TELEGRAPHIC.

CONGRESS REVIEW.

The Shortest Long Session Since that of the 35th Congress.

THE LEGISLATIVE WORK DONE.

Appropriations—The Navy and Army—Foreign Affairs—Bills on the Calendar.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—If, as now seems probable, the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourns this week, it will be the shortest so-called "long session" since that of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and one of the shortest in the history of the government. This record is partially due to the political differences between the Senate, House and President, which have forestalled agreements on lines of legislation, and partly due to the determination with which the Republican leaders in the House have carried into effect Speaker Reed's famous prediction that the Congress would be a do-nothing assemblage.

Foremost among the inevitable and regular acts of Congress are the annual appropriation bills for the support of the government. Their preparation has constituted a large part of the work of the session, and five of them are yet hanging between the House and Senate with some of their details unsettled.

Tariff or financial legislation of any general character was abandoned for all practical purposes when the disagreements between the House and Senate were demonstrated by the fate of the two bills prepared by the House ways and means committee. Other lines of business were also tabooed by the House because of the alleged lack of revenue, notably public buildings, public and provincial claims and all bills of private bills affecting expenditures, except pension bills, to which last the usual amount of time has been given.

The agricultural bill conferred upon the President authority to suspend the prohibition against importation of meat cattle, domestic animals and hides on the certification of the secretary of agriculture that countries or parts of countries are free from contagious diseases of animals, and authorized the President to take steps to secure the abrogation of the regulations by Great Britain prohibiting the exportation of cattle from the United States into that country alive.

NAVAL LEGISLATION.

The most noteworthy legislation pertaining to the navy is contained in the appropriation bill. The House provided for fifteen new torpedo boats and four battleships, but the Senate reduced the number of battleships to two and a conference is pending over that difference. The bill made provision for the enlistment of 1,000 additional seamen.

No special legislation was contained in the army appropriation bill. Special bills were passed, however, creating the position of chaplain (who will also be professor of history, geography and ethics) and an assistant professor of the same branches at West Point academy, making the National Military Park fields for maneuvers by the National Guard or militia, and a resolution appointing General W. S. Franklin of Connecticut, Gen. Thomas J. Anderson of Illinois, Representative Steele of Indiana and George L. Beale of Maine, members of the board of managers for the National Soldiers' home.

While foreign affairs divided with finance the interest of Congress, comparatively little legislation resulted from the discussions, because so great a share of the conduct of foreign relations rests with the executive branch. The first public resolution adopted by Congress, and that after one hour's debate in the House and after a few days in the Senate, was that authorizing the President to create the commission to investigate the Venezuela-Guiana boundary line.

The debates over Cuban affairs resulted in the adoption of a concurrent resolution expressing the sympathy of this government with the insurgents, calling upon the President to accord them belligerent rights, and to offer the friendly offices of the United States to Spain to bring the war to an end. Resolutions were adopted by both branches of Congress condemning the massacres of Armenians in Turkey, and calling upon the signatory powers to the Berlin treaty to protect the Armenian Christians. Seventy-five thousand dollars were appropriated for carrying out the stipulations of the Bering sea seal fisheries treaty with Great Britain. Another resolution passed was to defray the expenses of executing a convention to locate the boundary line between Alaska and British America.

Some of the bills prepared by the committees were not given a hearing in either house, or passed by one house, and will be on the calendar for consideration during the short session if the supporters are able to secure time for them. Among the most important of these are the Lodge-McCall bill for an educational test for immigrants, with the Curtis amendment to prevent the invasion of day laborers; the Phillips industrial commission bill; the Curtis bill to lessen the number of crimes for which the death penalty can be imposed by the United States courts; the bankruptcy bill and the Plumer pension bill, all of which were passed by the House.

A large fraction of the session's business related to public lands and important amendments were made in the public land laws. Foremost among these was Delegate Flynn's free home bill. A second important amendment was that which extended for five years from the 2nd of March last the limit within which the United States may bring suits to annul patent lands heretofore granted under railroad grants, and confirmed the titles to all such lands held by bona-fide purchasers.

Acts were also passed permitting timber culture claimants to give evidence before United States commissioners or clerks of courts instead of and officers in making final proof; confirming private cash entries to public lands sold in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas between the dates of approval of the joint resolution of May 14, 1888, and the promulgation May 20th; granting leave of absence of one year to homestead settlers on the Yankton Indian reservation of South Dakota; authorizing the New Orleans Pacific railroad to relinquish lands within the indemnity limits of its grant in favor of settlers who have made entries, and to select other public lands in lieu thereof; to restore the Fort Lewis military reservation in Colorado to the public domain; to authorize the state of South Dakota to select the Fort Sully military reservation for indemnity school lands; to add the Fort Klamath Bay reservation, Or., not included in the Klamath Indian reservation; opening the Pike's Peak, Plum Creek and Sioux Falls forest reservations in Colorado to the location of mining claims; authorizing the leasing of lands reserved for school purposes in Arizona; extending the mineral land laws to the north half of the Colville (Wash.) Indian reservation; extending to January 1, 1897, the time within which persons entitled to purchase railroad grant lands forfeited under act of December 17, 1895, may make their purchases; providing that purchasers of arid grant lands forfeited under the act of March 3, 1893, who have paid only a portion of the price to the company, which is less than the government price for similar lands, shall be required to pay the government a sum equal to the difference; settling the titles to land in the Arrecondo grant in Columbus county, Florida; for the sale in forty-acre parcels of lands in the White Earth and Red Lake Chippewa reservations in Minnesota; granting part of Pike's Peak military reservation in Colorado to the city of Colorado Springs; permitting railroad companies to acquire depot lands in Indian Territory; granting right of way for pipe lines in Colorado and Wyoming; for the disposal of public reservations in vacant townsites in Oklahoma territory; to grant rights of way for reservoirs and canals.

An important law enacted in the session was that for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific indemnity lands.

The Quarrel, a Third is Killed.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—A street fight occurred last night between Andrew Smith and Peter Peterson, a prize fighter, otherwise known as the "Terrible Swede," resulting in Smith unintentionally killing James Hickey, a disinterested spectator. Smith was walking west on Burton street, when, he says, he was insulted by Peterson without any cause whatever. Smith refused to tell what the nature of the insult was, but said he and Peterson at once began to fight. During the fight, according to Smith, none one handed him a pistol and he fired at Peterson, striking Hickey in the heart, killing him almost instantly.

Matabeles Routed.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Buluwayo, dated June 6th, says: The American scout, Burnham, has reported that he rode into an impi of 900 Matabeles last evening. A column was sent out which routed the impi, killing 150 natives. Buckland's Matibui repeating rifles were captured.

Killed by a Bomb.

BARCELONA, June 7.—A bomb was thrown into the crowd during the Corpus Christi procession today and its explosion resulted in the killing of six persons and the injury of fifty. The perpetrator is as yet unknown, and his motive is equally a mystery.

News of the throwing of the bomb spread like fire over the city, and caused a panic among the great crowds drawn to the streets by the religious festival and the merry-making usual to the city.

The explosion occurred just as the Corpus Christi procession was entering the beautiful and ancient church in Santa Maria del Mar. This is one of the most thickly populated portions of the city. The sound of the explosion and the distressed cries of the injured and the friends of the killed created an indescribable panic among the great crowd in the procession and bystanders. The people were terror-stricken with dread of other bombs being thrown, and it was with difficulty that they were restrained from stampeding.

Murdered by Tramps.

FLYNIA, O., June 7.—Last night tramps set fire to the barns of Henry Chappell, a farmer near here. Chappell's son-in-law, William Hotel, discovered the fire, and when he went out to the barn he was shot and dangerously wounded by one of the tramps. Mr. Chappell went out to the barn to release some cattle, and was overcome by smoke and burned to death. The tramps escaped.

BATTLE WITH DERVISHES.

Taken by Surprise and Routed by Egyptian Troops.

FIRKET, Egypt June 7.—This point was taken by Egyptian troops at an early hour this morning, and their occupancy of acquiting themselves in the first engagement of the Nile campaign, has given great satisfaction to the British officers in command of them. The Egyptian forces left Akasheh last evening, June 6th. The movement was a surprise, as it seemed to have been determined to hold Akasheh as an outpost until the season was passed and the period arrived for the advance upon Dongola in the latter part of August or in September. The force responded promptly to orders, however, and was soon under way for this point. The distance is twenty miles, and it took the whole night to accomplish the march.

The greatest secrecy had been maintained as to all the arrangements, and precautions were taken to prevent the news of the advance from leaking out. The long night march was pursued in absolute silence, in consequence of which the arrival of the Egyptians at the Dervishes' camp took the enemy completely by surprise. They rallied quickly, however, and rushed to their arms. Far from being routed in the first skirmish of the attack, they stood to their positions and made a stubborn defense of the camp for an hour and a half, during which there was hard fighting. The Dervishes were finally put to rout by a flank movement executed by the cavalry. Seeing themselves in danger of being surrounded, the forces of the Khalifa took flight to the southward toward Sonrida, pursued by the cavalry. Sonrida is nearly 100 miles south of here, but is strongly held by a force of several thousand Dervishes.

Reports received indicate that the loss to the Dervishes will amount to a thousand men. Among those killed is the Emir Hammuda, who was their commander, besides many important chiefs.

LOYAL SPANIARDS.

Various Ways of Showing Their Patriotism.

HAVANA, May 29.—[Copyrighted by the Associated Press, 1896.]—The Spanish newspapers teem with evidence of the loyalty of Spaniards in the republics of Mexico, Uruguay and Argentina. But that is too well known to require extended notice. Spaniards of Argentina and of Uruguay have enrolled as volunteers in Cuba, and today over 3,000 of them are serving in the island to maintain Spanish rule and Spanish supremacy. Spaniards in the United States and all over Spanish America have initiated a naval fund, the subscriptions extending over three years.

The latest evidence of loyalty of the Spaniards in Spanish America has been a new one. What is deemed to be a strong antipathy feeling in the American Senate and the United States generally has been developed by the press in the mother country as well as in Spanish America. It has led to calling together of Spanish merchants in the republics of Mexico, Uruguay and the Argentine republic. They have protested against what they regard as the unfriendly utterances of the American people and have unanimously resolved to cease further business in the United States. The movement was initiated in South America quite recently. The Spanish merchants of Mexico City and Vera Cruz have decided on similar action.

Exports to the three republics named were considerable. The following are the latest figures attainable. They are from United States sources, the report of the Bureau of Statistics, treasury department, Washington, D. C., 1896: Value of American exports to Mexico in 1892, $14,290,996; in 1893, $15,560,032; in 1894, $12,942,149; value of American exports to Argentina republic in 1892, $2,927,000; in 1893, $3,078,695; in 1894, $4,992,704; value of American exports to Uruguay in 1892, $599,000; in 1893, $700,604; in 1894, $1,010,111; value of American exports to Cuba in 1892, $17,950,570; in 1893, $24,157,088; in 1894, $30,123,111.

SPANISH SHOOT EACH OTHER.

Horse soldiers on detachment duty at the Olympic estate, near Cienfuegos, on the afternoon of the 24th inst., went into the hills of the nearby Turcasiado to bring in some horses placed there for pasture. The Spanish column of Farvis was encamped on the Turcasiado estate. The men searching for the horses mistook them for insurgents and fired on them. The firing alarmed the remainder of the detachment at the Olympic estate, and they went to the relief of their comrades, but seeing the supposed enemy in large numbers in the woods, they fired a volley and fell back to the sugar mills on the Olympic estate. Their retreat deceives the Farvis column, who had also mistaken them for rebels, and concluding that they were retreating, the Farvis column scarcely pushed them, when the proprietor of the Olympic estate recognized the mutual mistake and ran in between the fire. He waved a white handkerchief. He in turn was taken for an insurgent and was fired at by both sides. His horse was killed under him. Hotwever, his courage and daring put a stop to the firing. As a result of this tangle, a sortie of the Havana battalion was killed, while one of the royal engineers was dangerously wounded.

CASUALTIES SO FAR.

El Heraldo, Madrid, referring to the statement published by the minister of war giving the casualties among the insurgents, makes the following summary for the eleven months of 1895:

Twenty-six chiefs or leaders and 1,193 rebels were killed, four chiefs and 356 men were wounded, and 218 men were made prisoners.

El Heraldo draws a contrast between the early months of 1895 and the early months of 1896. During January, February, March and April, 1895, thirty-seven chiefs and 2,065 men were killed, while twelve chiefs and 239 men were made prisoners. The result in favor of four months of 1896, compared with eleven months in 1895, shows a difference in favor of 1896 of sixteen chiefs and 1,866 men killed and eight chiefs and 1,260 men wounded, while 112 prisoners were captured.

REPORTS OF VICTORIES.

The band of Arce demanded the surrender of the fort at the village of Gabriel, in Havana province, and sent a threat to blow it up with dynamite. The chief of the garrison detained the messengers who had been sent to parley with him as prisoners. After keeping up a fire two hours the insurgents retreated, burning fourteen houses. They burned five killed and carried off their wounded.

Col. Figuero attacked the insurgents in extensive positions held by them on the heights of Santa Barbara in Havana province. Both sides opened fire simultaneously, but the insurgents soon retreated, abandoning fourteen of their killed, but carrying off their wounded.

Capt. Lopez, with 150 infantry, met a squadron of cavalry at Bryameses, found 600 well armed insurgents occupying good positions and forced them to retire with a loss of eighteen killed. The official report states that the troops had three killed, while Capt. Lopez himself was seriously wounded and eleven privates were also wounded.

AMERICAN IN JAIL.

TAMPA, Fla., June 7.—Advices from Cuba tonight say:

Francisco Terrina, a wealthy planter and an American citizen, has been imprisoned at Cienfuegos for the past fifteen days, without a hearing, and deprived of all communication with the outside world.

Cardinal Gibbons Better.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Cardinal Gibbons returned today from Atlantic City improved in health. He leaves tomorrow for Cincinnati.

THE CRETAN REVOLT.

Turkish Soldiers Intimidating the Christians.

ATHENS, June 7.—Advices have been received here from the island of Crete to the effect that the disturbances in the various parts of the island continue. The Turkish troops are burning villages.

An official paper states that a band of Kurds has attacked the employes of the railway running from Smyrna to Kirahs, killing many, including the British, French and German engineers.

LONDON, June 7.—The Times has a dispatch from Canea, island of Crete, which says great alarm continues among the Christians. It is said the presence of warships only saves them from massacre. The principal source of fear is there is the Turkish soldiers, who are the same as those who gained notoriety at Sulinos at the time of the Armenian massacre. They are selling watches and jewelry, which they openly boast they took from the Armenians. It is asserted also that women are with flags in their, are being sold.

The examination of teachers for the Salt Lake City Public Schools will be held at the High School Building, beginning at 9 a. m., June 16th. Certificates will be issued by the Board of Examiners.

J. F. MILLSPAUGH,
Chairman, Board of Examiners.

What do you drink tea for—to wash down food with?

Water will do that.

Because it tastes good?

Then why don't you use the good-tasting tea.

The "cheap" colored teas are made of the toughest leaves. Not even the lowest class of Japanese, who work for almost nothing and stand naked over the roasting pans and drop their sweat into it, will touch such tough leaf tea.

This tea is weighted with gypsum to make it heavy, and painted (often with poison) to make it pretty.

If you use colored tea, you drink cheap tea and gypsum and coloring matter (generally poison). The only thing in its favor is: the tea is safe and so is the poison.

Schilling's Best (money-back tea) is pure tea—the finest Japan tea; roasted by machinery in San Francisco—fresh, clean.

Also pure and money-backed: *Schilling's Best* coffee, baking powder, soda, spices, and flavoring extracts.

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CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000
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STANDARD GUAGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. Effective June 1, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 1—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points ... 7:45 a. m.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points ... 7:40 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points ... 4:30 p. m.
No. 7—For Ogden, Mt. Pleasant, South Salina, Richfield and all intermediate points ... 1:00 p. m.
No. 9—For Provo, Payson, Provo and intermediate points ... 5:00 p. m.
No. 2—For Ogden and the West ... 11:45 a. m.
No. 4—For Ogden and the West ... 10:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 1—From Ogden, Grand Junction and the East ... 11:15 a. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ... 11:40 p. m.
No. 6—From Provo, Brigham, Eureka, Richfield, Salina, Sevier, and all intermediate points ... 9:55 p. m.
No. 8—From Ogden and intermediate points ... 9:40 a. m.
No. 10—From Provo, Payson and Provo ... 1:45 a. m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ... 2:40 a. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ... 3:30 p. m.

Only line running through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Salt Lake City to San Francisco and Salt Lake City to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago via the Colorado portion.

Through tickets at lowest rates to all points in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Central and South America, Mexico, Cuba, Canada, Alaska, Japan, China, Sandwich Islands, etc.

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Room 411 Dooly Block.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect May 24th, 1896. Daily except Sunday.

Leave Salt Lake.	Ar. Fremont Springs.	Lv. Fremont Springs.	Arrive Salt Lake.
6 25 a. m.	7 25 a. m.	7 35 a. m.	8 35 a. m.
8 30 a. m.	9 30 a. m.	9 40 a. m.	10 40 a. m.
10 35 a. m.	11 35 a. m.	11 45 a. m.	12 45 p. m.
2 00 p. m.	3 00 p. m.	3 10 p. m.	4 10 p. m.
4 00 p. m.	5 00 p. m.	5 10 p. m.	6 10 p. m.
7 00 p. m.	8 00 p. m.	8 10 p. m.	9 10 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Salt Lake.	Ar. Fremont Springs.	Lv. Fremont Springs.	Arrive Salt Lake.
7 15 a. m.	8 15 a. m.	8 30 a. m.	9 30 a. m.
9 15 a. m.	10 15 a. m.	10 30 a. m.	11 30 a. m.
11 30 a. m.	12 30 p. m.	12 45 p. m.	1 45 p. m.
3 00 p. m.	4 00 p. m.	4 15 p. m.	5 15 p. m.
5 00 p. m.	6 00 p. m.	6 15 p. m.	7 15 p. m.
8 00 p. m.	9 00 p. m.	9 15 p. m.	10 15 p. m.

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NEW TIME CARD, IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1896

Trains depart and arrive at Salt Lake City, daily, as follows:

DEPART

7:00 a. m. overland limited for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City.

8:00 a. m. local express for San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points.

4:00 p. m. local express for Ogden and intermediate points.

7:00 p. m. Atlantic express for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boise, Portland, San Francisco.

7:00 p. m. mail express for Moran, Tintic, Provo, Nephi, Marsh and intermediate points.

10:30 p. m. mail and express for Provo, Nephi, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points.

*7:45 a. m. local train for Saltair Beach, leaves 12:45 p. m.

ARRIVE

8:30 p. m. overland limited from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden.

8:45 a. m. mail and express from Moran, Tintic, Provo, Nephi, Frisco and intermediate points.

5:30 p. m. local express from San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points.

8:30 p. m. Atlantic express from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden.

10:15 a. m. mail and express from Provo, Nephi, Frisco and intermediate points.

6:30 p. m. local express from San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points.

*10:45 a. m. arrived from Saltair Beach, leaves 12:45 p. m.

*Runs daily except Sunday.

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Walker House Building.

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J. H. MANN, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

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EFFECTIVE NOV. 10, 1895.

Train No. 3 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 8:05 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 8:15 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:52 a.m., Denver 10:30 a.m.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 8:05 p.m., Salt Lake 9:00 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 8:37 p.m., Colorado Springs 6:03 p.m., Denver 10:15 p.m.

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SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 8, 1896.

Yesterday's Temperature—Minimum 54 Maximum 78.

Young now fair weather, stationary temperature.

A MAN'S STORE.

What a reputation we are getting as a Man's Store—not so surprising though when you take into consideration the goods we carry and the prices we make. We can outfit you from head to foot just now, Summer Underwear and Summer Clothing are greatest in demand, and here are some tempters for this week:

Men's Cassimere Business Suit, grey mixtures, latest styles, at $7.25
Men's all-wool Business Suits in latest styles and patterns at $8.25
Men's all wool Business Suits, grey and brown mixtures, extra made, at.. $9.50
100 Suits, 25 different styles to select from, extra well made, same as we have been selling for $12.00; $13.50 and $15.00, at $10.25
Men's Summer Underwear, Balbriggan, in natural and fancy colors, good value at 75c, this week 45c a Garment
Men's Summer Underwear, French Balbriggan in natural and fancy colors, good value at $1.25, this week ..... 75c a Garment
Men's Summer Underwear in light weight wool (not the itchy kind), at ..... 75c a Garment

☞ New arrivals in

Men's Neckwear.

A SPECIAL ON PERCALE SHIRTS.

50 doz. Percale Shirts, latest patterns, with three collars and pair of cuffs, not slightly soiled, otherwise perfect; a good $1.25 and $1.50 shirt, this week for

50 Cts Only.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.