

ACTIVE IN PACIFYING CUBA



GENERAL ALEJANDRO RODRIGUEZ, who commanded the guardia rural under the Palma administration, has been of great service to the Americans during their work of pacification. He was one of the first patriots who, in 1895, united with General Maximo Gomez in his effort to drive the Spaniards from the island. When the republic began business for itself, he was made first mayor of Havana. General Rodriguez has had all the experience with revolutions that he wants. His wife was a victim of the persecutions heaped upon the families of native Cubans by the infamous Weyler. She was seized and thrown into a felon's cell and subjected to the most cruel treatment by the vindictive Spanish commander.



ROBERT BACON, who went to Cuba with Secretary Taft while he was in charge of the state department during the absence of Secretary Root, is comparatively a new man in public life. Until about a year ago he was an active business man, a partner of J. Pierpont Morgan. President Roosevelt knew him at Harvard, where the assistant secretary won great renown as an athlete. When Mr. Root chose him for his first assistant secretary a good deal of surprise was expressed in various quarters, but the secretary was determined to have the services of a first class business man, and he wanted Bacon on that account. According to President Roosevelt, "Bob Bacon is one of the few eastern men who know how to ride a horse."



COLONEL LITTLETON W. T. WALLER, who was given command of the first marines sent to quell the Cuban outbreak, has had a remarkable record. He was prominent in the struggle for Cuban independence and distinguished himself in the fighting around Santiago. During the Boxer trouble in China Colonel Waller was in command of the American marines, and he displayed so much bravery under fire that he was promoted to the rank of major. Shortly afterward he made the famous expedition across the island of Samar, which brought him both praise and blame. He was court-martialed for unnecessary severity toward the natives, but he was acquitted of the serious charge and was restored at once to his old command.



EDWIN VERNON MORGAN, United States minister to Cuba, is by virtue of his office an important personage in the pacification. Mr. Morgan is one of the brightest men in Uncle Sam's diplomatic service, and he has had a good deal of experience for one of his years. He is an alumnus of Harvard and was a student at the University of Berlin. After graduation he became instructor in history at his alma mater and afterward taught the same branch at Adelbert college, Cleveland, O. He was secretary of the Samoan commission in 1899 and secretary of the legation in Korea the following year. In 1905 he was appointed minister to Korea, whence he was transferred to Cuba to succeed Mr. Squiers, the first American minister.



BRIGADIER GENERAL THEODORE F. WINT, who was put in command of the military base at Newport News, Va., is a veteran of the civil war, enlisting as a volunteer at the age of sixteen. He saw some of the hardest fighting in that great struggle and was an inmate of Libby prison for several months. He also distinguished himself in the Chinese rebellion, and at the head of the Tenth United States cavalry, a negro regiment, he stormed San Juan hill and was one of the first to reach its crest. General Joe Wheeler recommended Wint for promotion, complimenting him warmly. The general is a native of Pennsylvania and has been a soldier for so many years that he has surely learned the trade of fighter.



GENERAL FRED FUNSTON, the first head of the military in the island, is one of America's most famous fighters. He is especially well qualified to undertake the military oversight in Cuba, for he is familiar with Cuban warfare in all its phases, having enlisted in the insurgent army in 1896. He served eighteen months and was wounded. On his return to the States he went to the Philippines commissioned as colonel of the Twentieth Kansas. His rise was rapid and most sensational. In 1899 he was made brigadier general of volunteers. He organized an expedition to capture Aguinaldo, accomplished the feat and became a full fledged brigadier over the heads of a host of seniors. In 1905 he went to the department of California.



CAPTAIN SEATON SCHROEDER, in command of the Virginia, was one of the first naval officers to land in Cuba. He was ordered to select a proper point for a camp. Captain Schroeder has had quite a brilliant career in the navy, of which he has been a member since 1884. He has served on a good many of Uncle Sam's ships and in about all of the various squadrons. In 1871 he took an active part in Admiral Rodgers' expedition against the Koreans. In 1898 he was assigned to the command of the Massachusetts and served on board that vessel through the Spanish-American war. After that Captain Schroeder was governor of Guam for three years and acquitted himself creditably in the naval and ticklish position.

NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

- NOVEMBER 4.**
1771—James Montgomery, Scotch poet, born; died 1854.
1790—Lopez, the ruler of Paraguay, who opened that country to foreign trade, born at Asuncion; died 1861.
1816—Stephen Johnson Field, associate justice of the United States supreme court, born in Haddam, Conn.
1847—Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, musical composer, died at Leipzig; born in Hamburg 1809.
1860—George Peabody, the American philanthropist, died in London; born in Danvers, Mass., 1795.
1895—Eugene Field, popular journalist and verse writer, died in Chicago, born 1850.
1905—The czar granted the demands of Finland for autonomy in government.
- NOVEMBER 5.**
1779—Washington Allston, painter, born in Waccamaw, S. C.; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1843.
1818—Benjamin Franklin Butler, citizen, general and statesman, born in Deerfield, N. H.; died in Washington, 1893.
1854—Battle of Inkerman, in the Crimea. The engagement was brought on by an unexpected attack of the Russians on the English camp. The battle was very severe, and the loss on both sides was great.
1891—Political revolution in Brazil; President Ponce de Alencar, successor to Dom Pedro, fled to Brazil, and congress and made himself dictator.
1895—William Libby, an old time merchant, at one time partner with A. T. Stewart, died in New York city.
1900—The Cuban constitutional convention opened in Havana with cheers for the United States.
1905—William T. Richards, famous American marine artist, died at Newport, R. I., born 1833.
- NOVEMBER 6.**
331—Julian, Roman emperor, born.
644—Caliph Omar assassinated at Jerusalem.
1490—Sir John Falstaff, English knight, died.
1495—Columbus reached Cuba and took possession.
1671—Colley Cibber born in London.
1793—Louis Joseph Philippe, "Philippe Egalite," guillotined at Paris.
1816—Governor Morris, the revolutionary statesman, died at Morrisania, N. Y.; born 1752.
1863—Admiral Charles Stewart, celebrated naval commander, was given the sobriquet "Old Ironsides," died in Bordentown, N. J.; born in Philadelphia in 1778.
1894—Philip Gilbert Hamerton, English artist and author, died in Paris; born 1834.
1903—The United States formally recognized and entered into relations with the new republic of Panama.
1905—Lady Florence Dixie, author, explorer and woman's rights champion, died at Glen Stuart, Scotland; born 1857.
- NOVEMBER 7.**
1492—Columbus explored the San Salvador river in Cuba.
1811—Battle of Tippecanoe: Joseph Hamilton Davis, a noted Kentuckian, killed in the action.
1847—Lotta (Charlotte Crabtree), the actress, born in New York City.
1898—Cuban assembly organized at Santa Cruz del Sur.
1901—Earl Li Hung Chang, famous Chinese statesman, died at Peking; born 1823. His tour of America, a few years before his death, caused a great sensation here.
1905—Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A., died in London; born 1821.
- NOVEMBER 8.**
1674—John Milton died in London; born 1608.
1728—Captain John Byron, English navigator and naval commander, born; died 1785.
1772—William Wirt, celebrated American lawyer and author, born in Bladensburg, Md.; died 1834.
1793—Mme. Roland guillotined at Paris.
1794—Warsaw fell, and the second partition and final extinction of Poland followed.
1871—Capt. Charles Francis Hall, Arctic explorer, died; born 1821.
1893—Francis Parkman, eminent American descriptive writer and historian, died at Jamaica Plain, Boston; born 1823.
1905—Mutiny of Russian sailors at Cronstadt.
- NOVEMBER 9.**
1800—Robert Dale Owen, author and statesman, born in Glasgow; died near Lake George, N. Y., 1857.
1826—John Middleton Clayton, American statesman, principal in the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, died in Dover, Del.; born 1796.
1872—Great Boston fire: 65 acres of the business district burned over; loss \$900,000. Boston suffered from three extensive fires during the colonial days. The greatest of these was in 1780, when 250 buildings were destroyed. In 1847 over 100 buildings were burned in the north end. The fire of 1872 broke out on the corner of Summer and Kings-tons streets early in the evening and before it was stopped swept over 65 acres.
1893—Professor Herman August Hagen of Harvard college, well known entomologist, died at Cambridge, Mass.; born 1817. Annie Pixley, popular American actress, died in London.
1900—Great destruction of life and shipping by typhoon at Hongkong.
- NOVEMBER 10.**
1433—Martin Luther born; died 1546.
1567—Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, favorite of Queen Elizabeth, born; died 1601.
1759—Frederick Schiller born; died 1805.
1873—Dr. Livingston, the missing African explorer, found by Stanley. Stanley thus described his meeting with the lost explorer: "I pushed back the crowds and, passing from the rear, walked down a living avenue of people until I came in front of the semi-circle of Arabs, in front of which stood the white man with the gray beard. I would have run to him, only I was a coward in such a mob; would have embraced him, only he being an Englishman, I did not know how he would receive me, so I did what cowardice and false pride suggested was the best thing—walked deliberately to him, took off my hat and said, 'Dr. Livingston, I presume?' 'Yes,' 'Livingstone, I presume?' 'Yes,' said he, with a kind smile, lifting his cap slightly."

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Fish That Are Just Like Lamps.

FOR some reason the Pacific coast of the United States, particularly California, has always been famous for its displays of phosphorescence, that strange phenomenon over which many men have spent years of study, and which, to a large extent, is still mysterious and unexplainable, though it should be said there are not theories and pseudo-explanations lacking.

Students of animal phosphorescence have read of the Pyrosoma, one of the Ascidians, whose wonders of light have made it famous. One of these beautiful animals was caught off Avalon bay some time ago. It was first seen as a bluish light as large as a bucket, ten or more feet below the surface, and as it was watched through the window of a glass-bottom boat it was seen to rise and to be long and cylindrical. The finder called it a "fire barrel," not an exaggeration, as when the strange object reached the surface it was seen to be barrel-shaped, about a foot in length, open at one end and emitting a faint light, but the moment it was touched as the finder placed his hands beneath it, it blazed out in a vivid glare of green silvery light.

The discoverers were not naturalists, but they saw that the animal was alive and that a stream of water was pouring from the open end, forcing the strange object along. It was caught in a gill net and successfully placed in a tank, and doubtless the first large Pyrosoma seen alive in America was closely observed. It would be difficult to exaggerate the beauties of the animal.

In a specimen the writer kept in a dark room in the Gulf of Mexico, by stirring it with a stick light was produced sufficient to read a medium-size print, and the sight was a ghostly one, the large type standing out with marvelous distinctness.

At certain times the Pyrosoma is fairly common in the San Clemente channel, but specimens larger than a foot or so have never been seen. It is in the tropics that the animal is at its best. Moseley describes one as follows: "The most beautiful kind of phosphorescence is, however, that of the Ascidian colony of Pyrosoma. This, when stimulated by a touch, a shake or a swirl of the water, gives out a bright globe of bluish light which lasts for several seconds . . . and then goes out suddenly. A giant Pyrosoma was caught by us in the deep sea trawl.

It was like a great sac, with its walls of jelly about an inch in thickness. It was four feet long and ten inches in diameter. "When a Pyrosoma is stimulated by having its surface touched the phosphorescent light breaks out just at the spot stimulated and then spreads over the surface of the colony to the surrounding animals. I wrote my name with my finger on the surface of the giant Pyrosoma as it lay on deck, and my name came out in a few seconds in letters of fire."

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More than 1,000 black men, in charge of European engineers, have been engaged for more than a year in grading the roadbed, laying the track and doing all the rough work on the new railway that has just been opened along the upper Congo. This road between Stanleyville and Pontherville, 75 miles, circumvents the stretch of rapids that forms the first impediment to navigation on the upper river. The line was opened a few weeks ago and it is the pioneer railway in tropical Central Africa. In straight lines, its southern terminus at the head of the rapids is about 1,070 miles from Zanzibar and 970 miles from the Congo mouth.

It has been interesting to watch the progress of this enterprise. Few railways have been built, with primitive labor, so far from the sources of all materials, as this. The first step was the building of two large storehouses at Matadi and Stanleyville, 1,235 miles apart, following the Congo channel, to house the material at its starting place in Africa, and at the starting point of the railway. Locomotives, cars and bridges were carried up the Congo in pieces, and put together where they were needed on the line. As there was delay in the delivery of some of the bridges, temporary wooden constructions, very rough but strong, were thrown over some of the small rapids tributaries, so that work trains might carry rails ahead to the roadbed prepared for them. Some of the gangs of laborers were superintended by young natives, who had been trained for years in the industrial schools of the government of the missionary societies. Here, as elsewhere in that continent, the natives supplied the brawn and muscle, as well as some elementary supervision in carrying forward the vast work of progress in Africa.

The extent of navigation available for steamers on the Congo is now well known, and the purpose is to carry railways around the few parts of the river which are obstructed by rapids, so as to extend unbroken steam transportation to the end of the farthest navigable reach of the stream. By building this new railroad the Congo State has added 261 miles of steam transportation to the 1,235 miles already in operation between the Congo mouth and Stanleyville. Navigation is again impeded at Kindu, 186 miles above the terminus of the new railway, and the government intends to begin at once the building of the third and last stretch of railway along the river from Kindu to Bull, about 150 miles, above which there is interrupted navigation for small steamers for 372 miles, where the importance of the river for large commercial purposes practically ends.

The total length of steam transportation along the Congo when the last mile of rails is laid will be 2,144 miles, of which 1,548 miles will be by water and 596 miles by land, and the end of this long route will be in touch with the great mining region of Katanga, which is said to be as rich as Rhodesia in gold, while the prospects of copper production are, perhaps, unsurpassed in any other part of the world. The importance of extending transportation to this region is stimulating the efforts of the Congo government. It remains to be seen whether the Congo rail and water route will reach this southeast corner of the state before the branch of the Cape to Cairo railroad arrives at the same destination.—New York Sun.

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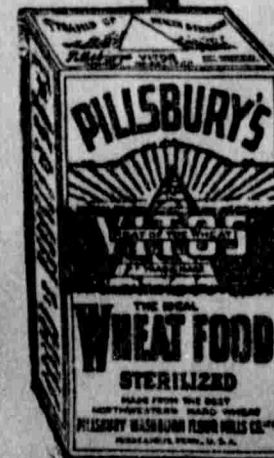
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