announced today that Governor Leedy had signed the bill, but it turns out that he went to his home at Lawrence without doing so, and his failure to approve it is prompted by a desire to confer with the steering committee, with a view to changes in the bill, and its re-enactment under a suspension of the rules.

The constitution gives the governor power to assemble the legislature in extraordinary session when a grave emergency demands it. The "emergency" set forth in Governor Leedy's call was the possibility of railroad legislation. Now the legislature has passed a bill which does not meet this "emergency" until the first Monday in April next, and one month after a regular session of the legislature shall have adjourned. The railroads intend to go into the courts and fight the new law on this ground, and have announced that they will carry the matter to the supreme court of the United States. They will contend that no emergency exists, and that, if it did, the new law should have been made retroactive at once. The railroads will also contend on the ground that the title is not broad enough to cover its purpose.

## A THOROUGHLESS ACT.

### Indiana Troops Waved a Cuban Flag in Havana.

Havana, Jan. 2.—It developed today that the company of the Indiana regiment which waved the Cuban flag during the parade yesterday was not arrested, as reported last night. Investigation showed that the flags were distributed to them by Cubans in the crowd, and the act of waving them was thoughtless and not pre-arranged. Twenty-five Cuban horsemen, well mounted and armed, joined the column at the Prado, rode to Central Park and debouched into a side street. They aroused considerable enthusiasm. Three blue-jackets from the Texas, at 12:30 yesterday, waved to the wreck of the Maine and hoisted a large Stars and Stripes to the peak of the wreck. The flag was saluted by the shipping in the harbor.

## A SOCIALIST MAYOR.

### Inaugurated at Haverhill, Massachusetts - Faithful to His Principles.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 2.—John C. Chase, elected on a socialist platform, took the oath of office as mayor of Haverhill today. In his inaugural speech Chase assured the members of the city government, and the people, that "every atom of power" possessed by the mayor would be exercised for the defense and support of the principles of socialism, insofar as they may be applicable to a municipality.

## DINGLEY IS ILL.

Washington, Jan. 2.—A slight improvement in the condition of Representative Dingley of Maine, noted this morning continued throughout the day, and tonight his family are hopeful that the change for the better is permanent.

AT MONMOUTH.—Martin Peitel, Martin Vesco, George Barr and F. X. Albrecht went to Monmouth last evening, where they will complete the work of furnishing the Monmouth normal school with heating apparatus, having the contract for such work. It will require about ten days to complete the work.

# QUAY IS IN THE SADDLE

## Is Himself Directing His Campaign.

### Many Candidates for the Senate.

#### A Hot Fight in the Republican Ranks in Indiana and Nebraska Legislatures.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.—Senator Quay has taken personal direction of his campaign for re-election to the United States senate. He reached Harrisburg last night from Washington, with his colleague, Senator Penrose, and will stay until after the senatorial caucus. Ex-Senator Cameron came to Harrisburg today, from his country residence, and was a visitor to the Quay headquarters. The former senator came all the way from England to take a hand in the contest for his old colleague.

Ex-Postmaster-General John W. Wainwright is on the ground working against Quay, with the assistance of ex-Judge Gordon, of Philadelphia. The anti-Quay leaders concede the failure of the fusion scheme, and are directing their energies toward keeping enough republicans out of the caucus to prevent a nomination. The business men's league opened headquarters today, and members are here from all over the state to help fight Quay.

## DAN BURNS' BEE.

### Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 2.—Col. D. M. Burns has formally announced his candidacy for the United States senate.

## INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Indianapolis, Jan. 2.—Two-thirds of the republican members of the Indiana legislature are here participating in the fight for the election of a United States senator to succeed David Turpie, democrat. There are five active republican candidates for this place, Judge R. S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne; Frank Hanly, of Lafayette; Major George W. Steele, of Marion; Frank B. Posey, of Evansville; and Albert J. Beveridge, of Indianapolis. The fight is peculiar, because of the unusual large number of candidates, who represent pretty well all sections of the state. The first senatorial caucus will be held on January 10th. Hanly is now in the lead.

## IN NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 2.—The twenty-sixth biennial session of the Nebraska legislature convenes tomorrow. The republicans have a majority of nine on the joint ballot, seven in the senate and two in the house, assuring that party, in all probability, a successor to United States Senator Allen. The caucus of the republicans on the speaker's bench brought forth a list of the fifty-two members. It adjourned at midnight, after agreeing to support Clark, of Lincoln, for speaker. Five members remained away, and, while not declaring themselves to support the fusion nominee, assert that they will not vote for Clark. The prospects are, therefore, good for a head-on on the opening day of the session.

## IN MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Jan. 2.—The republican members of the two houses of the legislature are in caucus tonight on officers of the session that opens tomorrow, that party having a majority in both houses. The call for a caucus on Wednesday, to nominate the successor of United States Senator Davis, was issued tonight. No opposition to Senator Davis is expected.

## A FACTIONAL FIGHT.

Dover, Del., Jan. 2.—The Delaware legislature will convene tomorrow, and among the most important matters will be the selection of a United States senator to succeed Senator George Gray. The legislature is republican, and it is believed the next senator will be of that political faith, providing the existing bitter factional feeling in the ranks of the party can be healed. J. Edward Addicks, the leader of one faction, known as the union republicans, has announced his candidacy for the position, and is being bitterly opposed by the "regulars," or anti-Addicks, wing of the party. An effort was made tonight to bring the factions together in caucus, for the organization of the senate and house. This, however, was ineffectual.

## THE ROUGH RIDERS.

### Who They Were and What They Knew in Advance About Warfare.

The life histories of some of the men who joined our regiment would make many volumes of thrilling adventure. We drew a great many recruits from Texas and from nowhere did we get a higher average, for many of them had served in that famous body of frontiers fighters, the Texas rangers. They were already trained to obey and to take responsibility. They were splendid shots, horsemen, and trail riders. They were accustomed to living in the open, to enduring great fatigue and hardship, and to encountering all kinds of danger. Many of the Arizona and New Mexico men had taken part in warfare with the Apaches, those terrible Indians of the waterless Southwestern mountains—the most bloodthirsty and wildest of all the red men of America, and the most formidable in their own dreadful stive of warfare. Of course

a man who had kept his nerve and held his own, year after year, while living where and doing things that contained the threat of hidden death from a foe whose goings and comings were unseen, was not apt to lose courage when confronted with any other enemy. An experience in following in the trail of an enemy who might flee at one stretch through fifty miles of deathlike desert was a good school out of which to come with profound indifference for the ordinary hardships of campaigning.

As a rule, the men were more apt, however, to have had experience in warring against wild desperadoes, and law-breakers than against Indians. Some of our best recruits came from Colorado. One, a very large hawk-eyed man, Benjamin Franklin Daniels, had been marshal of Dodge City when that pestiferous abode of civilized man to be found anywhere on the continent. In the course of the exercise of his rather hard functions as post-officer he had lost one ear "blown off." It was explained to me. Naturally he viewed the dangers of battle with philosophical calm. Such a man was, in reality, a veteran even in his first fight, and was a tower of strength to the recruits in his part of the line. With him there came into the regiment a deputy marshal from Cripple Creek named Sherman Bell. Bell had a hernia, but he was so excellent a man that we decided to take him. I do not think I ever saw greater resolution than Bell displayed throughout the campaign. In Cuba the great exertions which he was forced to make again and again opened the hernia, and the surgeons insisted that he must return to the United States, but he simply would not go. On one occasion he escaped from the hospital, and came right through half of the time on all fours, in a really excruciating agony, to catch up with the regiment, and Dr. Child had fixed him up so that he was temporarily all right. The doctor, however, as his duty bound, directed that he should go to the rear, and that night an ambulance came to take him; but Bell slipped off into the jungle and lay out there until next morning. Then he cautiously followed in the rear of the regiment until the night was over at San Juan. When the firing had once begun he knew he would not be sent back; and on he came to fight in the front, resolute, to have his share of the danger and honor. That he did splendidly in battle it hardly be necessary to say.

Then there was little McGinty, the "four-o'clock-buster" from Oklahoma, who never laid down his arms, and by any possibility he could have been killed. McGinty was proved for his absolute inability to keep stop on the drill ground he responded that he was pretty sure he could keep stop on horseback. McGinty's sort legs caused him much trouble on the marches, but we had no braver or better man in the fights.

One old friend of mine had come from far Northern Idaho to join the regiment at San Antonio. He was a hunter, named Fred Horrig, an Alaskan by birth. He had been before me and I had hunted mountain sheep and deer when laying in the winter stock of meat for my ranch on the Little Missouri, sometimes in the bright fall weather, sometimes in the gloom of the early Northern winter. He was the most loyal and simple-hearted of men, and he had come to join his old boss and commander to carry on through the tropic regions.

The temptation is great to go on enumerating man after man who stood pre-eminent, whether as a killer of game, a tamer of horses, or a queller of disorder among his people, or who, maybe, stood out who were evil influences as himself a dangerous man—one given to the taking of life on small provocation, or one who was really to be feared in his own right. There was tall Pat, the sharp-shooter from North Carolina—shrewy, cunning, fearless. South, the bear hunter from Wyoming, and McCann, the Arizona book-keeper, who had begun life as a buffalo hunter. There was Crockett, the German, who had been an internal revenue officer, and had waged perilous war on the rifle-bearing "moon-shiners." There were Darned and Wood of New Mexico, who could hunt easily at any hour of the day. There were Goodwin and Taylor and Armstrong the ranger, crack shots with a rifle or revolver. There was many a skilled packer who had led and guarded his train of laden mules through the Indian-haunted country surrounding some outpost of civilization. There were miners who knew every camp from the Yukon to Leadville, and cow-punchers in whose memory was stored the brands carried by the herds from Chihuahua to Anaheim. There were men who had ridden wild steers in the mesquite brush of the Neeces, and who, year in and year out, had driven the trail herds northward over desolate wastes and across the fords of strunken rivers to the barren grounds of the Powder and the Yellowstone. They were hardened to the scorching heat and bitter cold of the dry plains and pine-clad mountains. They were accustomed to sleep in the open, while the picketed horses grazed beside them near some shallow, rocky pool. They had wandered, either with their pack across the vast desolation of the wilderness, alone or with comrades. They had covered in the shelter of oak banks from the icy blast of the north, and far out on the misadventurous trail they had known the luxury of lying in the shade of the wagon during the noonday rest. They had lived in brush-leath tents for weeks at a time, or with only the wagon-sheet as an occasional house. They had fared hard when exploring the unknown, they had fared well on the round-up; and they had known the plenty of the log ranch houses, where the tables were spread with smoked venison and calf ribs and milk and bread, and vegetables from the garden patch.—Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's Magazine.

## RYAN'S CHIEF DANGER.

William Jennings Bryan is in danger of concentrating his attention on the open market to exclusion of the open door.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

# Oh! The Pain Of Rheumatism!

## Its Tortures Known to Thousands.

The aches and pains of Rheumatism become a constant companion to all who are victims of this disabling disease. The people generally are not acquainted with the cause of the disease, though thousands know its tortures.

Everybody should know that Rheumatism is a peculiar acid condition of the blood, upon which all liniments in the world can have no effect whatever. The best blood remedy is needed—one which is able to go to the very seat of the disease and force it out. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is the right remedy for Rheumatism, because it is the only blood remedy free from mercury, potash and other minerals which intensify the disease, causing stiffness of the joints and aching of the bones. S. S. S. neutralizes the acid condition of the blood, and forces out every trace of the disease. It reaches even the worst cases where other doctors have made cripples of their prescriptions of potash and mercury.

"My wife was for years a sufferer from Rheumatism, and was treated constantly, but could obtain no relief. The doctors said the disease was liable to strike the heart at any time, in which event death would be inevitable. Every kind of treatment recommended for Rheumatism was given, including widely advertised blood remedies, but none did any good. She grew worse all the while and was reduced to a mere shadow of her former self."

"It was at this critical period that S. S. S. was tried; this medicine seemed to reach the disease promptly, and she began to improve. One dose effected a complete cure, and she has had no touch of Rheumatism since."  
"D. R. Johnsons,"  
"Blackshear, Ga."

Every one afflicted with Rheumatism should take Swift's Specific, the only remedy which can reach their trouble. S. S. S. will cure the most aggravated case of Rheumatism; Catarrh, Cancer, Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema or any other blood disease. It is guaranteed.

Purely Vegetable  
Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

## RICHES IN SALT LAKE

### Salt and Soda Would Be Worth \$103,483,295,000 in Chicago.

## OUR DEAD SEA TREASURE

### It Would Fill a Railway Train 5,000,000 Miles Long.

### Cars Would Be Twenty-Eight and One-Half Years Passing Any Given Station.

The most wonderful feature of all this wonderful land, the mightiest marvelous Utah, an ocean of majestic mystery, clad in beauty, divinity, is great Salt Lake, the American Dead Sea. Among all earth's weird wonders in water it has but one rival or peer—the miracle-made sea whose waves of doom and oblivion roll over Sedona and Gomorrah, the Chicago of forty centuries ago. Think of a lake from 2,500 to 3,000 square miles in area, lying 1,000 miles inland, at an altitude of 4,250 feet above sea level, whose waters are six times as salt as those of the ocean, and while it has no outlet, four large rivers pouring their ceaseless floods of fresh water into it, without raising its mysterious surface a fraction of an inch, or even diminishing, so far as chemical analysis can determine. Its indescribable saltness. Wherever all the salt that no streams can freshen, come from? Where are the vast saline magazines from which it draws its everlasting supplies? (One lay stand upon its shores and ask a thousand such questions, but no answer comes from its mysterious depths, amid which death and silence reign supreme.)

There is not a fish or any living thing in this 2,500 or 3,000 square miles of beautiful water, except the yearly increasing swarms of scum-bearers. Not a shark of a sturgeon to scare the timid swimmer or boater, nor a crab or a crawfish to nip the toe of the wader; not a minnow or a frog, a tadpole or a polychaete—nothing that lives, moves, crawls, or wriggles.

Long before human beings invaded the mysterious and beautiful region, or before the little band of Mormons, after their long march from Illinois, and months of weary travel across the barren plains and over towering mountain ranges, pitched their tents in the picturesque valley adjoining Salt Lake, this wonderful body of water was larger than Lake Huron and 1,000 feet deep. Its ancient pastures are still plainly visible on the mountain peaks, and are as easily traceable as though they were written but yesterday.

has an average width of twenty-seven miles; that gives an area of 2,700 square miles. There are 27,878,400 square feet in a mile; so the lake has an area of 73,271,680,000 square feet. Take twenty feet as the average depth, then twenty times 73,271,680,000 will give us 1,505,433,600,000 cubic feet as the contents of the lake. Now, 16.23 per cent, or one-sixth of this, according to the analyses of eminent chemists, is salt and sulphate of soda.

That is, the lake contains 250,905,000,000 cubic feet of salt and sulphate of soda. Of this mass one-eighth is sulphate of soda and seven-eighths common salt. A cubic foot of sulphate of soda weighs fifty pounds, and a cubic foot of common salt eighty pounds; so we have as the contents, in part, of this unparalleled reservoir of wealth 1,568,160,000,000 pounds, or 784,080,000 tons of sulphate of soda, and 17,560,320,000,000 pounds, or 8,780,160,000 tons of salt. Allowing ten tons to a car load that would be 78,408,000 cars of soda and 878,016,000 cars of salt. Taking thirty feet as the total length of a freight car, and its contents, we would have a train of soda 445,360 miles long, or nearly to the moon and back, and a train of salt 4,488,720 miles in length, or long enough to reach 190 times around the earth and leave an 8,000-mile string of cars over on a side track. Running twenty miles an hour and never stopping, night or day, it would take the salt-laden train twenty-eight years five months and twenty-three days to pass a station.

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What PEPPER'S NERVIGOR Did! It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men require least number of doses. Recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed. Cures Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Fading Memory, Wasting Debility, and all other ailments of the nervous system. Write for a free trial. PEPPER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it. Can be carried in a pocket. Price, 50 cents per box, or 6 for \$5. With a Written Guarantee. Cures for Good. Prepared by Dr. J. C. PEPPER, MEDICAL ASSN., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Dan'l J. Fry, Salem, Va.

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## THE GUARDIAN OF CHILDREN.

Slow circling upon outstretched wing  
The fierce, rapacious bird of prey  
Circles near that small, sweet, tender thing  
Those curls gleams would snatch away.  
O, hush that mother's heart must leap  
To drive this peril of the air  
Away from that soft nest of sleep  
With all her love and longing there.  
To see the staunch defender rise  
With brilliant mane and head erect  
No power can snatch that precious prize,  
While he stands ready to protect.  
Sleep on sweet babe, your mother's breast  
Once more shall press you close and warm,  
No evil bird shall e'er molest  
While this brave guardian scents the harm.  
To protect her little ones is among the  
longest instincts of a mother's heart, and  
through all the thousands cared and worried  
of a busy woman's life there arises ever and  
anon the thought "O, if I could do more  
for my baby!"  
But mothers are too often weighed down



and weakened with their own daily burdens  
to do any more than struggle against hopelessly  
against the physical and mental evils  
that beset themselves, with no strength left  
to care for others. Women with large families  
find that in her physical being and when  
children into the world, and nursing and  
weaning them to boyhood and girlhood, is  
no great a draft upon the mother's strength  
that she herself becomes the natural object  
of care and protection.  
It is a glorious boon to the women of this  
generation that the wonderful supportive  
tonic, originated by Dr. Pierce's of Buffalo,  
N. Y., is capable of sustaining them through  
the ordeal of frequent childbirth and  
nursing them out of it with unimpaired  
womanly strength and energy.

Motherhood is not only the grandest of  
woman's possibilities, but is the natural  
fulfillment of her physical being and when  
prepared for with proper observance of  
nature's laws and attended by reasonable  
care should be free from the mental depression,  
excessive pain and subsequent  
prostration so commonly experienced.  
Thousands of women have found that the  
use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription  
during the expectant time and over the  
nursing period imparts precisely the local  
strength and reinforcement  
needed to carry them over this critical juncture  
cheerfully, safely, almost painlessly.

It affords direct organic endurance and  
constititional strength. It gives recuperative  
power; it promotes the secretion  
of abundant healthy nourishment for the  
child during the nursing period. It is in  
the best sense the guardian of childhood  
for it not only enables the mother to take  
up the work of life again with vigor and  
enjoyment but through her it imbues the  
little one with the rugged natural strength  
which is a constant protection against the  
physical evils with which childhood is  
constantly assailed.

What Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription  
does for mothers and their children is well  
exemplified in the experience of Mrs.  
E. M. Hansrote, of Magnolia, Morgan Co.,  
W. Va. In a recent letter to Dr. Pierce  
she writes:

"I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite  
Prescription something over two years ago  
and am glad to testify that it is God-sent to woman-  
kind. The three children who were born before  
I began to take your medicine did not live long,  
they were very delicate, but those born since  
(three in all) are very hearty, and that convinces  
me that your medicine is just what it is said to  
be, and a great deal more. I could tell enough to  
fill a book about the way I suffered and the way  
your medicine acted. I received every woman  
I globe ought to know about your medicine."  
Another lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Hull, of 27 Mer-  
wick St., Pawtucket, R. I., writes "I have had  
fifteen babies, and always had a bad time. Some-  
times I have had to have two doctors. I began  
taking your 'Favorite Prescription' last July  
and in September I gave birth to two little girls  
and I never had such an easy time. I had no  
doctor and did not suffer half as long as before.  
My twins when born weighed ten pounds each.  
They are fine girls, now four months old."

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viser tells you how to treat almost every  
disease form of disease at home and just  
what to do in case of emergency. There  
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