AWAITING U. S. TROOPS

Battle on a Sun Baked Hill in Cuba Worst Relief.

PRACTICALLY FIGHTING FOR 48 HOURS.

Burying One of the Slain—Long Delay With the Troops in Coming Ceasefires—New Display Good News.

On Board the Associated Press Boat Dandy, Guantanamo Bay, June 13, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 14—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press)—Every man in Admiral Sampson's fleet is anxiously anticipating the arrival of the troops, for it is recognized that no decisive movement is possible until the troops effect a landing. At no place on the twenty miles of coast extending from Guantanamo to Santiago, where Lieut. Col. Huntington's marines lie in rifle pits, under an almost continuous hail of Spanish bullets.

Forty-eight hours of practically continuous fighting has gradually worked the men who arrived here on the Yale into active participation by the time and on the Panther. With the exception of a few marines, who have spent eight days under the persistent fire of the Spanish bushwhackers, the effects particularly exhausted men are now arriving in numbers from Guantanamo.

Today the work has been the hardest since landing on Friday. On Friday, having found a few shots upon Sibley hill, the Spaniards fled from their trenches, to be driven back by the city fortifications, or have merely retired for the night, to be held until the Sabbath dawned.

A press bench of realizers was added to the working force today, and the men on the warships were placed in activement at noon today and yesterday night. All the Spanish forces have been entirely twenty paces from the spot where he fell last night. The battle yesterday was practically as the week but that their situation was desperate, and nearly said that they expected to be gradually exhausted and the arrival of the troops.

The men freely criticise the policy which compelled them to hold a hill that could be retaken, they say, by just as heavy shelling, but not the Rebelset casualties, which proved to be about one man a fight if not.

The Dolphin arrived late last night and quite frequently made a little work in throwing shells into the Spanish bushwhackers, believed to be the rendezvous of the Spanish forces. It is a matter of a night of lavish revelry and debauchery on the part of the American soldiers. What damage was done it is impossible to learn.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE HAWAII.

Caucus Decides to Act Against Annexation of the Islands.

Washington, June 14—At a caucus of the Democrats of the House held immediately after the recess of the House was taken, resolutions were adopted declaring the sentiment of the Democrats of the House to be opposed to Hawaiian annexation as a consummation that would prove injurious to the interests of the United States and contrary to the long established and generally recognized policy of the government of the United States. The action was taken one hour and been renewed in discussing the advisability of adopting a resolution to act upon the proposition of annexation.

Mr. Bailey (Texas), Mr. King (Utah), Mr. Williams (Miss.) and Mr. Bowers (Ark.) were the prominent speakers in advocacy of caucus action, and Mr. Baker (N. Y.), Cochran (Mo.) and De Vries (Cal.) led in opposition.

Prior to the caucus there was a likelihood of several Democratic favorite association declining to go into the caucus, feeling that they might be placed in a situation that would require their votes to be cast in accord with the caucus action and contrary to their convictions. All freely accepted the caucus, however, upon the distinct understanding that the action by the caucus would be advisory rather than mandatory and that no Democrat should be bound by the resolutions. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 85 to 17.

As to the effect of caucus action the Democratic advocates of annexation claimed that the opinion that votes would be lost. Prior to the caucus it was claimed that twenty-five would be absentees, but now it is believed that fourteen will more nearly represent the Democratic vote in support of the resolutions.

At the evening session, few members were present and but a few scattered comments of the editorial header on the resolutions. Those who addressed the House were Messrs. Barham (Ohio), Pearce (Ala.), Cooper (Tenn.), Bennett (Ohio), O. H. Richards (Ohio), Shelvaller (Ohio), Pat Sweney (Ohio), Mich.), Lewis (Dem. Cal), Parker (Rep. Ind), Bartholdt (Mo.), Wheeler (Rep. Tenn.), for, and Messrs. Cooper, Cracker (Rep. Ind.), Kitchen (Dem. N. C.) and Dunnell (Dem. Ia.) against the resolutions. The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Earthquake Shocks.

Evansville, Ind., June 14—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 1 o'clock this morning. It was preceded by the tail bellings of the city.

Paducah, Ill., June 14—A severe earthquake shock was felt here at 8.20 a.m. According to the report of Observer Smith of the weather bureau it lasted 10 seconds. No damage was done.

Paducah, Ky., June 14—A distinct earthquake was felt here and throughout this part this morning. In this city the shock moved dishes and furniture very perceptibly.

A Catholic Tale.

Rome, June 14—The issues of the Corriere, the Observatore Romano, and the Osservatore Cattolico, published here, carry an account of the phenomenon of the Holy Shroud, recently exposed to view in Turin. Who, in the opinion of the relic authorized the exposure, which, when developed in a red image, displayed in perfect outline the body features, hands and face of Christ."

Complications About Cables.

Washington, June 14—An unexpected complication has arisen as to the duty of Admiral Sampson at Santiago and Admiral Dewey at Manila to use their cables for press purposes. It appears that Secretary Alger has consulted with a view to bringing them into direct telegraphic communication with the war department. He has ascertained by cables here that Admiral Dewey is now at the shore and of the cable from Manila to Hongkong is not owned by a new company, but by a French company. The cable condition is said to exist at Santiago, where Admiral Sampson is said to have buoyed the shore end of the cable with a view of repairing and using it. But no message have been sent, and the question has arisen as to whether it is allowable under the rules of neutrality for the French and British companies owning these cables to let them to be used for strictly military purposes. The companies control the points of exit, and are not in a position to pass dispatches along, so that the holding of the shore ends by Admirals Dewey and Sampson does not actually place the cables at their disposition, either through the agency of the companies. These are private concerns but they are under the control of the laws of their respective governments.

There is one company, it is said, as to the terms of the concession of the French company at Hongkong, which they receive dispatches from Admiral Sampson, and it is said to be based on these case would then, clearly, come under the rule of neutrality, as interpreted by the British government at Hongkong to take the messages.

It is said that certain dispatches are now proceeding, which are intended to avoid any misunderstanding with the British authorities and the forwarding of such messages as the American consul sends.

HARD TO GET VERS.

Yellow Dog American Newspaper Has Hard to Deal With.

On the Dispatch Boat Wanda, in Kingston Harbor, Jamaica, June 14—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press)—The war correspondents who are telling the story of the battle of Santiago for Cuba immediately were with very interesting experiences. Some of them are in the best condition and are constantly getting into and out of situations. Conditions are not best which the dispatch boat Wanda and nearly leaves to call anywhere in the world where Hotel and telegraphs have been established. The correspondents changes from day West to the southern coast of Cuba. It has been necessary to come all matter from West Indian points.

The sound of Jamaica is the nearest point to Santiago, and most of the dispatch boats have made for the various ports of Jamaica with their news. Some of the cable offices have been swamped with messages, and no matter how important the news may be nothing more than the letter bulletin can reach the United States for a period of from two days to a week. Some of the dispatches are sent by cable dispatch from the "copy" is sent. The centers of the American newspapers have frequently received news by cable dispatch from their special points in the south, delayed in transmission. This experience is nothing as for as it goes, but the words "delayed by lack of facilities" would explain the situation more nearly probably.

For two days the Wanda has been lying here in the beautiful harbor of Kingston. Under the circumstances a few fathoms beneath her keel shape the rainbow city of Port Royal. Many have ventured ashore, as a June night in the tropics, and the proposition to the anniversary of the worst ever a great earthquake shook the island and the city was swept down. It was the home of the old Spanish Main, and is the habit of a night of lavish revelry and debauchery on the part of the American soldiers. Not a stone's throw from our boat is a red light village and it was in the twenty-fifth. It was the spot where the old city's cathedral stood.

The hotel safe and this its pleasantly up from the sea, and it is said to be placed there to prevent ships of heavy draught from striking it. When we sailed yesterday the water at the right angle the monumental mark of the old city was still to see. The natives were doubtful (Remember, I am this based on). They are content to go on drinking through the harbor preservation, hoping that another earthquake will never come.

A few hundred yards away is the city of Kingston, with its narrow streets and sidewalks people. It has a population of 30,000 and of this number one half are white. The women all the shades of brown and whether of their beauty.

The Bermudas are the sweetest and all the street-cleaning department. Just back of the city there the mountains, and beyond the mountains lie

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Traditionally "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss Emma F. Jumper, Centreville, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and how the love Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

the interior, with its ancient villages and simple people, every inch of it interesting and historic.

HANGED A PREACHER.

Colored Educator and His Father Lynched for Outrage.

Clarendon, Ark., June 14—Rev. Moses Hicks, a negro preacher and educator, well known among members of his race in this vicinity, was taken from his home in this city last night and hanged by a mob of his race in the southern portion of this Observer county at a return, but again. The body performed with Winchester bullets, was left dangling from a tree with a placard pinned on the clothing and a warning to other negroes. Hicks was under arrest for outraging a farmer's wife. He was found in Hicks. The Brick at 2 hours of and was to have been delivered next Sunday.

It is learned tonight that the preacher and his father were both lynched. The son being hanged last night, and the father on Sunday night. It is said that both were lynched for complicity in the same crime.

BRYAN TALKS OF MAN'S HARDSHIPS.

But Faith the Right Principle, Force Must be Resorted to.

Omaha, Neb., June 14—At the dedication of the Nebraska state building here today Hon. William J. Bryan was the principal speaker.

After discussing the resources of Nebraska, Mr. Bryan made the following reference to the war and its results: "War is harsh, it is attended by hardship and suffering, it means a vast expenditure of money and blood. We may well pray for the coming of the time, promised in Holy Writ, when the spears shall be beaten into pruning hooks and the swords into plowshares, but addressed some remarks to the soldiers, I feel that the widows of our country will be cared for, and that the orphans will be provided for.

Until the right has triumphed, in every land and love reigns in every heart, force must be used to protect and, if need be, to defend. As long as the oppressor is dear to the widow of mother, and the orphan's sobbing is music to the ear of the soldier and he hard to the sabre.

Our nation exhausted diplomacy in its efforts to secure a peaceful solution of the Cuban question, and only when the Spanish government refused to choose between war and surrender, consented to receive which would have been a disgrace to our country.

History will endorse the position taken by the United States in the war with Spain. Some people think it a pity that the expedition which was intended to be a celebration of the war will be delayed by the necessity of a war with France. It is other motivation for the sake of humanity is sufficient to make us hope that the war will not be long, to force the change of hatred which threatens to divide the two nations, and to convince the world that we are not the enemies to oppression and the sworn foes of land that cause white people to suffer.

We neither want the money nor land. Our battle is righteous, and we shall continue to advance for the establishment of the United States government, and give the nation its second birth of freedom, and the establishment of the government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Insurgents Gaining at Manila.

London, June 15—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, forwarding advices by his correspondent from Manila up to June 8th, says:

On June 5th the insurgents based the possession of the Spanish lines and secured Las Pinas and Paranaque. Since then up to the time we received the Manila dispatches had been confusion and the Spaniards were being gradually driven in.

The fate of the city seems imminent before the arrival of American forces. Manila is absolutely dependent on provisions by sea. The inhabitants of the city have suffered severely from the incessant attacks from land, of the insurgents and from the Spaniards and churches are crowded with the wounded.

S.S.S.

Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!

The tortures of Eczema are indescribable. First, a series of small water blisters appear, accompanied by a tingling, itching sensation; these burst, and the skin becomes dry and sometimes cracks and peels; the itching increases in severity and spreads over a larger surface, until it soon becomes almost unbearable. The rough, red skin seems to be ablaze, so intense is the suffering produced.

Only disappointment results from the use of ointments, salves, etc., which are so generally resorted to for this disease. Eczema is a disease of the blood, and local applications can have no effect whatever upon it. They are good enough to allay temporarily the intense itching, but the disease continues to spread and increases in severity.

It is during spring and summer that those afflicted with Eczema suffer most, although they are at no time entirely free from discomfort. The disease seems to break out afresh each spring, and every year seems to spread more, until in some cases the entire body is effected.

Mr. E. D. Jenkins, of Lithonia, Ga., says that his daughter, Ida, inherited a severe case of Eczema, which the usual mercury and potash remedies failed to relieve. Year by year she was treated with various medicines, external applications and internal remedies, without result. Her sufferings were intense, and her condition grew steadily worse. All the so-called blood remedies did not seem to reach the disease at all until S. S. S. was given, when an improvement was at once noticed. The medicine was continued with favorable results, and now she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure, and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever.

Mr. Wm. Armstrong, of DePere, Wis., writes: "I have suffered terribly for eight years with Eczema, at times all over my body, and no words can describe the burning and itching I had to endure. For three months I never laid down, but was compelled to sit in my chair when not moving around. I was treated by the best of physicians with no success, used various local applications, and tried all the patent medicines recommended for Eczema without any good results. I went to several celebrated medical resorts, but the disease shortly returned. I then tried S. S. S., and after three days the burning and itching subsided, and I continued to improve steadily until I was well—entirely cured.

For Eczema

The only cure is a real blood remedy—one which reaches obstinate and deep-seated diseases, and cures them permanently. The mercurial and potash remedies of the doctors, aside from their harmful effects, do not reach the disease, and hence their inability to cure it. S. S. S. is the only cure for Eczema, because it is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, containing no potash, no arsenic, no mercury or mineral of any description. It is Nature's own remedy and is not a drug-shop preparation. It cures Eczema and all other blood diseases of the most obstinate nature, no matter what other treatment has failed.

Swift's Specific.

Deseret National Bank, U. S. DEPOSITORY.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

J. R. Barth, President. Moses Thatcher, Vice-President.

Capital, ... $500,000
Surplus, ... $250,000

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SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

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State Bank of Utah,

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Commercial Banking in all its Branches.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

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General Banking Business

At No. 22 Main Street.

Opposite Co-op.

All cases are not interest on Savings Deposits from savings.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

. . . Established 1853.

Buys and sells exchange, makes telegraphic transfers on principal cities of the United States and Europe, and passes on the Pacific Coast. Issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the world. Special attention given to the selling of wire and bullion. Advances made on consignments at lowest rates.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada and adjoining territories. Accounts solicited.

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

Walker Bros.

Bankers. . .

Established 1850. | Successors to the Union National Bank.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Commercial National Bank.

Capital Paid in $200,000.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:

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Established 1841. 150 Offices.

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The Mercantile Agency.

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Utah, Idaho and Wyoming Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Dr. O. B. Hewett,

The Leading Dentist.

In the last 8 years nearly 30,000 fillings and 10 teeth. Extracting all painless. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Filling all kinds of dying good work to age. Filling silver teeth for a quarter. Gold and platinum. THE BEST.

GUNPOWDER.

Let him now shoot who never shot before, And let him who has shot not shoot the more.

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle."
HAZARD'S "Trap Shooting."
HAZARD'S "Duck Shooting."
HAZARD'S "Mining and Blasting."
HAZARD'S brands the most reliable in the market.

Manufactured by THE HAZARD POWDER CO., HAZARDVILLE, CONN.

Represented in Utah by Salt Lake Hardware Co.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN RAILWAY.

Daily Time Table in effect March 20, 1898.

Ar. Ogden	Lv. Ogden	Stations	Ar. Salt Lake
7 00 a m	7 05 a m	Salt Lake City	9 45 a m
7 50 a m	7 55 a m	Farmington	8 55 a m
8 20 a m	8 25 a m	Kaysville	8 25 a m
8 40 a m	8 45 a m	Layton	8 05 a m
9 00 a m	9 05 a m	Clearfield	7 45 a m
9 30 a m	9 35 a m	Sunset	7 15 a m
9 45 a m	9 50 a m	Roy	7 00 a m
10 00 a m	10 05 a m	Ogden	6 45 a m

Trains marked thus (*) stop on signal to take passengers.

Trains leave Salt Lake City for Ogden at 7:00 a m, 3:00 p m daily except Sunday, and 11:30 a m Sundays only.

Trains leave Ogden for Salt Lake City at 7:05 a m, 5:30 p m daily except Sunday, and 4:30 p m Sundays only.

Connections at Ogden with Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific, Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Southern Pacific, Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Colorado Midland, Denver, Leadville and Gunnison, Denver and Rio Grande Western, Colorado Central, Denver, Northwestern and Pacific, Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Ogden and Denver.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Denver.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Portland, Oregon.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and San Francisco.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Chicago.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Omaha.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Kansas City.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and St. Louis.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and New Orleans.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Boston.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Montreal.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Toronto.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Washington.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Baltimore.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Philadelphia.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and New York.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Buffalo.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Pittsburg.

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Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Cleveland.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Detroit.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Salt Lake City and Chicago