SIXTY-ONE BILLS PASS THE HOUSE.

Salt Lake City and Butte City Get Some Plums.

THROUGH IN SHORT ORDER.

Dockery Fails in His Attempt to Frustrate the Passage of the Documents.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—The House spent practically the entire time of the seven hours' session today passing the public building bills favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole ten days ago. The opposition sought in vain to consume time by roll-calls and other filibustering tactics, but their numbers were as nils, that so far as could they secure a roll-call. At last their efforts to impede the passage of the bills was abandoned, and they were passed with great rapidity. Sixty-nine bills in all were passed, carrying $1,000,000, $126,000 of which, however, the amount appropriated for the New York custom-house, is to be repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the old building.

The general deficiency appropriation bill was reported and will be considered tomorrow, the last act of the budget to be acted upon by the House, and will probably be passed under suspension of the rules.

There was a large attendance in the hall when the House met. Rabbi Hirsch S. Hahaman of Grand Rapids, Mich., delivered the invocation.

A joint resolution was passed to authorize foreign governments desiring to make exhibits at the Omaha exposition to be held at Philadelphia in 1899, to bring into this country free laborers under contract to prepare the exhibits.

Mr. Mercer (Rep., Neb.) chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, opened the special order setting aside today for the consideration of public building bills. He explained the course by which the committee had decided to call up the bills favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole ten days ago. Sixty-two bills had been acted upon. The thirty-nine in the classification given preference provided for buildings in cities having first-class postoffices, Federal courts or custom-houses, and carried $7,000,000. The other twenty-three bills carried $1,322,000. He then called up the first of the bills, that providing for a public building at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.) contended that in the present state of the treasury, not one of these bills could stand alone and pass without the support of a log-rolling combine. The public was represented by the fifteen members of the committee, he said, got $5,700,000. The members, however, got only a pitiful pittance. For every dollar they got the Northern members of the committee got five. The bill was passed nine minutes, 111 to 14. The Elizabeth City bill carried $10,000.

Several bills were then passed, demands for the ayes and noes being defeated:

Oakland (Cal.)	$175,000
Ithaca (N. Y.)	100,000
Hot Springs (Ark.)	75,000
Pittsburg (Mexico)	75,000
New Brunswick (N. J.)	100,000
Joliet (Ill.)	100,000
Prescott (Ariz.)	50,000
Cleveland (Ohio)	2,500,000
Topeka (Kan.)	65,000

After the passage of this bill Mr. Maddox admitted that the inability of the Senate minority to place the members upon record. He had done his duty, he said, and for as he was concerned, he was now willing to have the rest of the bills sent up in a bunch and passed.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) thought in the same line. He and his colleagues were powerless to antagonize the combination supporting the bills. They had the support of the committee on rules, and he would content himself during the remainder of the session with voting against each of the bills. The work of passing the bills then proceeded, as follows:

Beaumont (Tex.)	$ 75,000
Dubuque (Ia.)	100,000
Omaha (Neb.) increased limit of cost by	1,000,000
Wilkesbarre (Pa.)	125,000
Jackson (Miss.)	100,000
Erie (Pa.)	100,000
Minneapolis (Minn.)	75,000
Butte City (Mont.)	200,000
Salt Lake City	300,000
Seattle (Wash.)	200,000
Canton (O.)	75,000
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New York city (custom house)	126,000
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When the New York custom-house bill was reached Mr. Lowe (Rep., Ill.) criticised Mr. Quigg, his colleague, for his alleged action in arrogating credit for the passage of the bill, and read letters of the whole. He characterized his bill as "adamantine check."

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Fargo (N. D.)	100,000
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Joliet (Ill.)	75,000
Fort Smith (Ark.)	100,000
Sac City (Ia.)	50,000
Moon (Ga.)	50,000
Columbus (Ga.)	50,000

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) interposed a partial conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. It left out section 5 of the bill, the section which was added by the Senate, the conference reporting that they could not agree on that item. This provoked a contest. Mr. Loud urged that the question of special mail facilities go over until the postal committee reported.

A motion to concur in the Senate amendment as to special facilities was then agreed to, 16 to 15, on a standing vote, and the yeas and nays were taken. The vote resulted 132 to 86, thus finally adopting the special mail amendments of the Senate and also making a complete agreement on the postoffice appropriation bill. The amendment added by the Senate providing for necessary and special facilities on the trains from New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans, $175,238, at the discretion of the Postmaster General, for similar facilities from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kansas, $5,800.

The House then returned to public building bills. The following were among the additional bills passed: New Bedford (Mass.), $125,000; Joplin, Mo., $75,000; Stockton (Cal.) (increase) $37,000; Salem, Ore., $100,000. The only building defeated was that providing for a building at Rinefield, W. Va. At 6:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

TEETOTAL ARMY.

Effort to Shut Off the Soldiers' Beer Supply Causes Indignation in Havana.

Havana, March 1.—The American military authorities in Cuba are attempting to make the American soldiers teetotallers by stopping the sale of beer at post exchanges and closing the bars in Havana and Marianao for selling beer or wine to enlisted men.

Great indignation among the enlisted officers. The proprietors of such places are fined $500 but are allowed to reopen after three days on giving bonds.

The private soldiers, especially the volunteers which it is hardship that they may not buy beer when the officers of their regiments are unrestricted, resent the action of the officers and lose considerable of their men and often buy flasks for them. As matters stand now, the American soldiers cannot get a drink, not even beer, without breaking the law, or forcing some one else to break it. Nevertheless, all regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, they will drink, and the present regulations seem to operate that only get the worst brands of rum and brandy, surreptitiously brought into camp.

On Sunday night seven cafes were closed—Havana, including as already stated, the Albion and the Tacon. The former was closed for keeping open after hours, the latter because its proprietor, a Spaniard named Gonzales, was said to have sold liquor to a sergeant.

Gonzales, who has a good reputation, declares that at the time the alleged offence was committed, the cafe tables were crowded and that the people who were at the bar asking drinks, among them the sergeant in question, several times called the barkeeper refused to serve the sergeant, but the latter finally crossed a glass of liquor, intended for another, as Gonzales affirms. The latter was watching, immediately caused the barkeeper's arrest. This is the story given by the proprietor, who appeared yesterday morning before the police functionaries, where he was informed by the interpreter, who had talked with the sergeant, that the latter's testimony would clear him, as the sergeant would testify that he had not buy that occurred, when the trial came on.

It appears, however, that the officer who had caused the arrest prevented the sergeant from testifying, as he had intended, on the last day of the hearing, to be acted upon by the House, and will probably be passed under suspension of the rules.

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GERMANY CALLS WARSHIPS OFF.

Hands Her Interests in Philippines Over to Uncle Sam.

BIG STROKE OF DIPLOMACY.

Rumors that Germany Intended to Embarrass the United States in Archipelago Set at Rest.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The German government has set at rest effectually the rumors of the purpose on its part, directly or indirectly, to embarrass the United States in the Philippines Islands and has given a signal manifestation of its desire to promote the most cordial relations between Germany and the United States by ordering the withdrawal of all vessels of its navy from the Philippine waters and placing the interests and property of its subjects therein under the protection of the United States government.

This action is regarded as a master stroke in diplomacy by which will be prevented all possibility of a clash between German and American interests in and about Manila and gives notice to all the world and especially to the Americans who entertain any suspicions of sinister designs by Germany, of the status and purposes of the German empire to cultivate the friendship of the United States.

The announcement of this act of the German government came at the close of a day that had been full of sensational rumors of a clash between the Americans and Germans in Manila, the rumors finally going so far as to assert that Admiral Dewey had fired on and sunk a German vessel at Manila.

Any lingering fears in naval circles were dispelled early in the forenoon of the day by the receipts of some dispatches from Manila, but without mention of any such sensational incident. Based on this fact, Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Capt. Crowninshield and Gen. Corbin all took the responsibility of denying the rumors in the strongest terms.

Finally at the close of the day and after the official close of the department, announcement was made for the reason of the great credence the stories had in the falsity of the rumors, the statement being authorized that by the bold stroke Germany had removed all possibility of any clash between her fleets at Manila. It was announced that the German government had ordered their ships away from Manila, probably to their new naval station on the Chinese coast. The announcement was coupled with the statement that the German vessels were needed there.

This may be the cause for the story has come to Washington that the Chinese have been shooting German citizens almost in the shadow of the Chinese capital—at Tien-Tsin. The German fleet at once to believe that the only way to meet such cases is by punitive measures.

The German government followed its announcement to the state department of a purpose to order its vessels away from the Philippines with a formal application to the United States government to undertake the protection of all the Germans in the Philippines not only in person but in property. This was regarded as a signal manifestation of confidence that the situation in Manila could not be resisted and as practically formal notice that the Germans have no ulterior purposes in the Philippines and rather then be subjected to suspicion on that score had taken the course of turning over the care of the welfare of their citizens to the United States government.

The President very promptly accepted the trust and there will be no German ships at either Manila or Iloilo to disturb the relations between the two countries by forming the base of sensational and false rumors.

MEDAL FOR SCHLEY.

People of Maryland Present the Rear Admiral with a Token.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 28.—Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley received today from the people of this, his native state, a superb testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the people of Maryland and of their appreciation of his services to the country during the late war with Spain. Incidentally, he was cheered by assembled thousands as he rode through the streets of Baltimore, and tonight he and the representative men of the city and state gathered to witness the presentation of the testimonial and join in a banquet given in his honor.

The national people took the form of a magnificent medal of gold, and diamonds of great intrinsic worth and resplendent beauty, the gift of Maryland, presented, in the name of the state, by Gov. Lloyd Lowndes.

Admiral Schley, accompanied by Mrs. Schley and Gen. Miles, and escorted by a reception committee, arrived at 3 p. m. from Washington, and drove in an open carriage from Camden station to the Rennert hotel. The streets through which the carriage passed were thed with people, and cheer after cheer was given to both the hero of Santiago and the general of the army. Upon their arrival at the Rennert, an informal reception was held and at 7:30 p. m. the presentation ceremonies began. After the 300 guests filed into the big banquet hall and took their places, they remained standing.

Gov. Lowndes, who presided, made a brief but eloquent speech upon Maryland's part in the war and the late war, which was received with great enthusiasm. He then introduced Gen. Felix Angus of the testimonial committee. Gen. Angus said, in part:

"Fourteen years ago the legislature of Maryland presented you with the watch you wore as a proof of their admiration of your daring exploits of those hot in the sea days. You so welcome not—not as a hero of the fourth north, but as a hero of the people. For we remember that on July 3, 1898, the brides of the gallant Hobson was more than 120 days from the time Dewey's camp at Cape Bolton. So do we be surprised if our joy tonight rises with the imperative.

"The medal we present to you bids its own eloquent story. It is from the state of Maryland, the state, our state, and it tells in your own noble words that 'There is glory enough for all—every one who did his part right, but how you all the more that you fought for them and their flag.'

At the conclusion, Gen. Angus called on Gov. Lowndes to place about the neck of Admiral Schley the medal of honor, which the governor did, amid a perfect storm of applause, which was renewed again and again while the admiral stood and bowed his thanks.

The medal is beautiful beyond description. The Maryland coat-of-arms is made of gold in bas relief and enamel, surrounded by a circle of fine diamonds, around which is an oak wreath, intertwined with diamonds, held by a ribbon of blue enamel, the edge of which is set with diamonds and on which is the inscription:

"Maryland Honors Her Son—Winfield Scott Schley."

Enrolled in the ribbon are an anchor of diamonds and two swords, the hilts and guards of which are studded with diamonds. At the top is the coat-of-arms of the United States, through which is a navy-blue ribbon with two stars, indicating the rank of Rear Admiral Schley. On the reverse is a very fine motto of the Schley family, in Latin, in his relief. Altogether there are 328 diamonds in the medal. Two months were required for its making.

When the applause, which lasted fully ten minutes, had ceased, Admiral Schley, in a brief speech, expressed his thanks to his friends and citizens for the honor done him in the handsome decoration of their condolence and esteem.

RAINY SEASON IN MANILA.

Big Increase in the Sick List Among the Troops May be Looked For.

Large Force of Surgeons are at the Scene Ready to Combat Malarial Fevers Generally.

Washington, Feb. 28.—With the approach of the rainy season in the Philippines now possibly not a month off, material increase in the sickness among our troops may been looked for. The war department authorities approached an alarming development in the condition of our men as the result of the incoming of the rainy season, but have prepared to meet any possible contingencies.

The city of Manila itself is stated to be a comparatively healthy country and troops remaining there with reasonable care may be expected to get along fairly well. Outside of the city conditions are not encouraging and are favorable to malarial and other fevers. Nevertheless, in a general way there is likely to be a considerable number of cases of all manner of sickness, including fevers and an unusual number of doctors and medicines have been rendezvoused at Manila.

The medical force now on the islands is believed to be sufficient for ordinary purposes and there are thousands of the future reinforcements are being hurried there.

The hospital ship Relief will sail from New York direct for Manila via the Suez route in a day or two with 50 picked men from the Hospital corps and about ten doctors. This is in addition to the regular outpouring of the doctors and nurses of the army.

The Relief will be placed at the disposal of Gen. Otis either as a floating hospital or for use in transferring the sick and convalescent to the general hospital now under way at San Francisco. She is loaded with all the medical supplies that she can carry, though there has been no official call from the Philippines for these supplies. The authorities there have full authority to obtain all the supplies of any character that are wanted, wherever they can be gotten.

Lieut. Col. Woodhull, deputy surgeon general, left on a tour across the continent going to Manila for duty as chief surgeon. He is one of the most efficient medical officers in the army and has had the benefit of an army service throughout the Civil War. He has given special attention to sanitation matters and a thorough sanitary system has been put in and maintained where our troops are encamped.

RAILROAD BOND ISSUE.

Wisconsin Central R. R. Reorganization Plan Contemplates Issuing $100,000,000.

Boston, Feb. 28.—The Herald's financial article says:

The Wisconsin Central railway reorganization plan contemplates the issue of $26,000,000 four per cent bonds, $40,000,000 five per cent bonds, and $35,000,000 common stock. The Wisconsin Central several lives, will, according to report, be given 70 per cent in new bonds and an assessment of per cent. mons or too—is now preferred.

Whether a bonus of common stock will be added is not stated. The income bonds and preferred stock will be assessed 1 per cent, and the former will get four shares of the preferred and 45 per cent of new common. The latter will get four new preferred and two new common. The old common will be assessed 10 per cent, and given four-fifths of the new common stock. There are $2,647,000 Wisconsin Central improvement bonds and $30,000 Central Vermont to be bought at 70 cash. The Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago railroad securities include $1,450,000 first consols to be bought at 110, $520,000 consolidated mortgage 5s to be bought at 82½, $700,000 six per cent preferred stock to be bought at 75, and $500,000 common stock to be bought at 15. The Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota securities are of the same kind, but of just twice the amount of the foregoing and are to be acquired at the same prices.

The securities of the Manitowoc division of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago road are $1,000,000 consols, subject to call at 110, and $75,000 five year 4 per cent with coupons attached, maturity in 1900. The stock will be acquired at $1.10.

MARK HANNA IS EXONERATED.

Technical Grounds are the Cause of Terminating Investigation.

CHARGES ARE NOT PROVEN.

Majority Calls for a Further Investigation, as They Allege Hanna's Managers Aided Bribery.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Senator Chandler, from the committee on privileges and elections, today presented to the Senate the report of that committee on the charges of bribery in the election to the Senate of M. A. Hanna, as made by the Ohio senate. The report states that no direct connection, nothing but that Mr. Hanna was not elected, or ought to be expelled from the Senate, has been received by the Senate. It also shows that no one has appeared before the committee, and that no papers have been received beyond the formal report of the action of the state senate. Notwithstanding these failures, the committee has investigated the charges. It finds that "there is no proof submitted either that (1) Mr. Hanna was elected senator through bribery, or (2) that he or any one else charged in carrying his canvass for the Senate, who were directly or indirectly authorized to his knowledge to corrupt methods, or to any form of wrongdoing; or (3) that he had any personal knowledge of the facts of this case. It may be said that there is no evidence which fairly tends to prove either of the foregoing propositions."

In view of these facts, the committee on privileges and elections has reached the conclusion that the United States Senate is not called on to take any action in the premises.

A minority report, signed by Senators Turley, Pettus and Caffery, was presented by Senator Turley. This report takes the position that a further investigation should be made and cites quite full into the evidence which has come presented by the Ohio senate. The minority then say:

"We think the evidence to which we have already referred, standing as it does, uncontradicted and unexplained, shows that certain of Mr. Hanna's managers at Columbus not only knew the purpose which Foster had in view in Cincinnati, but also that they aided, abetted and advised him in carrying out those purposes, and that the state of affairs related while Mr. Hanna was present at his headquarters. This then is strengthened by the facts: First, that many of the witnesses whose testimony apparently would have thrown much light upon the subject under inquiry, denied the jurisdiction of the committee and refused to testify, under the advice of counsel, who stated that they represented the interests of Rathbone and Dick and Senator Hanna; and, second, that Mr. Hanna and his representatives had subpoenas sent to them by mail, which seem to have been served, calling upon them to appear before the state senate committee, to which they made no response."

California's Wine Output.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The total exportation of California wines to Europe in 1898 amounted to 352,871 gallons, valued at $96,203. The bulk of this went to Great Britain and Germany, though France, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy received a portion of the product. The indications are that the exportations this year will exceed those of last season.

Navy Personnel Bill Modified.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The conferees of the House and Senate on naval personnel bill have reached an agreement on the points of difference. As agreed upon, the bill provides for increased pay, for promotion and for the improvement of the marine corps. The House provision for a six year course at Annapolis, as under the present law, is retained, the House receding from its attempt to limit the course to four years. The Senate provision making a difference of 15 per cent between sea and shore pay also receives in the bill.

The agreement does away with the forty unpromotable from civil life. It also leaves out the judge advocate's corps, which has been open to differences.

Spreckels Sugar Factory.

Baltimo, Cal., March 1.—Articles of incorporation of the Spreckels Sugar company were filed with the county clerk here today. The capital stock of the company is stated to be $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. The principal place of business is located at Salinas, and the objects of the company are to raise beets, buy, sell and use the same for sugar purposes, make, refine, and sell sugar, and all purposes of a similar nature. The directors for the first year are: J. D. Spreckels, A. F. Morrison, A. B. Spreckels, H. Weed and W. H. K. Gibson. Fifty shares of the capital stock of business is located at Salinas, and the objects of the company are to raise beets, buy, sell and use the same for sugar purposes, make, refine, and sell sugar, and all purposes of a similar nature. The directors for the first year are: J. D. Spreckels, A. F. Morrison, A. B. Spreckels, H. Weed, and W. H. K. Gibson. Fifty shares of the capital stock of $5,000 have been subscribed and paid for.

Dougherty Develops Symptoms of Insanity.

San Francisco, Cal., March 1.—John Dougherty, ex-treasurer of the Marine Firemen's association, who is in the city prison accused of misappropriating about $17,000 of the association's money, on examination, has exhibited symptoms of insanity and been placed in a cell by himself.

CARTERS LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

TRIALS OF SALESWOMEN.

Mrs. Pinkham Says Standing Still is One of Woman's Most Trying Tasks.

"Have you ever thought why it is that so many women prefer to rather walk for an hour than stand still for ten minutes?

It is because most women suffer from some derangement of their delicate organism, the discomfort from which is less trying when they are in motion than when standing.

So serious are these troubles and so dangerous to health that the laws in some states compel employers to provide resting places for their female employees.

But no amount of law can regulate the hard tasks of these women. Customers are exacting, employers are selfishly to be always cheerful and pleasant. How can a girl be cheerful when her back is nailed by lassitude and bearing-down pains? No matter how sweet-tempered she is naturally, her nerves give way under the pain after a while. Employers, however, don't want cross and snappy salesworkers. Cheerfulness is very important capital, and no one can be amiable when racked with pain.

If you are ill or suffering, write without delay to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all about yourself. Your story will not be new to her. She has heard it many thousand times and will know just what you need. Without doubt, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, it has done such wonderful things for suffering women. Do not hesitate to write her all the little things that make you feel miserable. Your letter will not be seen by any man, and Mrs. Pinkham's advice will cost you nothing.

Read this letter from Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON, 402 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes. I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills.

"I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills

PLATE GLASS INSURED BY THE HOME FIRE OF UTAH

HEBER J. GRANT & CO., General Agents.

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Headquarters for all the Latest Books of the Popular Authors of the Day. Mormon Church and Sunday School Publications

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Bird's, Crane's and other High Grade Correspondence Stationery in all the new forms.

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Wedding and Party Invitations in the Latest Styles of the Art.

Geo. Q. Cannon & Sons Co.

11 AND 13 MAIN STREET.

Then, again, Having careful teamsters, helps to please people.

151 MAIN STREET. BAMBERGER COAL CO.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. DEPOSITORY. Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. R. BILLS, President. MOSES THATCHER, Vice-President. CAPITAL, $200,000. SURPLUS, $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

George Romney, Jesse Stays, J. R. Bills, E. R. Eldredge, A. W. Carlson, John H. Burton, Geo. M. Ellis, John C. Cutler, D. H. Peery, John R. Winder, David Eccles.

H. S. YOUNG, Cashier. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

The State Bank of Utah, SALT LAKE CITY.

HEBER J. GRANT, President. WM. B. PRESTON, Vice-President. HEBER M. WELLS, Cashier. CHAS. S. BURTON, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Heber J. Grant, Joseph F. Smith, Chas. S. Burton, Wm. B. Preston, A. W. Carlson, Heber M. Wells, Byron Ayers, T. Farnsworth, John Sharp.

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