

but you need better glasses than I wear to be able to see them. There are many centipedes and a great variety of lizards, some horn-toads and several ants, but the buga-boo stories of the poisonous reptiles in the Gila valley are much like the many false reports told against poor Arizona. I call attention to my former article written in July and statements made in the interview on the 5th inst. In this paper, as also the special souvenir issue of the Guardian, our local paper at Stafford, Ariz., containing the many items of interest to our inquiring friends, and if this is not sufficient, further inquiries may be made of me on other matters that may not have been covered in the above-mentioned article. Address: Thatcher, Arizona.

ANDREW KIMBALL.

TO MUSTER OUT ROUGH RIDERS.

The Second United States volunteer cavalry is to be mustered out of service without delay. Such is the information that came to Governor Wells last evening in the following dispatch from Colonel Cannon:

"Panama Park, Fla.,

Oct. 11, 1898, 3:02 p. m.

"Governor Heber M. Wells, Salt Lake City, Utah:

"Colonel Torrey just telegraphed me from Washington that our regiment will be mustered out here, the men receiving travel pay.

"JOHN Q. CANNON,
"Lieutenant Colonel."

Washington, Oct. 11.—Secretary Alger today decided to muster out the Second United States volunteer cavalry, otherwise known as Torrey's rough riders. The order will probably be issued in a few days to take effect at once. The men will be mustered out in Jacksonville and most of them will return at once to their homes in the Rocky Mountain country.

A Tribune special says that Col. J. L. Torrey, commanding the regiment, has been in Washington for several days past endeavoring to secure the discharge of the sick men in the regiment and such others as, having families dependent upon them, desired to return to their homes now that the war is ended. Col. Torrey proposed to the war department that to fill vacancies thus made, recruits should be brought in from the states from which the regiment was originally recruited, or the department deeming this inadvisable, the regiment was ready to obey orders of the war department, whatever they might be, and to remain in the service as long as was deemed advisable.

The secretary of war, after considering the matter for twenty-four hours, gave his decision that the interests of the service would be best subserved by the mustering out of the entire regiment.

His reasons are that it has been decided to muster out all the volunteer cavalry, first on the ground of the expense of maintaining cavalry organizations for garrison purposes; that the First and Third had already been mustered out, and that the Second had been retained so long as they had because there seemed a possibility that their services might be needed.

He spoke of the fact that a large number of the regiment, whose excellent personnel is well known at the war department, are either family or young men, students, and recently engaged in the diversified interests of the West, and he felt it would be more to the interests of the section from which they came and to the government that they should remain in the pursuits in which they were engaged prior to their patriotic response to the call from the government.

Colonel Torrey has so far recovered

from the railroad accident, which for so long a time lost to him the use of his foot, that he is able to walk without crutches or a cane, and while not quite as good as new, has been in condition to command his regiment in the saddle, and to the casual observer would not appear as having suffered any accident. He said last night:

"There is no better regiment in the service than mine and none in camp at Jacksonville which has a finer record for admirable discipline and soldierly qualities. On our trip to Jacksonville no guard was placed over any of the men, not a soldier disgraced himself or his command or deserted, and since our arrival in camp the regiment has been unknown to the police in the city. They are a splendid, sturdy, patriotic aggregation of Western manhood, only desiring to know what orders are and then obeying them like soldiers.

"We were, naturally, greatly disappointed at not having an opportunity to engage in the Santiago campaign, but we have done our duty where we were. We have not asked to be mustered out. We have only asked what the government desires of us in the way of service. Gen. Alger said to me when I saw him yesterday that he had heard nothing but word of praise from the Second United States volunteer cavalry. That was a compliment which my officers and men will appreciate."

Colonel Torrey said that while there was considerable sickness in the regiment, it was chiefly due to the infection of typhoid from a Southern regiment adjoining. His own regiment had most carefully complied with every sanitary regulation, each troop having a non-commissioned officer to look after its sinks and policing under the troop commanders, and the commanding officers having every day made personal inspection of the sanitary arrangements.

He spoke in the highest terms of Lieut.-Col. Cannon, who commanded the regiment during his illness, and of Capt. Shoup, recently promoted from lieutenant, and who at the time of the organization of the regiment was tendered and declined a majority, on the ground that he desired to win his spurs.

LETTER FROM MANILA.

Burriah Wilkins, of Coalville, where he was city marshal before he left for the seat of war as a volunteer, has written to his mother, Mrs. Alex Wilkins of the Second ward, Provo. The letter is dated in Manila, September 4th, and is as follows:

"Dear Mother: We are in comfortable quarters now and have plenty of time, so will drop you a few lines to let you know how I am feeling. You have seen by the newspapers that we took Manila on August 13th. Since that time we have been here in the city.

"The day we landed near Manila we had a very hard time; it rained continually day and night, during which time there was not a dry blanket or shirt in camp. Our tents became mouldy and rotten so the water came through as it would through a sieve. They put the Utah boys to the front continually. We were probably the only organization in the expedition which was to the front and under Spanish fire three weeks; but every man remained steadfast at his post and obeyed every command throughout the engagement and we came out without a single loss in our batteries. Men were shot down all around us, bullets were flying as thick as hail, shells were bursting on every side. The sights were shot off one of our cannon, another shell passed through a wheel. We were the first to enter the city

through a rain of shot and shell, yet every man of us answered to his name that night at roll call. This we think is unparalleled in the history of our country.

"You need not tell me that you have been praying for me while I have been engaged in this work, for I have already many times felt your influence. Mother, believe me, I would rather be supported by you and your prayers than by a regiment of soldiers. Without your prayers I would not attempt to pass through what I have. For instance: One day while in the entrenchments I volunteered to go out away from the guns to make some coffee for us, as we dare not raise a smoke for fear the Spaniards would locate our position. When about half through the enemy saw we and opened fire on me. I was determined to stay by my work until finished. It was not long until I got the second bucket, the first being pierced with bullets, and I came in with the coffee safe. I felt no more alarm than if I had been making coffee in your shanty at home.

"I have many things that I would like to tell you, but I will leave them until I come home, if the Lord will spare my life. It is now a duty of our government to get us out of here as soon as possible as many are going into the hospital every day. About 400 are in the hospital today of which many will be left here, at least their mortal remains.

"The United States does not want these islands and I hope the Lord will awaken the minds of our statesmen to this fact. They do not grasp the situation. Give my kind regards to all."

THE KNEIPP CURE.

How many readers of the "News" know what the Knipp cure is? And how many that know, also know it to be what it professes to be—a cure? It is simple enough and perhaps its simplicity is what gives it such a limited field. People, especially debilitated people, are not as a rule prone to resorting to remedies which they can easily understand and which are not likely to produce ill effects where they fail in accomplishing good, and the Knipp cure certainly embraces nothing in its application that is harmful, while containing a piquant seasoning in the way of novelty. It simply brings the bare feet of the individual in contact with the bare surface of this earth from which we sprang and to which we must some day return.

Among the enthusiastic devotees of the cure is the duchess of Marlborough, nee Consuelo Vanderbilt, formerly of New York but now of Blenheim palace, England. The cure also has many advocates among her guests, as we are advised by a correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle, who says that every morning they may be seen walking barefooted on a dewy lawn as large as a city square. Somewhere near 100 people are staying at Blenheim, and over half that number are taking the Knipp cure, believing that dew upon the feet in the morning acts as a nerve tonic, freshening up the entire system for all day. The time for the dew cure is between 5 and 6 in the morning, for after that the sun has absorbed the dew. The walk is taken before breakfast, with only a glass of milk in the stomach. The bath follows, and after breakfast the Knipp girls play tennis. It takes only a few days of this treatment to bring back bright eyes and roses, but whether the improved condition is due to the Knipp cure or to the regular life and early hours which the young duchess imposes on her guests may well be regarded as an open question.

Health is the great desideratum ex-