LEGISLATION FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Coastwise Trade and Tariff Acts Criticized by Secy. of War Taft.

NO SUGAR INTEREST THREATS

Would Have Them Repealed—Inconsistency of Congress' Position Pointed Out.

Kansas City, Nov. 20.—Secy. of War William H. Taft, who was the guest of honor here tonight at the annual banquet of the Commercial club, said in responding to the toast, "The Philippines:"

"The Philippine islands are ours and must be ours for more than a generation. It is quite probable that those called upon to act as legislators will not live to see the day when separation consistent with the welfare of the Philippines can be made."

The occasion of the banquet was the anniversary of the signing of the John Jay commercial treaty. Plates were laid for 600, and the capacity of the ball room at the Midland hotel was taxed to its utmost.

Secy. Taft had arrived from St. Louis early in the day, in company with D. R. Frances, S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago & Alton railway, and Corwin H. Spencer, of St. Louis. After being escorted from the railroad station by 250 colored troopers of the Ninth cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, to the Commercial club rooms, where a public reception was held, he was tendered a luncheon and later driven over the city.

Thousands of persons greeted Secy. Taft during the day and everywhere he was given the most enthusiastic reception. Immediately after the dinner he left for Chicago on a special train over the Chicago & Alton.

At the banquet tonight United States Senator Warner was toastmaster. Secy. Taft was given an ovation when he arose to speak. Mr. Taft said, in part:

"In all the legislation for which Congress is responsible affecting the Philippine islands, there are but two acts which can be criticized as having a selfish motive. One is what we might call the coastwise act, the effect of which is to require that after July 1, 1906, all freight from the Philippine islands to the United States and the reverse shall be carried in American bottoms. And the other is the law by which there is imposed on products of the Philippine islands coming into the United States 75 per cent of the Dingley rates.

"If the coast wise act is permitted to come into effect, and the tax upon Philippine products is not removed, we have Congress assuming the utterly indefensible position that for the purpose of the sale of the Philippine products by the Filipinos the Philippines shall be regarded and treated as a foreign country while for the purpose of furnishing business to the American merchant marine they shall be treated as a domestic country and shall be made to pay the higher rates of freight which such a coastwise provision necessarily entails and implies.

"The object of my coming to Kansas City is to enlist your sympathy in an effort so to amend the Constitution on our statute books that we shall be consistent in our conduct of the Philippines and shall repeal laws which will give the lie to every assertion of disinterestedness and good faith in our dealing with our wards of the Pacific.

"The legislation proposed for the relief of the Philippines is an act postponing the application of the coastwise trading laws to the trade between the Philippine islands and the United States until 1909, the reduction of the tariff on sugar and tobacco from 75 per cent to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates, and on other products of the Philippines free trade until 1909, when there shall be complete free trade in the products of either."

Secy. Taft said that the two interests in this country arrayed in opposition to free trade with the Philippine islands are the sugar interest and the tobacco interest. These are opposed on the ground that all the benefits and all the good which the country proposes to confer upon the Philippines would result solely in an injury to the sugar and tobacco interests and at their expense alone, without any cost to the rest of the country. On this point he said:

"It will be found that these complaining interests are not objecting to this measure of justice to the Philippines because it is going to cause them immediate loss, but because they suppose in years to come, with the encouragement that the American markets will give to the production of tobacco and sugar in the Philippines, there may come a time when the tobacco and sugar of the Philippines will enter into competition with that which they produce in this country. The attitude of these men, who really know the facts, cannot be described as other than the quintessence of selfishness in opposing the gradual betterment of the production of sugar and tobacco in the Philippines by opening the American market, when their fear of injury is founded on presumption most improbable."

He declared that unless the Philippines' importations into the United States should increase from less than 50,000 tons as it now is, to 1,800,000 tons, it will not affect the price at which sugar will be sold in the United States. Continuing he said:

"But it is said that if you open the markets of the United States to Philippine sugar, the increase in its production will be unlimited and no one can say how enormous the Philippine production will become. The greatest amount of sugar ever produced for exportation in the Philippines was in 1893, when the total exportation reached 260,000 tons. The total consumed in the Philippines is about 80,000 tons. Now the proposition that the American market is going to offer such a motive for the production of sugar in the Philippine islands as to increase its exportation from 100,000 tons a year to 1,800,000 is palpably absurd."

Other toasts were responded to as follows: "Nothing the Matter with Kansas," by Gov. E. W. Hoch of Kansas; "Grand Old Missouri," D. R. Francis, ex-governor of Missouri; "Peace," John S. Wise of New York, former governor of Virginia.

OLDEST YALE ALUMNUS DEAD.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 20.—Rev. J. S. Lord of the Yale class of 1831, said to have been for many years the oldest living alumnus of Yale, died today, at Laingsburg, aged 97 years.

Among other things—on Thanksgiving—give thanks for

HUSLER'S FLOUR.

Utah's Best.

Weak Women Made Strong, Sick Women Made Well.

IN the above eight words is summed up the great work for women which is accomplished by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The record of cures effected by this remedy is without a parallel. Thousands of testimonials received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women.

It is composed wholly of medicinal principles extracted from the roots of native, American forest plants, pure triple-refined glycerine of proper strength, being used instead of harmful alcohol both in extracting and preserving these medicinal principles.

IT IS A POWERFUL INVIGORATING TONIC,

imparting health and strength in particular to the organs distinctly feminine. For weak and sickly women, who are "worn-out," "run-down," or debilitated, especially for women who work in store, office, or school-room, who sit at the typewriter or sewing machine, or bear heavy household burdens, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will prove a priceless benefit because of its health-restoring and strength-giving power.

AS A SOOTHING AND STRENGTHENING NERVINE,

"Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the organs distinctly feminine. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

CURES OBSTINATE CASES.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful periods, unnatural suppressions and irregularities, prolapsus or falling of the pelvic organs, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the uterus, inflammation, pain and tenderness over the ovaries and kindred ailments.

FREE CONSULTATION.

An invitation is extended by Dr. Pierce to every sick and ailing woman to consult him by letter. There is absolutely no charge or fee for this consultation. Every letter is carefully considered, fully answered, and its statements held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Each bottle of the above medicine bears upon its wrapper a badge of honesty in the full list of ingredients composing it—*printed in plain English*. This frank and open publicity places this medicine *in a class all by itself*. It cannot be classed as a patent nor secret medicine for it is neither—*being of known composition*.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS

cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation of the bowels, loss of appetite, coated tongue, sour stomach, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are cathartic. They regulate, invigorate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets." They're tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

How to live in health and happiness, is the general theme of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work on medicine and hygiene, containing over 1000 pages and more than 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ATTITUDE OF POLISH PEOPLE.

Peaceful Existence of Poland Only Possible by Granting Autonomy.

NO THOUGHT OF FREEDOM.

Zemstvo Congress Discusses Question Of What Position it Shall Take Towards Government.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The delegation of 24 prominent Poles comprising representatives from all people of all parties in Poland except the Socialists and also including members of the Catholic, Evangelical and Hebrew churches, which came to St. Petersburg to plead the cause of Poland, to make known the attitude of that country toward the government and to outline the demands which ought to the immediately granted in order to restore tranquility, issued a manifesto today to the Russian people reviewing the sad history of Poland in the last century, declaring that the Poles have no thought of separation or of independence and asking the support of all parties in Russia.

The manifesto firmly declares that the normal and peaceful existence of Poland will only be made probable by the granting of autonomy, permission to use the Polish language in the schools and in the courts and by the local administration and the entrusting of the Poles with the government of the kingdom. The assertions recently made in a government communication regarding the causes which led to the declaration of martial law in Poland are categorically denied. It is insisted that the country is not in a state of revolution and that the acts of violence which formed the pretext for the imposition of martial law were not the acts of the Polish people as a whole but of the same revolutionary elements which were to be found throughout all Russia.

Count Kraszinsky, the leader of the delegation, who is a grandson of the famous Polish poet, declared to the Associated Press tonight that not only the Polish parties recognize that the restoration of Polish independence was a dream impossible of realization but that the economic future of the country was bound up with that of Russia and if given autonomy and freedom from the dominion of Russia administrators the Poles would be willing to become faithful Russian subjects and share the same aspiration for the future in the movement of the empire and its expansion towards the Balkan and the Dardanelles.

The zemstvo congress at Moscow today devoted two long sessions to the discussion of the question of the attitude it should adopt toward the new government and late tonight adjourned without coming to a decision. The debate indicated clearly, however, the existence of two apparently irreconciliable parties, as well as the lines on which the division ultimately will be made, though the relative strength of the parties was not shown.

A score of orators participated in the debate and they were about evenly divided between the advocates of the immediate convocation of a constitutional assembly and those who are urging co-operation with the new government so as to save the country from anarchy if not a complete revolution. No set resolution was proposed, but the discussion took the widest range.

Prominent among the speakers for the conservative party were M. Krozoffsky of Samar, Prince Eugene Troubetskoy M. Nemiroveski, mayor of Saratoff, and Count Heyden, president of the congress. These men, with Dmitari Shipoff, M. Guchkoff, M. Struve, M. Stakovich and M. Rodicheff, will form the nucleus around which will rally the members of the "party of law and order," the peace party and others who are in favor of coming to the support of Count Witte if sufficient guarantees be given for the fulfilment of the liberties promised. The speakers who opposed the giving of any support to Count Witte's government were less well known, but they made up in bitterness what they lacked in prestige.

M. Roberti of Tvor, who for years has been prominent in the struggle against the government, led a compromise party, declaring it would be needless haste to throw themselves into the arms of Count Witte, which, he added, were "none too clean," but he would consent to a severe investigation of the acts of authorities accused of instigating outrages by the "Black Hundred," by a commission composed equally of representatives of the administration and the zemstvoists.

Prince Eugene Trobetskoy spoke at considerable length. He declared the present was no time for hair-splitting, but that all parties should place confidence in the ministry, which would not dare to let go unfulfilled the promises made in the imperial manifesto on which its existence was based. Perhaps the ministry was not altogether satisfactory, he said, but he asked his hearers to place themselves in the position of Count Witte in his endeavors to form a cabinet, when the persons whom he desired to participate in it declined to accept office except on conditions with which the premier was unable to agree.

The prince proceeded to warn the congress that its non-support of the government would create the impression that all Russia was discontented with the emperor's manifesto. He proposed that the government be asked to approve a commission selected by the zemstvos, the municipalities and the higher educational establishments, to elaborate regulations for the state douma.

M. Krossoffsky of Samara insisted that the zemstvoists were unable to accept the program of the Social Revolutionists; that they must show confidence in the government and co-operate with it in the carrying out of ideas with which they were in accord. Without this, he warned the congress, the further progress of the country could only be in the direction of reaction and revolution and with the latter the zemstvoists had as litle to do as with the former. He said that Count Witte had declared his intention of lining up with the constitutional demands and that the premier was not a man who was likely to risk his name and career by the violation of his pledges.

The speaker defended martial law, saying that like measures were employed in the west of Europe and in the United States in extreme cases.

Prince Argutinsky Dolgorukoff of Tiflis, the most prominent of the zemstvoists in opposition to Count Witte, painted conditions in the Caucasus and dwelt upon the attacks by soldiers upon the people of Tiflis. He declared it would be impossible to trust the government which permitted such atrocities and demanded a constituent assembly.

M. Abramoff, of Stravapol, said that the present agrarian disorders constituted an outburst before which the revolt of Pugbaleff paled, and declared that they were the direct result of the imperial manifesto of Oct. 30, which, the peasants complained, gave everything to the inhabitants of the cities and nothing to them.

M. Popoff, a delegate from far-off Irkutsk, eastern Siberia, wound up the debate with a fiery speech, in which he declared it was their duty to lay down ultimatums and not to speak of making terms with the government, but to demand amnesty and a constituent assembly. "Away with this puerile talk of saving the country from anarchy and revolution," said M. Popoff. "We must save ourselves as a moral force for the working out of the regeneration of the country even though it be through fire."

The congress today was attended by more than 300 members and the hall in which it was held was uncomfortably crowded.

NO MUTINY ON THE LENA.

Honolulu, Nov. 20.—Acting Russian Consul W. Pfotenhauer denies the stories that there was trouble aboard the cruiser Lena and that she came to this port in view of a threatened mutiny while approaching Vladivostok. He says that the Lena left San Francisco with 2,000 tons of coal aboard, but it was found to be of poor quality, and strong head winds, in addition, delayed the progress of the vessel. In consequence, the captain thought that it would be unsafe to continue on to Yokohama, and steamed for Honolulu. The acting consul declared that these were the only reasons for the appearance of the Lena here.

Commandant Lyons of the naval station cabled to Washington and secured permission to supply the Lena with 3,000 tons of coal.

The crew has been allowed to come ashore, 50 at a time. Mr. Pfotenhauer said that the Lena is anxious to get to Vladivostok as quickly as possible.

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Anna Basinet, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

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CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
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MORRISON, MERRILL & CO.
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26 RICHARDS STREET.

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"Where the Clothes Fit"

PROMINENT CUBANS ARE IMPLICATED

Evidence of a Plot of Some Kind Uncovered by Havana Police.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOUND

Generally Accepted Theory is that Many Rumors Are Started to Force Palma to Resign.

Havana, Nov. 20.—Evidence obtained by the commission which is investigating the discovery by the secret police Saturday last of a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and accountrements in a house in the Cerro suburb, is tending to implicate a few men of some prominence. The government has no doubt that the materials came from the United States and it is seeking to learn who were the purchasers.

Government officials now admit that they have received various secret advices regarding contemplated uprisings before election day in various parts of the island, particularly in the provinces of Santiago, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, with a probable attack on the palace in Havana.

The object of the latter, according to the officials, appears to be the removal, possibly by assassination, of President Palma. The plotters, it is pointed out, are well aware, since there is now no vice president, that the election of President Palma's successor would, according to the constitution, be in the hands of congress, and that the Liberals, with the help of a few Independents, could control both houses.

The government has not revealed its information as to the extent of these plots, but special measures have been taken for guarding the palace. The facts that the president and his family are remaining at home and that troops are being sent to the points where, according to reports, the plotting originated, are considered significant. So far as known, however, these plots are not generally backed by any large party and whether they are widespread or otherwise the active watchfulness against any form of uprising is believed to have squelched any ambitions of the plotters.

The generally accepted theory, however, is that the rumors of plots are intended by his opponents to imbue President Palma with the idea of resigning, and that there are no actual plots to do him physical injury.

The Original Laxative Cough Syrup is Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. It expels all cold from the system by acting as a cathartic on the bowels. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar is a certain, safe and harmless cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. Sold by F. C. Schramm, Druggist; Where the cars stop.

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We've taken especial pains in selecting our fall stock this year, and we confidently invite any comparison that anyone may choose to make with any other display of new jewelry styles.

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REASONABLE PRICES.

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Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it.

FARMS AND LIVE STOCK

I make a specialty of handling farms, ranches, and livestock in Utah and Idaho.
If you want to buy consult my list.
If you have to sell call on me for customers.
Properties handled for non-residents and loans negotiated.

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49-50 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Ogden, Utah.

SALT LAKE ROUTE

SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE R. R. CO.

TIME TABLE

EFFECTIVE MAY 1ST, 1905.
DEPART DAILY.

From Oregon Short Line Depot, Salt Lake City.

No. 57—For Stockton and Tintic District ..... 7:45 a.m.
No. 53—For Provo, Mercur, Manti and Points on Sanpete Valley ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 51—For Provo, Nephi and Lynn ..... 5:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Los Angeles and Intermediate points ..... 8:30 p.m.
No. 55—For Nephi and intermediate points ..... 11:30 p.m.

ARRIVE DAILY.

No. 2 From Los Angeles and intermediate points ..... 6:30 a.m.
No. 52—From Lynn, Provo and intermediate points ..... 9:50 a.m.
No. 56—From Manti Nephi and intermediate points ..... 1:30 p.m.
No. 54—From Nephi Provo and intermediate points ..... 5:40 p.m.
No. 58—From Tintic District and intermediate points ..... 8:00 p.m.

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Through car Salt Lake City to St. Louis and Kansas City. Only one change to New York, Buffalo and principal points east—low rates for summer travel.
Especial attention to ladies and children.
Tourist sleepers through to Chicago, Boston and other points, without change.

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'THE LAGOON ROAD."

Salt Lake & Ogden Railway.
SIMON BAMBERGER,
Pres't & Gen'l Manager.
Time Table in Effect Sept. 3, 1905.
LEAVE SALT LAKE.
6, 9, 11 a. m.; 2, 4, 6 p. m.
LEAVE LAGOON:
7, 10 a. m.; 12 m., 3, 5, 7 p. m.

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 a.m.
No. 6—For Denver and East.	8:50 a.m.
No. 12—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.	2:00 p.m.
No. 8—For Provo and Eureka	3:00 p.m.
No. 112—For Bingham	8:10 a.m.
No. 114—For Bingham	5:00 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.	10:06 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 295.
I. A. BENTON,
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD

Time Table
IN EFFECT
June 1st, 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	8:20 a.m.
No. 6—From Ogden and Intermediate Points	9:20 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, Butte, 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 Butte, 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	4:30 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.

D. E. BURLEY, G. P. A.
D. S. SPENCER, A. G. P. A.
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