

HOUSE'S LONG LEGISLATIVE DAY

In Washington Friday Extended Until Monday.

ALL AT HIGH TENSION.

Galleries Packed—Sharp Passage Before—Wheeler and Hepburn Live in Fine Over Proposed "Junker."

Washington, March 3.—The House, which is still in the legislative day of Friday, was in session from 2 to 6 p. m. and the afternoon session was a very busy one. The House took up the bill for the extension of the term of the President, which was passed by a vote of 191 to 157. The bill was then taken up for a second reading, and the House passed it by a vote of 191 to 157. The House then took up the bill for the extension of the term of the President, which was passed by a vote of 191 to 157. The bill was then taken up for a second reading, and the House passed it by a vote of 191 to 157.

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CEN. HARRISON ON ALLIANCES.

He Discusses Our Relations With Great Britain.

THEIR BASIS MUST BE MORAL

Friendship Must Not be of a Party Here and a Party There—Justice of Boer War.

New York, March 4.—In the North American Review for March ex-President Harrison has the second of his papers on "Musings on Current Topics," treating on the "British alliance" and the "Boer war."

General Harrison says in part: "Is not the inevitable tendency of any attempt to put Great Britain and the United States in the relation of allies to raise up and strengthen an anti-British party in the United States and an anti-American party in Great Britain? If a friendship between Great Britain and the United States that will make their immediate relations cordial and unite their influence for peace and human progress, is to be maintained, it must be a status—must it not be laid down on a moral instead of a commercial basis? Morals aside; commercial interests shift. The friendship must not be of a party here with a party there. Upon that basis we shall have rackings alternations of guilt."

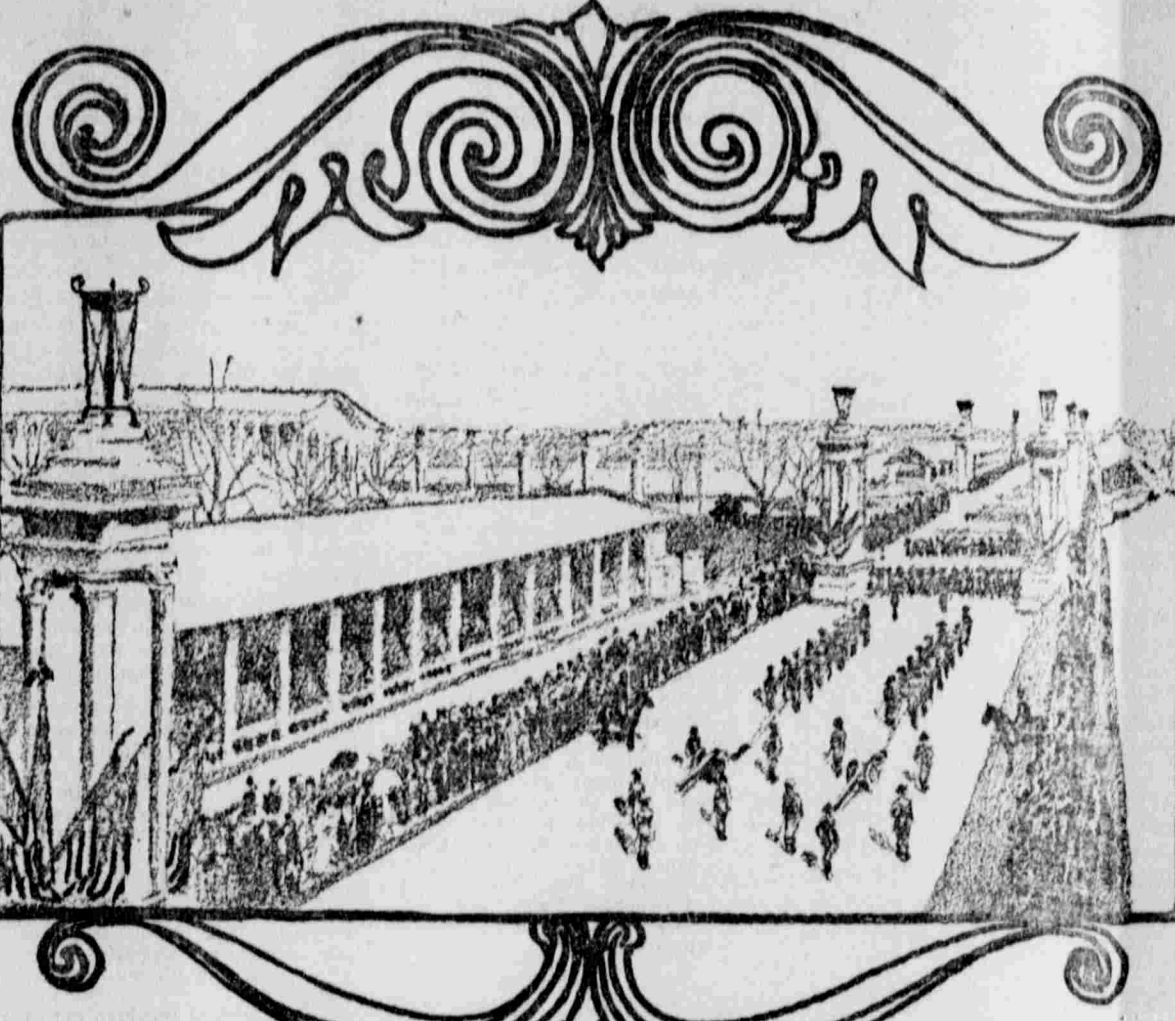
"Is the friendly co-operation of the two nations to be rested upon the abandonment or modification of her traditional policy, or upon the abandonment of ours? In the prosecution of the open door policy—the equal commercial privileges to all nations—we have perhaps, found a common basis of diplomatic action. To us this means, I think, the recognition of the autonomy of weak nations and their right to regulate their own internal affairs as opposed to dismemberment or the partition of the globe. The open door policy is the only one that is not based on the selfishness of the great powers. Does Great Britain accept the open door policy in that sense?"

"It is not possible that if suitably urged, Great Britain might come to stand with us against the forcible absorption of weak states and their rights everywhere? She has lost her monopoly of expansion. She has found that her most loyal colonies buy in the best market. The increased cost and competition in the business of expansion are suggestive."

"The American people gave generously of their love to Queen Victoria. Her death was felt here to be a family sorrow. She was not associated in the American mind with this aggressive policy of the British character and foreign policy that other nations have so much resented. The American people have a queen who is largely based upon the belief that her influence was for the good of the world. To her aggression and to the promotion of the 'insistence of many individuals and of a very large section of the newspaper press that, as a matter of reciprocity, we must give our sympathy to Great Britain in the Boer war and the frequent reference to certain crude and illiberal things in the Dutch army of the Boers as matters justifying an armed intervention by the British, have very naturally turned my thoughts to the consideration of the question of whether these alleged faults of the British administration of the Boer war furnished a justification of the war made by Great Britain upon the Boers."

"The Boers did not seek war with Great Britain. They retreated to the west. The British intervention in South Africa was not a response to any appeal from so much as a fragment of the Boer people. They were not only confused with the government they had instituted, but passionately devoted to it with a readiness to die in its defense that took no account of age or sex."

"The political conditions in Cuba when we intervened were the very opposite of those in the Transvaal. Our intervention was in behalf of the Cubans. We co-operated to free them from the power of a government whose oppressions and cruelties had many times before driven them into rebellion. Great Britain's intervention in South Africa was against a united people living in content—an ignorant content, if you please—under a government of their own construction and the ground in the intervention was ostensibly the interests of British subjects journeying there. There was plainly no call for an armed intervention by the United States in South Africa and perhaps our diplomatic suggestions went as far as usage permitted. But has not the public mind been somehow strongly perverted, or put under some unwelcome representation? If we have lost either the right to denounce aggression, or the capacity to weep when a republic dies, it is a grievous loss."



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S INAUGURAL COURT OF HONOR.

One of the new features of President McKinley's second inauguration ceremonies is the fine court of honor which has been erected on Pennsylvania avenue. It consists of a colonnade of Grecian columns inclosing four immense grand stands. It has been suggested that the inaugural court of honor be made a permanent affair.

EXPLOSIVE OF GREAT POWER

Shell Penetrates Many Inches of Armor and then Explodes.

New York, March 4.—Tests are being made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds with a new explosive of great power. Ordnance officials say highly satisfactory results have been obtained. Great secrecy has been observed in conducting the tests, for the war department has determined that nothing shall be made public regarding the experiments. It has been learned that the new explosive is the invention of an American and that it has yet not been named. This removes it from the class of explosives which have been named and described and marks it as something entirely new. A shell loaded with the new explosive penetrated seven inches of armor and then burst destructively. With most of explosives the heat generated by the shell's impact has caused it to explode before penetrating the armor. Hence, if launched against the side of a battleship a shell would prove far less effective than if it penetrated the armor before exploding. As a test of the power of the new explosive a shell was loaded with it, buried many feet deep in sand and a huge pile of timber was placed on top of it. The shell was fired and the explosion was not burst by the explosion. With the new compound, however, the shell was burst into pieces and a sheet of flame shot up through sand and timber many yards in height. It was impossible to learn more of the explosive from those who were familiar with the result of the tests. Ordnance officials speak guardedly of the matter on account of the strict order of the war department that all information about the tests at Sandy Hook shall come from the mouth of the headquarters in Washington. It is known, however, that they consider the results as surpassing those obtained with any other explosive tested. Much interest is felt that the inventor of the compound is an American.

Major Francis S. Earle Dead.

San Diego, Cal., March 4.—Major Francis S. Earle, a prominent Grand Army man, is dead. In 1899 he was a member of the famous regiment of New York militia, but the year when the war broke out he had moved to Michigan, where he was appointed adjutant of the Fourth regiment by Col. Woodbury. He was advanced to assistant adjutant on the staff of Gen. Fitz-John Porter.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

It Passed 1595 Acts and 395 Joint Resolutions.

Washington, March 3.—The volume of work done by the Congress just closing was shown today in a supplement to the House calendar prepared by Clerk Woolf of the House staff. The Congress was in session 197 days, which is less than any Congress for years. The following is a list of bills, acts, etc.: Number of bills, 14,336; number of reports, 3,000; public acts, 345; private acts, 1,250; total acts, 1,595; number of joint resolutions, 395.

Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland.

New York, March 4.—In political circles the question of the lord lieutenantcy of Ireland is again being much discussed, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. It is an open secret that Lord Cadogan was anxious to retire last year, when falling health and a painful injury to one of his limbs seemed strongly to counsel rest, but he remained at his post in accordance with a wish expressed by the late Queen Victoria. His resignation is now only a question of weeks or months, and already three men have been named as well in the running for the next viceregal office. The Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Londonderry and Earl Dudley. The marquis owns vast estates in the north of Ireland and has already been lord lieutenant. He is at present postmaster general and has shown no aptitude whatever for that office. Current gossip among society people favors the chances for the nomination of the duke, whose grandfather was a fairly popular Irish viceroy more than twenty years ago in Lord Beaconsfield's last administration.

JOHN R. BEECROFT DEAD.

Was Superintendent of the Century Publishing Co. for 25 Years.

New York, March 4.—John R. Beecroft, superintendent of the Century company, is dead at Mount Vernon. He died in the Polyvalent hospital from the shock following an operation, for a



JOHN HAY, SECRETARY OF STATE.



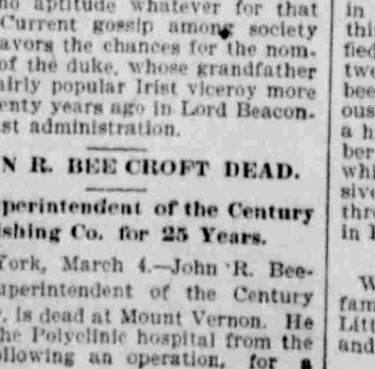
JOHN W. GRIGGS, ATTORNEY GENERAL.



ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF WAR.



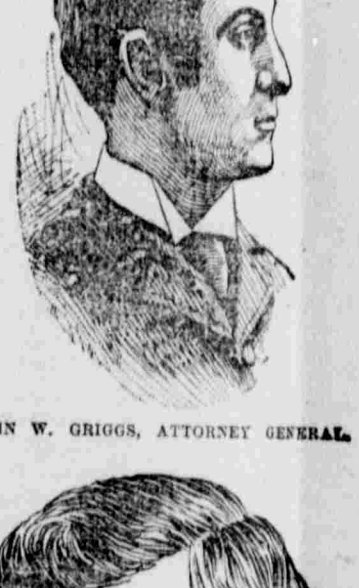
JOHN D. LONG, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.



CHARLES EMORY SMITH, POSTMASTER GENERAL.



LYMAN J. GAGE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.



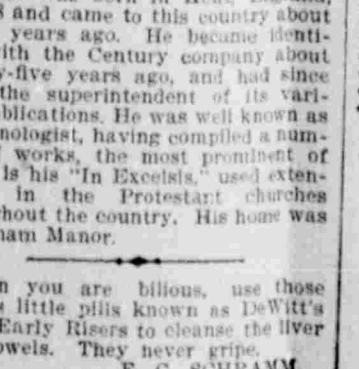
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A CASE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

YOU never cut off three-quarters of a new cake of soap and throw it away! Yet you pay twice the price of Ivory Soap for a cake of "tinted" toilet soap less than half as large. Your little cake of toilet soap costs you four times the price of Ivory, for it lasts only half as long and costs twice as much. No money can buy purer or better soap than Ivory. If it came in dainty paper, all scented and colored, you would pay fifteen cents for a very small cake of it.

THE DEPARTURE FROM CHINA.

American Preparations Are Going Actively Forward.

GERMANS MOVING SLOWLY.

Show No Signs of Getting Ready to Leave—Von Waldersee Issues Orders to Allied Troops.

Peking, March 3.—The American preparations for departure are going actively forward. All supplies, except enough for two companies, have been packed and marked for Manila. The British plans contemplate a summer against the Puli-Ho, and a general removal of forces, leaving behind a small winter half a battalion of Welsh fusiliers as a liaison guard in Peking, together with an Indian regiment to guard the railroad.

A LOOSE TILE

Who has it? Have you? Then let us fix it. Better still. Let us put an entire new set in. We have the finest to be seen in the world. ROYAL WORCESTER. In gold and palissy decorations. Special SEVRES finish. Old Ivory and Gold Bath Room tiles in all colors. And then our beautiful MANTLES. Mahogany, Bird's Eye Maple, Curly Birch, Golden Oak. Come and look at them. Do. You won't regret it.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

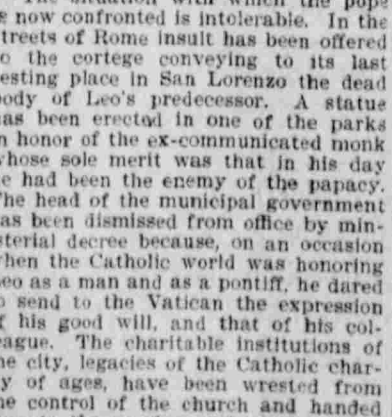
Sign of the Big Gun. 42, 44, 46 W. Second South.



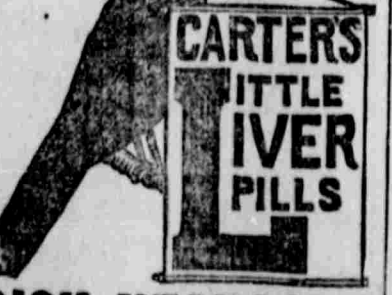
Pretty Children

"We have three children. Before the birth of the last one my wife used four bottles of MOTHER'S FRIEND. If you had the pictures of our children, you could see at a glance that the last one is healthiest, prettiest and fastest-looking of them all. My wife thinks MOTHER'S FRIEND is the greatest and grandest remedy in the world for expectant and nursing mothers."

Written by a Kentucky Attorney-at-Law.



MOTHER'S FRIEND prevents nine-tenths of the suffering incident to childbirth. The coming mother's disposition and temper remain unruffled throughout the ordeal, because this relaxing, penetrating liniment relieves the usual distress. A good-natured mother is pretty sure to have a good-natured child. The patient is kept in a strong, healthy condition, which the child also inherits. MOTHER'S FRIEND takes a wife through the crisis quickly and almost painlessly. It assists in her rapid recovery, and wards off the dangers that so often follow delivery.



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 Bile, 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 Result.