CADAVEROUS CUBANS.

Consul D. L. Cubb for the Red Cross Reports.

"THEY LACK MEDICINE AND FOOD."

Spaniards Wanted to Collect $3,000 Duty on Medicine—They Are in No Hurry to Leave.

New York, Sept. 28.—D. L. Cubb, consul for the Red Cross arrived home from Cuba on the City of Washington. He had been on an extended trip through Cuba, especially Matanzas and Santiago. He says there was a great amount of suffering among the Cubans.

"They lack medicine and food," he said. "There is a lot of Red Cross medicine and food waiting for them on various vessels off Havana, but the enormous duties charged by the Spanish custom officers prevent its from landing it. I have brought back with me on this steamer a wagon load of medicine which we sent down on the English steamer Kenset. The Spaniards wanted me to pay $3,000 duty on the medicines, and I would not do it, so I brought it back with me. The Spaniards are taking their time about leaving Cuba, and in the time they are making money from Cuba."

On the steamer with Mr. Cubb, was Victor Von Hollenstein of the German Red Cross. He was arrested several months ago by General Blanco. Von Hollenstein accidentally dropped on the floor of the corridor of the Hotel Inglaterra at Havana, a signal portfolio has taken through the insurgent lines. The pass was found by a Spanish officer and translated. It resulted in Von Hollenstein being thrown into Cabanas prison, from which he was released a few weeks ago. He has suffered severely from his prison experience, and had to be carried off the steamer when she arrived here.

CONSUELLO CAPERS.

A Much Wanted Teller is Suspected of Matrimony.

Boston, Sept. 28.—In answer to a query from Marietta, Ohio, Police Inspector Watts has sent word that Frederick T. Moore is still sought by the Boston police. The reward of $1,000 offered some months ago by the National Bank of Commerce for the capture of its former assistant teller, who absconded with about $20,000, has never been recalled. As far as can be learned the telegram from Marietta was prompted by the rumors that a man giving the name of Hans Henry Capers, of New York and New Orleans, who was married there to a girl a day or two before, may be Moore. The judge who issued the marriage license, was shown a photograph of Moore, and was struck by the strong resemblance. Moore, and the man to whom the license had been granted. Then it is said that the writing of Capers on the Marriage record and a specimen of Moore's writing were compared, and the similarity was marked. It was said also that Capers was seen to count a roll of money containing $5,000.

DRAWN CONTEST.

Kid Lavigne, Light Weight Champion Outpointed in Several Rounds.

New York, Sept. 28.—Kid Lavigne, light-weight champion pugilist of the world, came very near losing his title tonight at Greater New York Athletic club in a twenty-round bout with Frank Erne of Buffalo. Erne proved a tartar for the Saginaw boxer, who is not the Lavigne of three years ago by any means. Erne's wonderful improvement was a surprise to the 1,500 people who witnessed the fight. He drew Lavigne to him and went back as good as he got in many of the rounds, while in some of them he outpointed the champion.

It was generally understood that a decision was to be given on points, and the statement made at the end of the bout that both men had agreed to call it a draw in case the men were good and strong at the end of the twenty-round, was a source of less disappointment to the host of Erne's friends, who looked for a favorable decision. Had the bout been decided upon points Erne would certainly have got the championship title honors and the winner's share of the $1,000 purse, which the club hung up for the contest.

The men at the bell side of 8 to 1 on Lavigne looked sick toward the end of the bout, particularly in the last two rounds, when Erne was getting the better of his opponent, and if the men were to meet again, even money would be the ruling odds. Erne, on his showing tonight, has the championship almost at his reserve. Erne's principal second was Kid McCoy. James Corbett, who was to have seconded Lavigne, was unable to be present, owing to injuries received from McCoy, in their fight today in a Broadway hotel.

Yellow Fever at Jackson.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 28.—Local health officials admit that the yellow fever situation today is grave. No new cases are announced, but the physicians have several new cases under surveillance, and it is expected that some of them will be declared yellow fever when their report is made. The area of infection will be about sixteen squares, and no less than 2,000 negroes are confined within the cordon.

Threatened Ill, and O. Strike.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28.—The employes of the Baltimore & Southwestern railway having failed in several conferences with the officials of that road to obtain satisfactory adjustment of alleged grievances, several chiefs of their different railway organizations are to meet here and endeavor to assist in the settlement. E. E. Clark, of the conductors, P. H. Morris, secretary of the brakemen, W. V. Powell of the telegraphers and Assistant Grand Chief Yeomann of the firemen, are already here. Marshall, of the firemen, is absent. The gentlemen are confident that an amicable adjustment can be had when a conference with the railroad officials is held.

America and Peace.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

It is one of the contrasts of history that a suggestion looking to the gradual reduction of the armies of the great powers comes from the most disputatious of them all. Russia, just at the moment that the most democratic, the United States, is about to largely increase its permanent military force. Yet it is easy to draw false conclusions from the contrast and antithesis. It does not necessarily mean that the great autocracy is a friend of the cause of peace and the great republic its enemy. Nor does it, of itself, cast any doubt on the czar's sincerity. Young industrialist, any office-seeker and enthusiast, Colignyi, who, in the latter part of his reign, sold to wished the people of Rome had only one neck, so that he could cut their heads off with one blow, was a liberal monarch at the beginning of his reign. So were his fellow tyrants, Nero and Domitian. The head of Nicholas II's house a century ago, the monarch Paul, whose taking off gave point to the aphorism that Russia was an abomination, tempered by assassination, was a very amiable and progressive ruler at the start. Moreover, in the generality of the monarchies there during the past century, there have been conditions arising from tyranny to liberalism, and vice versa. The monarchy of the Great Frederick Alexander I, whom Bonaparte called the "Talma of the North," was a benevolent despotism. He was succeeded by the reactionary Nicholas I, who was followed by Alexander II, the emancipator of 21,000,000 serfs, and this monarch was succeeded by the reactionary Alexander III, who drew the Jew out of his cuirass. A swing of the pendulum toward liberalism was due when his death put the present czar on the throne, and probably the swing has been made.

Only a cursory glance at history is needed to show that the Russian czar has done much to advance the cause of peace. When this government was only fourteen years old it made a larger contribution to the cause of peace than of to human ever than had been furnished by all the other nations of the world along to that time. This was when, in the Lenox peace office, in 1780, it promulgated peaceful methods for women in the acquisition of territory. The same principle was shown in giving France, which the country had fought for years, was to the world at any time, and Alaska. Texas came in to the Union by the free and voluntary choice of her people. Utah, Oregon, Florida and New Mexico, after having been won by the sword in the war between the United States and Mexico over the Texas boundary dispute, were taken peaceably. In standing out for the rights of neutral commerce in the wars between England and France in Bonaparte's days this country found it to be true that the rights of neutrals, which it established then, and which it fought for in 1812, was incorporated in the law of civilized nations by the congress of Paris in 1856. Jefferson in his embargo made an appeal through unsuccessful attempt to substitute peace for war in the adjustment of differences between nations. Grant did the same in a different way, and with complete success in the Geneva convention of 1872, which settled the Alabama claims and averted war with England.

The United States has done more to promote peace in the world than all the other great nations combined, and it will continue in this role. Of course there is no prospect that the peace conference with Nicholas II has proposed will bring to that parliament of man and federation of the world of Tennyson's vision. In fact, the attitude of the present potentate of Europe on the disarmament question will probably be that of one who looks forward toward Gladstone's centenary age. Russia's Catherine II, Frederick Frederick William II, and Alexander I, and Frederick William I began to debate in democracy and talk frequently about the rights of man at the beginning of the French revolution. Though Rousseau and Voltaire were dead at this time, their friends were marching on. It was quickly discovered, however, that each of these avowed democrats wanted the revolution to begin somewhere else than in his own dominions. Frederick William and Leopold wanted it to remain in France so to cross into Belgium. Hence, Louis Capet, Marie Antoinette and their children had to see it rage to the countries of her friends, Leopold and Frederick William, providing it would not extend any farther east. On this disarmament question the situation is likely to be the same. Nicholas II, William II, Francis Joseph and President Faure think disarmament an excellent idea but each will want the other to do all the disarming. Nevertheless, the United States will be represented in the conference, and it can point to its history for proof that its work for peace has been done and not simply words.

Promotions in Regular Army.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Regular army officers are usually supposed to welcome a war. Hostilities they are stop stagnation and promotion are in order. The war just ended no doubt brought to the minds of many of the regular army officers visions of advancement and promotion, many of which have been fully realized. These advancements, however, will be the most part be but temporary. They have been made in the line of commands in the volunteer troops. Permanent promotions come only through the retirement or death of officers further up on the list. There are but a few of these latter on account of the ravages in the ranks of officers caused by Mauser bullets and yellow fever encountered in the Santiago campaign.

There have been some very pronounced advancements in rank, especially of those assigned to staff duty since the volunteer army was called into existence. Many of the officers of the line, too, have been promoted forward two or three steps in point of rank and compensation by being placed in command of independent and volunteer organizations.

Many an army officer who was drawing the pay of a first lieutenant is now enjoying the increased compensation of a captain or a major of volunteers. Many of them also have received an additional bump by being brevetted to some higher rank than that which they actually hold, even in the volunteers.

This matter of brevet does not seem to be fully understood outside of the army. In the public mind it carries an idea of additional rank and command. But the truth is that it is a purely honorary rank, and is conferred as a mark of distinction by the President of the United States in honor of the officer's gallant and meritorious conduct.

It conveys no more authority than would the bestowal of a medal of honor. Nevertheless, notwithstanding its purely honorary character, a brevet is highly appreciated by every officer of the army.

Despite legal restrictions the public will continue to accord the honors of the war till the honor which is conferred in the title to which they have been brevetted. A colonel by brevet, or for special meritorious service has been brevetted a colonel will be a "colonel" to the end of his days, or until he attains a higher rank, as far as the public is concerned.

In official communications he will still be addressed and will wear the uniform of a captain, but his family friends and neighbors will address him by his brevet title. Many officers who went into this war as colonels, with no "generals" from the time out, although the army register will show them to be colonels and their monthly check from Uncle Sam will be of a size commensurate with a colonel's position.

The title is a good deal, however, and it is a very modest officer who will not feel a little prouder in the future to be addressed by his friends by a title two or three grades above his regular army rank.

There are many men in public life today who are known from one end of the country to the other as "colonel" or "general," but who never rose in real rank to within several steps of those positions. They are in many instances, though, that in times past they have done such service that the country, the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, has given them the honorable title of brevet.

Doctors Failed.

"In August, 1892, I was attacked by neuralgia and nervous prostration. For six months I was confined to my room and most of the time to my bed. Five doctors were consulted without results. Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills cured me. Today I am well and strong."

Rev. W. H. Roff, Union City, Ind.

DR. MILES' Restorative Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles' Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

Everybody Should Pave

W. B. Chapman's Harness Oil.

Makes leather waterproof. Sold by R.G.M.L. Newman Nat'l Shoe Co. F. M. Pratt Rawlins Shoe Co. Crane's Shoe Store, Utah Rubber House, Crane's Brick store, Utah Rubber House, Salt Lake Saddle & Carriage Co. Crane's Harness Shop, Hook's Harness Store and many others.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. O. B. Hewett, The leading Dentist.

Is the best 10 years active practice in Salt Lake. Gives 10 years guarantee on all work done. Gives 500 pledges of doing good work for 50c. Filling and extracting painless. Best artificial teeth, $8 per set. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Painless extracting with cocaine. Office hours, 9 to 6 daily. Sundays, 10 to 12. 124 Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Mention this paper.

THE BEST.

BIBLES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR MISSIONARIES, STUDENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

FOR SALE BY THE Deseret News Publishing Co.

Cause: Too much food or drink.

Result: Sick stomach and an aching head.

Remedy: Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. Cures promptly and "tastes good, too."

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Strong Drink is Death

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are the very positive guaranteed remedies for the Liquor, Tobacco or Morphine habits. Guaranteed to cure. Not to disappoint.

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Before any cure is accepted we will furnish written guarantee to refund the money, and to destroy the unused portion of the tablets if they do not do as claimed.

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STRONG DRINK and Morphine Habitues, Parents of Sons who are addicted to Drink, we stand ready with written guarantee (if honest and possible) to cure your sons, husbands or relatives of their terrible habit.

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ELEGANT SULPHUR TURKISH BATH

And treatment connected therewith under the charge of a COMPETENT PHYSICIAN, who will diagnose and prescribe for patients needing medical advice. If you have CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS TROUBLES or KIDNEY DISEASE, come and be cured. Any kind of a bath you want. Massage for both sexes, swimming lessons for ladies in the morning.

Several forms wanted. Address with full description, A. H. Russell, Akron, Ohio.

Saponifier.

Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and and reliable Concentrated Lye for family use making soft, pure soap in 10 minutes. The success of this article has induced unprincipled parties to introduce Worthless imitations. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, is stamped on the lid. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

In accordance with a resolution of the City Council of Salt Lake City, adopted this 27th day of September, and in conformity with the provisions of section 13 of "An ordinance in relation to the waterworks," approved May 27th, 1897, which in times of scarcity of water, authorizes the Mayor for proclamation to limit the use of water for other than domestic purposes:

I, John Clark, Mayor of Salt Lake City, do hereby limit the use of water from the mains of said Salt Lake City for sprinkling purposes during the month of October, 1898, as follows:

Lawns, gardens and yards in the upper district shall be sprinkled only in the morning, between the hours of six and nine o'clock; thirty minutes each day allowed for the sprinkling of each one hundred square yards.

Lawns, gardens and yards in the lower district shall be sprinkled only in the evening, between the hours of six and nine o'clock; twenty minutes each day being allowed for the sprinkling of each one hundred square yards.

Any violation of the provisions of this proclamation shall subject the offender to penalties as provided by law.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of Salt Lake City to be affixed this 27th day of September, 1898.

JOHN CLARK, MAYOR.

Attest: G. S. HACKMAN, City Recorder.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

West Dickens Mining Co.

Principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors of West Dickens Mining Co., held at Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 19th, an assessment of ½ of one cent per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable at once to Brant S. Young, Secretary, No. 48 McCornick block, Salt Lake City, Utah, and any stock on which the assessment shall remain unpaid on the 25th day of October, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and if payment is not made before will be sold on the 25th day of October, 1898, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the office of the company, No. 48 McCornick block, Salt Lake City, Utah, to pay assessment and costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

BRIANT S. YOUNG, Secretary.

ASSESSMENT NO. 5.

Washakie Mining Company, Situation of Principal Place of Business, 14 W. First South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Washakie Mining Company, held at Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 12, 1898, an assessment of one-fourth (¼) of one (1) cent per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable at once to Alex. Buchanan, Jr., secretary, No. 14 West First South St., Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which such assessment shall remain unpaid on the 19th day of October, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and if payment is not made before will be sold on the 4th day of November, 1898, at the hour of 2 p. m. at the office of the company, No. 14 West First South street, Salt Lake City, Utah, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

ALEX. BUCHANAN, JR., Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 14, 1898.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By order of the City Council of September 20th, 1898, lots and lumber belonging to the city and Salt Lake City, Liberty Park, purchaser to clear off and carry away all of said building and lumber piled in a workmanlike manner, lots received on or before October 4th, 1898, at 2 p. m., addressed to undersigned, in care of G. R. Hackman, City Recorder. Rights reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN SIDDOWAY,
Chairman Public Grounds Committee.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Mountain Ice Co. will be held at the company's office, 128 W. Second South, at 8 o'clock a. m., Monday, September 26th, 1898, for the purpose of voting upon the removal of Mr. John Holt as trustee and vice president, and the transaction of such other business as shall lawfully come before it.

W. H. EWART, President.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

Crown Point Mining Company, Principal Office, Room 24 Atlas Block, City of Salt Lake, State of Utah.

Location of works and mines in Uintah Mining District, Piute County, Summit County, State of Utah.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent on the following described stock on account of assessment No. 1 of 1 cent per share of the capital stock of said company, levied on the 19th day of July, 1898, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

Name	Cert.	Shares	Amt.
John Sullivan	8	1,000	$ 20.00
Mrs. Marion Ryan	15	2,500	50.00
L. F. Rasor	17	25,000	250.00
Pat Ryan, Union	18	1,000	10.00
Pat Ryan, Union	19	1,000	10.00
Pat Ryan, Union	20	1,000	10.00
Pat Ryan	21	1,000	10.00
Joseph H. Parks	81	1,000	20.00
Joseph H. Parks	82	1,000	20.00
Joseph H. Parks	83	1,000	20.00
Joseph H. Parks