TELEGRAPHIC.

NOT MEN BUT GUNS,

General Rivera Says the Cubans Need More Arms.

AND ALSO MORE AMMUNITION.

If the Insurgents Were Better Equipped, They Would Defeat Weyler's Army.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The World this morning prints an interview with Gen. Ruiz Rivera, obtained in the field near Cacao, near Pinar del Rio. In this interview Gen. Rivera says:

"I do not wish to criticise our friends in the United States, for I believe these (referring to the junta) patriotic men are striving to do their best for Cuba, but we here in Pinar del Rio have been somewhat neglected.

"Great reliance was placed upon Gen. Maceo, our beloved commander, and it was thought that he could not only defeat the enemy in the province but finally make a junction with Gomez. But he knew, and our friends should have known also, that 4,000 or 5,000, or 10,000 men, poorly armed and most of the time without scanty ammunition, could not prevail against 50,000 well-armed and well-fed troops. One or two small expeditions landed —one at Corientes bay—but otherwise for nine months we have been depending upon our strategy and knowledge of the province to keep us out of a pitched battle.

"Speaking with reference to cannon I wish it could be communicated to our friends in the United States that cannon are more in the way of ourselves than of the enemy in this province. In the first place they are inconvenient to take about over the hills through the district of Managua and among the woods. The cannon we have now represent an outlay of $4,000 or $5,000, and yet almost 1,000 rifles could be purchased for that sum. Of course when we are in a position to assault Havana, heavy guns will be a necessity. Do we expect to do so? No, not very soon. About the end of the winter, I hope.

"There is certainly nothing to be gained by making statements that are untrue, or that I do not believe in myself. It would be wrong for me to give our friends in the United States the impression that we are perfectly able to take care of ourselves, no matter what happens. Indeed, now that you are here representing a paper that has been true to us from the beginning, I hope my statements will reach those who are endeavoring to aid us directly and assist them in arriving at proper conclusions.

"Some of my best friends may criticise me for speaking so plainly, but I wish the Cubans in New York, Philadelphia, Jacksonville and Key West to know that we here in Pinar del Rio, like our brothers of the Orient, are willing to die for Cuba, or to win. We can't fight alone with our hands, or even with machetes, against an enemy that is equipped well and drilled. We do not need men, and above all we do not want foreigners to come unless they are men of military service. It is not, as you know, because of any lack of appreciation for the sympathy or assistance of the foreigner. We pray to God that the American nation exists, and we know and appreciate the great help it has been to us.

"We do not want young Americans to come to Cuba as fighters. Not one in ten knows a word of the language of our country—a language we would change if we could, since we dislike everything Spanish. There were, perhaps, forty or fifty Americans with Maceo in this province, but I do not believe there are half a dozen of them left.

"I do not know how Gen. Gomez sees it in [this particular, but as far as I am concerned, I do not want any foreigners. There are plenty of Cubans in the United States who should be, and I presume are, willing and anxious to come to the assistance of their fighting brethren. If men are to be sent let Cubans be the men.

"But as a matter of fact we are not in need of men at all. The whole native population is with us, and I am confident an army of 50,000 could be placed in Havana province before the winter is over if we had but the arms and ammunition. Our Cubans are brave and patriotic and willing to die for our republic, but they are not yet strong enough to face an enemy's bullets with empty hands. Tell the American people to give us rifles and a supply of cartridges and we will whip Weyler before the winter ends. We have plenty of men waiting in this province, which was the last to take up arms.

"You must not think the force with which Maceo entered the province has been killed off by the enemy. No; his men are still in Pinar del Rio and are only waiting the ammunition. None have surrendered. They are more in earnest than ever. In various places throughout the province we have guns and machetes hidden, perhaps there are 2,000 of the former and 3,000 of the latter, but ammunition is wanting as we must wait.

"Gomez will enter the field with a much larger number of men than were the combined forces last year, and, you mark me, he will sweep Havana well."

LEADVILLE'S TROUBLES.

A Calamity Worse Than the Strike of the Miners.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 16.—A special to the Times from Leadville, Colo., says: A crisis in the troubles Leadville has undergone since last January has been reached and a calamity far worse than the strike of the Metallic miners here has overtaken the camp. For the first time in fifteen years the immense pumps that drained the big mines at Carbonate Hill, the wealth center of Leadville, have been entirely pulled out while the pipe lines connecting are to be removed at once. The Maid Henrietta pumps had a capacity of 1,300 gallons of water a minute and depending upon them were nearly all the great mines of Carbonate hill. There are miles of workings on Carbonate Hill, and these probably will fill up slowly, so that down town workings may not be reached by the rush of waters for a month or two. It is, however, only a question of time, and a month will undoubtedly find many mines idle as a result of flood.

THE LOUD BILL.

W. H. Harvey Argues Against It Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate committee on postoffices and post roads granted a hearing today on the Loud postal bill. Among those heard was W. H. Harvey, author of Coin's Financial School, who opposed the bill. Harvey contended that the consumer would get the benefit of any reduction in the price of publications caused by the low postage, by reason that there could be no monopoly of the business which the bill would most affect, as there could be in the publication of metropolitan papers. He claimed the distribution of cheap literature was in the nature of a free education of the people. He said, in reply to a question from Vilas, that the Sunday newspaper was more trashy than most of the books the bill aimed at. Some of them were valueless to be sure, but any effort to established censorship would prove dangerous. He hoped at least a way would be found to except books on political economy. From the operations of a new bill, and he was remarking that he thought we were entering upon a serious time in the life of the Republican, when Senator Chandler interrupted to say that he thought "We saved the country just fall." Harvey thought cheap postage ought to cover cloth as well as paper bound books. He thought Loud had begun at the wrong end from an economic point of view and should have investigated the railway charges for carrying the mails. He believed these were double what they should be.

Santa Clara Not Captured.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—An emphatic denial has been issued from official circles of the report that Santa Clara, the capital of the Cuban province of that name, had been captured by insurgents.

An Indiana Hurricane.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Anderson, Ind., says: This afternoon there was a hurricane wind through the central part of Indiana, doing damage at various points. The greatest loss here was the destruction of factory No. 1 of the Anderson Window Glass company, the roof of which was carried away and the walls falling in the fire furnaces, and but for prompt work of factory men a big fire would have occurred. Fifty skilled men will be out of work for some time.

A SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Hanna Has Found a Rival in Governor Bushnell.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 17.—A close relative of Governor Bushnell, whose name cannot be used, for obvious reasons, makes the statement, about the authenticity of which there can be no doubt, that Governor Bushnell in so many words stated to him that he would not appoint Marcus A. Hanna to the prospective vacancy in the United States Senate. The governor and the relative mentioned above had quite a talk on the subject, and the governor gave him to understand that Hanna's name could not be considered for the place at all. The relative further along stated to a local newspaper man that there was no doubt whatever of Governor Bushnell's desire to go to the Senate himself. He added that he was very ambitious politically, and that the present situation afforded him an opportunity to gratify a long-cherished wish to get into the Senate.

TALMAGE IS PLEASED.

He Asks the Senate to Ratify the Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, in his sermon Sunday morning, referred to the arbitration treaty in the following language:

"The mightiest, grandest movement for driving brutal war out of the earth dates from January 11, 1897. The men who on either side of the sea did most to effect that plan of arbitration have made themselves immortal. The evening of the present administration of the United States government has been bounded with the gladdest event of eighteen centuries. All civilized nations will copy the sublime example. I implore the illustrious Senate of the United States to allow nothing to interfere with a vote of ratification, that the bells of all Christendom may ring out, 'Peace on earth, good will to men.' Senators, many of you my personal friends, let me say that this is the opportunity of your lives. By an emphatic and enthusiastic vote rise to the splendor of the occasion and win the favor of all the good of earth and all the mighty of heaven. Let the 'Aye, aye!' of our American Senate resound through all the capitals of Europe and make all the arsenals and armories of the world hear that there shall be no more murder among nations."

Presidential Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Washingtonians who are making an effort to arrange the inaugural ceremonies of Mr. McKinley so that none can complain, are disturbed by statements circulated in certain parts of the country to the effect that extortionate rates are to be exacted of those who come here to witness the inauguration ceremonies. Speaking to an Associated Press representative today Chairman Bell said:

"If people insist on making their own arrangements the inaugural committee cannot be held responsible, but I can assure anyone who will address Col. L. P. Wright, chairman of the committee on public comfort, that he will secure for them the best of accommodations at reasonable rates. He has listed already accommodations for from twenty thousand to thirty thousand persons, mostly in private houses which are well located and which are supplied with all modern conveniences."

A Michigan Blizzard.

DETROIT, Jan. 17.—Unusually heavy winds were experienced all over Michigan this afternoon. Conditions developed into a severe blizzard in the northern region. At Marquette the temperature fell 22 deg. in ten hours, and two feet of snow fell. In western Michigan gales and snow-storms prevail.

Polar Blasts in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Polar blasts are due in Chicago tomorrow morning. The advance agent came tonight in the shape of a gale that blew sixty-four miles an hour. The wind did much damage to property throughout the city. The signal service officer predicts zero weather in the morning, after the three-days' rain which ended today. Tonight's gale did considerable damage to plate-glass windows, chimneys, signs and the like, but not heavy individual losses were reported.

The Russian Railroad in China.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—The Chinese Eastern Railway company, which has been formed by the Russo-Chinese bank under the terms of the treaty between the Chinese government, that bank to construct and work the railway from the western frontier of Hei Lung Chiang to the eastern frontier at Kirin in Manchuria, to connect with branches of the Siberian railway, will be permitted to import into China, free of duty, corn and feedstuffs and railway materials. The first meeting of the board of directors of the railway gave authority to commence the work immediately.

An Old-fashioned Snow Storm.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—Last night and today, throughout the Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin a regular old-fashioned snow-storm has been prevailing, and the mercury is dropping slowly. A heavy snowfall has been very generally reported, and a gale has drifted it badly, demoralizing street cars in the cities and generally interfering with the transportation facilities.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 18, 1897.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—27.

Tomorrow—Fair, stationary temperature.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co. Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

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100 BOY'S AND YOUTH'S OVERCOATS.

Ages 14 to 19 years — that sold for $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00—consisting of Handsome Melton's, Kersey and Heavy Beaver Cloths. To be Closed out at $3.50

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If your tea is good, it is cheap; if it is not good, it is dear, no matter what you pay for it—you had better drink water.

But good tea is better than water sometimes, because it tastes good, and whatever tastes good makes the stomach work right.

So good tea—*Schilling's Best*—is cheap.

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RICHARDS & RICHARDS Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms 501 to 503 McCornick Block.

BASKIN & HOGE, Attorneys-at-Law. 140 Main St. over Alff's Store.

I. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS, Attorneys-at-Law and Land Attorneys, 517-518 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

ALEX. McMASTER, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace. Room 41-42 Commercial Block.

CHAS. M. CANNON, Dentist. Rooms 228 and 229 Constitution Bldg.

DR. J. THOMAS, Surgeon Dentist, 26 Main St. Anesthetics Administered.

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ARRIVE

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THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY. GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE. STANDARD GUAGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. Effective Jan. 18, 1897.

Leave Salt Lake City.

[illegible timetable]

Arrive Salt Lake City.

[illegible timetable]

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SALT LAKE & OGDEN RY.

Time table in effect November 1st, 1896.

[illegible timetable]

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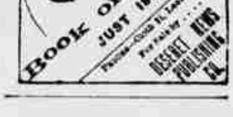

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