# WILDEST DISORDER IN THE COMMONS.

Caused by Motion of Campbell-Bannerman to Adjourn—Wanted to Discuss Charge Against Balfour.

## SPEAKER PUT NEW RULE IN FORCE

House Lost Its Dignity, Howls and Counter Howls Taking the Place Of Debate.

London, May 22.—The sitting of the house of commons tonight was marked by scenes of the wildest disorder, growing out of a motion by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to adjourn the house in order that he might discuss the charge against Premier Balfour of having violated his pledge not to deal with the subject of colonial preference without first appealing to the country.

Alfred Lyttleton, secretary of state for the colonies, was put up to reply to the Liberal leader, but the members of the opposition shouted down his every attempt to speak, even after the premier had demanded a hearing for the secretary. Finally the speaker, after he had exhausted every effort to quell the disturbance, put into force for the first time a new rule empowering him to adjourn the house in cases of grave disorder.

The matter came up at the afternoon sitting, when Premier Balfour, replying to questions on the subject, said he did not consider himself pledged to inaction in regard to colonial preference except so far as parliamentary action was concerned. He reiterated that the government did not intend to deal with the fiscal question in the present parliament. The matter of colonial preference might, however, be submitted to a colonial conference in 1906, even though the country had not previously had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject. The decision of the conference, however, would not be binding either on the mother country or on the colonies without legislative action.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, charged Mr. Balfour with violating the pledge he had made in his Edinburgh speech, and moved the adjournment of the house to discuss the matter.

The debate on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion came up at the night session, and was marked by scenes of the wildest disorder. The Liberal leader demanded a plain answer from Premier Balfour, and Alfred Lyttleton, secretary of state for the colonies, rose to reply.

The members of the opposition drowned the efforts of the secretary with cries of "Balfour, Balfour." After continuing for about 10 minutes Mr. Lyttleton sat down. Winston Churchill then attempted to speak, but the ministerialists drowned his efforts, the Nationalists joining in the din and shouting for the police.

After a number of members had failed to secure a hearing the premier rose to a point of order and a temporary lull followed. Mr. Balfour said he thought it highly improper that he should be immediately expected to follow the leaded of the opposition. He said he had never before known the opposition to refuse to hear a minister, and he insisted that the house should hear Secy. Lyttleton, as otherwise the dignity of the house could not be maintained.

Mr. Lyttleton again made an attempt to speak, but the uproar was renewed. Finally the speaker said it was obvious that the scene could not continue, and he would therefore adjourn the house under the rule empowering the speaker to take such action in cases of grave disorder.

The speaker had been unable to secure even a semblance of order after howls and counter-howls, lasting over an hour.

The action of the speaker and the scenes in the house created a tremendous sensation in the lobbies, which were crowded with members discussing every phrase of the evening's occurrences, which were declared to be unprecedented. The galleries were filled with peers and other distinguished persons who gathered in the hope of hearing an interesting debate on the fiscal question. They took part in the cries for their favorites, thus adding to the din, and afterward joined the excited crowds in the lobbies.

Tonight's unprecedented and undignified scenes in the house of commons grew, to some extent, out of the Balfour-Chamberlain controversy, with the addition of the heat engendered on the oposition side by the premier's alleged breach of his pledge not to deal with the subject of colonial preference without first appealing to the country.

The members generally were in feverish expectation that the debate would indirectly provide the terms of Mr. Balfour's answer to Mr. Chamberlain's compromise proposals.

It was also anticipated that Mr. Chamberlain himself would make an important speech on the fiscal question. Then, when Secy. Lyttleton was put up to speak instead of Mr. Balfour, a storm burst such as has not been seen in the house of commons since the days of the Gladstonian Irish debate.

The opposition interpreted the government's course as an attempt to stifle discussion, although moderate members admit that Mr. Balfour's attitude was perfectly correct. The premier himself, in appealing to the house to permit Mr. Lyttleton to speak, maintained that he (the premier) was a "prisoner in the dock" and ought not to be put on his defense until he had heard the accusations against him.

Except when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman taunted him with being the sole cause of the disorder, and Mr. Balfour flashed rather an angry reply, the premier was most composed throughout the sitting.

Mr. Lyttleton also showed the greatest self-possession in his difficult position. Standing at the treasury table, flushed but immobile, times out of number he essayed to speak, always beginning, "The prime minister," and always being shouted down with cries of "Balfour, Balfour!" "Let him defend his own honor, Let him fight his own battles," etc.

Whenever the storm showed signs of subsiding the Irish members joined in, helping the hubbub, until finally the deputy speaker, for the first time, put in force one of the new rules adopted by the present parliament, empowering the speaker in cases of grave disorder to adjourn the house.

The Liberal leaders afterward held a conference, and it is expected that a vote of censure on Premier Balfour will be moved tomorrow by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

It is understood that a colonial conference will meet in London early in 1906, as an outcome of the agreement arrived at by the last conference that periodical meetings of colonial premiers should be held in London for the purpose of discussing imperial matters.

The Liberal papers, this morning interpret Premier Balfour's remarks on the subject in the house of commons as showing that some sort of compact has been arrived at between him and Joseph Chamberlain to defer the dissolution of parliament until next year.

Mr. Chamberlain himself dined with his supporters last night. He remained in the precincts of the commons, but did not enter the house during the scene.


# AN AWFUL SKIN DISEASE

Sores Covered Neck and Cheeks—Itched Day and Night—Nothing Did Me Any Good—Was Growing Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA AT COST OF $4.50

Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, of Lakeside, N. Y., writing under date of April 18, 1904, says: "I do wish you would publish this letter in the newspapers, so that others suffering as I have may see it and be helped. I suffered for many months with an awful skin disease, sores covering my ears, neck, and cheeks. Scabs would form and they would swell, and itch day and night. Then they would break open and blood and matter run out. I had tried many different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was growing worse when I tried the Cuticura Remedies. The first application helped me, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, I was completely cured."

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The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, — all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt by the testimony of the civilized world.

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## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS ON RATES

Washington, May 22.—Interstate Commerce Commissioners Francis M. Cockrell and Joseph W. Fifer were among the witnesses today before the senate committee on interstate commerce, whose investigation of railroad rates has almost drawn to a close.

Commissioner Fifer spoke of rebates and rate-cutting, and said they were induced by railroad men distrusting each other. Rates, he said, should be made by the railroads in the first place, but should be subject to revision. He said that the commission could adjust a rate complained of in accordance with rates on like commodities in other sections under like conditions.

He thought the adjustment of the long and short haul difficulties should be left to the commission. He believed that the power of rate regulation, if given to the commission, would not be exercised very often, as the roads would be careful not to get into trouble with the commission.

Commissioner Fifer spoke of the danger of government ownership unless the railroads were justly administered.

Former United States Senator Cockrell of Missouri, now a member of the commission, said he would leave the origination of rates to the railroads, giving the commission power to condemn a rate found to be unreasonable and to fix a different rate in its place to take effect immediately.

The railroads, he contended, should have the right to appeal to the courts, and the latter should determine whether the railroad rate was unreasonable or the commission's rate unreasonable. Congress should enact a law to this effect, he said, the courts would take jurisdiction over rates to the extent of deciding such questions.

He would make the railroads responsible for icing and other charges of private car lines. Commissioner Cockrell cited a number of cases where decisions of lower courts sustaining the commission in rate matters had been reversed by the supreme court. He did this to show that the judiciary was divided on these rate cases.

S. H. Gowan, representing the livestock shippers of the southwest, also appeared today before the committee. He controverted statements made by other witnesses as to satisfactory rate conditions, and claimed that the cattle rates were too high. He asserted that the railroads had used diligence to bring men here to testify to satisfaction with rates. He charged that these witnesses may have come on passes, and that it was possible that an intimation was given them that it was better for them to come.

Chairman Elkins remarked that the committee had summoned all the men whose names had been furnished by Mr. Bacon in the interest of the proposed legislation, and that expenses and per diem had been allowed all who appeared.

# COASTING TRADE OF PHILIPPINES.

Exclusion of Foreign Vessels from It by United States Discussed In House of Lords.

## BUT NO REMEDY WAS FOUND.

Lansdowne Thought it Was Unfair, So Long as Treaty Right Were Not Intringed no Cause for Complaint.

London, May 22.—The action of the United States in excluding foreign vessels from the coasting trade in the Philippines after July 1, 1906, was discussed in the house of lords today. Lord Muskerry (Conservative), asked for further information regarding the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, Germany and Spain, as a result of the exclusion of British shipping from the Philippines, Marshall and Canary islands, and also whether Great Britain reserved the water frontage of the British concession at Hankau, China, for British ships.

Foreign Secy. Lansdowne in reply said that he agreed with Lord Muskerry that it was unfair, while the coasting trade of Great Britain and her dependencies was open to all, that some countries were closed to British ships, but so long as the powers did not infringe treaty rights Great Britain had no right to complain. The suggestion that Great Britain should reserve her coasting trade for British ships, Lord Lansdowne considered no remedy, as the United States and Russia, which most completely excluded foreign ships from their coasting trade, took the smallest part in the British coasting trade.

The government saw no prospect of inducing the United States to alter the arrangement. Lord Lansdowne explained that the United States considered that under the most favored nation clause they had the right to make special arrangements entitling any power to exceptional privileges such as Spain had in the Philippines.

In regard to Hankau, Lord Lansdowne said, instructions had been given to afford British ships the prefence in wharfage at Hankau. As to placing foreign vessels under restrictions on the British coast, the house of commons committee appointed in 1904 would be reappointed, and he, the foreign secretary, hoped the members of the committee would make practical sugges-

## MINISTERS PROTEST AGAINST PHILADELPHIA GAS LEASE

Philadelphia, May 22.—An unusual spectacle was witnessed today when more than 100 ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church solemnly marched to the city hall to express to Mayor Weaver their protest against the pending gas lease and to congratulate him on the stand he had taken upon the question. The decision to call on the mayor was reached at the morning session of the weekly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers' association, after resolutions commending the mayor and councilmen who had voted against the lease had been adopted.

The ministers assembled at the Methodist book room at 2:30 p. m., and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Garbutt Reed, president of the association, in which he asked that the "city might be delivered from evil designs of evil men." The march to the city hall was then begun.

The mayor met the clergymen in his large reception rooms. The resolutions were delivered to him by Dr. Reed in a brief speech and remarks were also made by several other clergymen, all in protest of the pending lease.

The mayor in replying said that he would do everything in his power to prevent the consummation of the proposed lease, but declined to outline his plans.

Two ward meetings were held tonight, at which addresses against the pending lease were made. At the regular meting of the Methodist Ministers' Social union, held tonight, discussion of the gas lease took up the greater port of the session. The committee of 70 has planned a mass meeting to be held in the bourse tomorrow night, and other mass meetings against the lease will be held during the week.

## BOWEN-LOOMIS CASE GETS VERY INTERESTING

Washington, May 22.—The first of the three additional witnesses in the Bowen-Loomis case summoned by Secy. Taft, reached Washington today in the person of John G. Dater of the New York Herald, the reputed author of the newspaper publication containing the charge against Asst. Secy. Loomis, which forms the basis of the case. Mr. Dater had a conference with Secy. Taft lasting about an hour. He told Secy. Taft that while in Caracas he had heard a great deal of these allegations involving Mr. Loomis' administration and had conversed with more than one person about them.

Mr. Bowen had talked, he said, not making a request that Mr. Dater publish the charges, but stated that some day he hoped to be able to get the case before the public. This testimony was elicited by Secy. Taft in connection with Mr. Loomis' counter charges against Mr. Bowen.

After Mr. Dater left the secretary's office he was taxed by Mr. Bowen with a betrayal of confidence in connection with the publication of the charges, an imputation which he denied. Subsequently Mr. Bowen, after talking further with Mr. Dater, admitted that he had done the latter an injustice in making such a charge.

Mr. Bowen saw the secretary immediately after Mr. Dater had left, when he submitted a rejoinder, together with a general denial of all statements affecting his official conduct.

The further investigation of the Bowen-Loomis matter has been postponed pending the arrival in this city of William W. Russell, late minister to Colombia, whom Mr. Bowen wants to have examined before any decision on the case is reached. Mr. Russell was secretary of the legation under Mr. Loomis when the latter was minister at Caracas.

Casper Whitney of New York, another witness summoned to Washington, has been examined by the president, but it is stated that he had no material evidence to contribute to the issue.

Minister Russell was cabled a week ago at Bogota to come to Washington, not in connection with the Bowen-Loomis controversy, but to discuss with the authorities here his treatment of affairs at Caracas, with special reference to the asphalt controversy. It is not intended to take any action in this matter probably until Congress meets next fall, provided nothing happens in Venezuela to force an issue. The press advices from Caracas indicating that the resources of the law have not been exhausted and that an appeal has been granted to a higher court makes it the easier for the government here to proceed in this leisurely fashion, it was explained at the war department.

Mr. Russell is on his way from Bogota and will probably not reach Washington for more than two weeks. Mr. Bowen has been advised that he may go to his home and need not return to Washington until Mr. Russell reaches the country.


TEA

Isn't there anybody else in the tea business but Schilling?

Yes, a dozen, two dozen, three dozen.


### Monuments to Ohio Soldiers.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 22.—Forty monuments erected by the state of Ohio to its soldiers who fell in the siege of Vicksburg were dedicated in the National Military park here today, Gov. Herrick and staff of Ohio, with a party of 100 veterans from Ohio, were present. Gov. Herrick delivered an address.

### The Blackfeet Want Land.

Great Falls, Mont., May 22.—The Blackfeet Indians have determined to make claim at Washington for all the land lying between Sun River and a line a short distance north of Helena. The amount involved is nearly two million acres. They claim that a strip of land along the Sun river was sold by them but that they never sold the land beyond. This is an old claim and it is now revived because of a similar case in California in which after a 13-year struggle the Indians won out and received $9,000,000 for the contested land. With such a case as a precedent, the Indians are hopeful of a satisfactory adjustment of their claims.

### Tubbs' Sentence Commuted.

Washington, May 22.—President Roosevelt has commuted, to expire immediately, the sentence of Dr. John F. Tubbs of Timboo, Ark., who has been serving a five years' sentence at the Leavenworth, Kan., federal prison since January, 1903, on a charge of counterfeiting. Recently during an epidemic of pneumonia at the prison Dr. Tubbs proved himself very useful in the prison hospital, where he was assigned to duty.

Among the patients were several who had consumption, and Dr. Tubbs contracted the disease, with the result that his life is now despaired of.

### St. Louis Society Man a Suicide.

St. Louis, May 22.—Burton Kevill, prominent in society and a member of one of the oldest families in St. Louis, has committed suicide in his room by drinking an ounce of carbolic acid.

### Neil Burgess Bankrupt.

Trenton, N. J., May 22.—Neil Burgess, the actor, was declared a bankrupt in the United States district court today.


# Suicide

## What Drives so Many People to This Dark Path, and Why.

If a man—before taking a step made possible only by brooding and despair—would consider that his feeling of darkness is only a question of nerves—he would be saved.

For, the depression leading to self destruction is truly a disease of the nerves.

This nerve depression or melancholy is often accompained or preceded by severe or constant Headache, Dizziness, Dullness, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Muscular Twitchings, Nervous Prostration, Spasms, Brain Fag, and other signs of serious nerve trouble.

The cure is Dr. Miles' Nervine.

It is a nerve medicine for weak nerves and can be depended upon to make you well.

No matter what form of nerve trouble you may be suffering from, you can depend on Dr. Miles' Nervine.

It will do what no other medicine or treatment may be able to do for you—save you from that black hour of brooding, which so many of us dread.

"I had several attacks of nervous spasms, and for a long time could get no relief. I saw Dr. Miles' Nervine advertised and bought a bottle. After using the first bottle, I was much better, and when I had taken six bottles was entirely cured. I have never been troubled since."—MRS. W. A. BIRD, Stillmore, Ga.

The first bottle is guaranteed to benefit you, or druggist will refund your money.

FREE Write us and we will mail you a Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New, Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank for our Specialist to diagnose your case and tell you what is wrong and how to right it. Absolutely Free. Address: DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.



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San Francisco and return, one way through Portland ..... $42.50
Los Angeles and return, one way through Portland ..... 50.50
San Francisco and return direct, as follows: May 30, 31, June 1, 2..... 31.50
May 24, 25, 26, June 3, 7..... 41.00
Los Angeles and return, direct or diverse route ..... 41.00
Ninety day limit. Stopovers.

For other particulars and later selling dates, call on or address D. R. Gray, General Agent, 201 Main Street, Salt Lake.



The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad

Current Time Table. In Effect May 21, 1905.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 10—For Heber, Provo and Marysvale ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 102—For Park City ..... 8:15 am.
No. 6—For Denver and East ... 8:50 a.m.
No. 13—For Ogden and Local Points ..... 10:25 a.m.
No. 5—For ogden and west .... 10:35 a.m.
No. 1—For ogden and West ... 1:45 p.m.
No. 2—For Denver and East.... 3:50 p.m.
No. 8—For Provo and Eureka... 6:00 p.m.
No. 112—For Bingham ..... 8:10 a.m.
No. 114—For Bingham ..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden and Local points ..... 6:05 p.m.
No. 4—For Denver and East.... 8:00 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and West....11:10 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 6—From Ogden and the West ..... 8:40 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden and Local points ..... 9:50 a.m.
No. 7—From Eureka and Provo. 10:00 a.m.
No. 5—From Denver and East. 10:25 a.m.
No. 1—From Denver and East. 1:35 p.m.
No. 14—From Ogden ..... 3:05 p.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ..... 3:40 p.m.
No. 101—From Park City ..... 5:15 p.m.
No. 9—From Heber, Provo and Marysvale ..... 6:00 p.m.
No. 113—From Bingham ..... 10:50 a.m.
No. 115—From Bingham ..... 5:40 p.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ..... 7:50 p.m.
No. 3—From Denver and East. 11:00 p.m.

All trains except Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive stop at intermediate points.
Ticket Office, Dooly Block, 'Phone 205.
I. A. BENTON, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.



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REDUCED RATES!

On May 27th and 28th, June 3d, 5th, 10th and 12th, tickets will be on sale from Salt Lake City:

TO CHICAGO and return... $44.50
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TO PEORIA and return..... 41.25
TO ST. PAUL and return... 41.00
TO MINNEAPOLIS and return ..... 41.00

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OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD

Time Table IN EFFECT May 7, 1905.

ARRIVE.

No. 4—From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver, ..... 5:15 a.m.
No. 8—From Ogden, Portland, Butte and San Francisco.. 8:30 a.m.
No. 6—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:30 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points 11:45 a.m.
No. 2—From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco. 4:45 p.m.
No. 10—From Ogden, Cache Valley, St. Anthony, Portland and San Francisco ..... 7:40 p.m.

DEPART.

No. 5—For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis ..... 7:10 a.m.
No. 7—For Ogden, Portland, St. Anthony, San Francisco and intermediate points. 10:30 a.m.
No. 1—For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco ..... 1:40 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points 4:10 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago ..... 6:05 p.m.
No. 9—For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points ..... 11:45 p.m.

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Telephone 250.

Note:—Train numbers shown above are Oregon Short Line train numbers and do not apply to the Southern Pacific west of Ogden or the Union Pacific east thereof.



"The Lagoon Road"

Salt Lake and Ogden Railway.

Time Table in effect Sept. 6, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake, 6:30 and 9 a. m., 3:30 and 5:30 p. m.
Leave Farmington and Lagoon, 7:30 and 10 a. m., 4:30 and 6:30 p. m.
Extra trains at 11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. on Sundays and Holidays.

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Salt Lake to Portland and return (one way via Los Angeles)..... 50.50

Tickets to Portland and return, direct, on sale daily from May 24th to September 30th, inclusive. Tickets reading one way via San Francisco or Los Angeles on sale May 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th and 31st, June 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 7th. All tickets good for stopovers and limited to 90 days from date of sale. Additional selling dates for tickets via San Francisco or Los Angeles quoted later.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.



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SALT LAKE ROUTE

TIME TABLE Effective May 1st, 1905.

DEPART DAILY.

From Oregon short Line Depot, Salt Lake City.
No. 6—For Stockton & Tintic District ..... 7:45 a.m.
No. 33—For Provo, Mercur, Manti and Points on San Pete Valley ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 31—For Provo, Nephi and Lynn ..... 5:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Los Angeles and Intermediate Points ..... 8:30 p.m.
No. 35—For Nephi and Intermediate Points ..... 11:30 p.m.

ARRIVE DAILY.

No. 2—From Los Angeles and Intermediate Points ..... 6:30 a.m.
No. 32—From Lynn, Provo and Intermediate Points ..... 9:50 a.m.
No. 36—From Manti, Nephi and Intermediate Points ..... 1:30 p.m.
No. 34—From Nephi, Provo and Intermediate Points ..... 5:40 p.m.
No. 6—From Tintic District and Intermediate Points ..... 6:00 p.m.

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