TELEGRAPHIC.

CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Men, Arms and Ammunition for the Insurgents.

PLANS LAID FOR FUTURE ACTION.

The Bills Will Endeavor to Fortify a Report and Demand Belligerent Rights.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Another filibustering expedition, including about 100 men, sailed from New York last Monday. It was made up of Cubans in this city, New York and Boston. The steamer which the Cuban leaders chartered was the name of Englewood, and by the name of Commodore Jones she cleared from Nova Scotia, is the vessel, which was loaded through a New York firm of ship brokers and brought on to this place. The carrier to the insurgents is a band of cutlasses and 2,000 stand of arms.

The money to pay for this expedition was raised in Cuba a few days ago. In one place alone $1,000 in Spanish gold is said to have changed.

With the departure of the men from Philadelphia not more than half of the men who were formerly employed in this city remain. Of the men who have left for the seat of war, a confession of prominent Cubans here has been that Tuesday night was the time set for the final action, and that the men who signed on, with the exception of the few who have gone to the seaboard, for the purpose of being carried out contraband, have been waiting for the arrival of more men to join them in the west. Only enough men will be left in this city to make up the number which they can provide for now. The men who will endeavor to send some more men, as a number of the leaders are of the opinion that if they can satisfy a sufficient number of people that they are in a much better position to demand belligerent rights.

AGAINST TRUSTS.

Further Reports as to the Steps Taken to Enforce the Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Attorney General Harmon today sent to the House a reply to the resolution of January 7th, requesting him to report what steps he had taken to enforce the law against trusts, combinations in contravention of the law against restraint of trade. The attorney general in his statement says:

The Sherman anti-trust law, as construed by the Supreme court, does not apply to the most complete monopolies, secured by unlawful combinations of capital which are naturally competitive, if engaging in interstate commerce only by means of the incidents of such unlawful business, and not the direct object. The virtual effect of this is to exclude from the operation of the law manufacturers and producers of every class, and probably farmers also.

In a matter of fact, no attempt to enforce monopoly or restrain trade or commerce could possibly succeed without attempting to if largely, if not entirely, over the country, so that while engaging in interstate commerce may not be the direct or immediate object, it is necessary step in all such undertakings. While Congress has no authority in the matter except what is derived from its power to prevent and punish such commercial combinations and conspiracies, Congress may make it criminal to step from one state to another, in carrying out or attempting to carry out the designs of such organizations, articles prepared, owned or controlled by them, or any of their agents or agents.

The attorney general thinks the law should contain a provision like that of the interstate commerce law to prevent the refusal of witnesses to answer on the ground of self-incrimination, and suggests the propriety of making the practice of the law equitable only to official officers, managers and agents, and not in subordination, and says the difficulty of obtaining proof might be obviated if not removed by enacting as a rule of evidence that the contract or combination in any form or conspiracy in different states shall be competitive before such purchase or combinate should be prima facie evidence of an attempt to monopolize.

TROUBLE FEARED.

President Kruger Incensed at the Discovery of Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The correspondent of the Times at Pretoria telegraphs Mr. Cecil Rhodes's return, the publication of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch and the reply threats of President Kruger, has led people to believe that trouble is again impending. The government is undoubtedly much incensed at what it considered the disclosure of Great Britain in publishing Mr. Chamberlain dispatch before its delivery here. It contents met with the approval of no party. The Uitlanders regard the suggested remedy as impracticable, inadvisable and inadequate to expedite existing differences, instead of healing them, at Johannesburg. There is the best authority for saying that President Kruger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain is really intended as a bona fide communication, and does not imply a desire to rupture negotiations. President Kruger is still anxious to win England. The Hollanders and Germans are doing their best to prevent war. But the government believes a permanent settlement is only secure by personal negotiations between President Kruger and Mr. Chamberlain.

The Daily News (Liberal) in an editorial says: "Mr. Chamberlain's first duty is dealing with the Transvaal crisis. The publication of his dispatch has embittered President Kruger's feelings. A crisis seems to be imminent again, and nobody can say how it will end."

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—After a ten days' recess the House today, by a vote of 170 to 16, in committee of the whole, resumed the Senate free coinage amendment to the bond bill, and recommended to the House with a recommendation that the bond bill, and the amendment, be laid on the table. The amendment failed to non-concur and insist on the House bill. The strength developed by the silver men was disappointing. They had been confidently claiming over 180 votes. After two hours' debate tomorrow the final vote will be taken. Mr. Dingley will close for the majority and Crisp for the minority. Propositions were offered during the day to concur with amendments to coin the American silver product, for the retention of the seigniorage by the government, and to open the mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1 when Germany and France should have agreed upon similar action. All were defeated by large majorities. The last proposition, offered for Mr. Towne of Minnesota, mustered 55 votes, the largest number of any. Mr. Towne had stated to the House that similar propositions will be submitted to the Reducing and the French Parliament at the present sessions.

The most significant statement today came in the form of an intimation from Mr. Dingley that a bill might be reported from the ways and means committee looking to the initiation by this country of a project for another international monetary conference to meet within a year. While Mr. Dingley said he was simply expressing his personal position in the matter, it was generally understood from his manner that the suggestion has already matured into a well defined intention on the part of the Republican leaders of the House.

THE FIGHT POSTPONED.

Peter Maher has Got His Eyes Full of Sand.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 13.—The big fight is postponed until Monday at the earliest, and when that day comes the future of the matter will be determined. It is the eyes of Peter Maher that threaten to stop the event. Buck Connelly, one of Maher's seconds, came rushing to Stuart's office this afternoon with the information that Maher would, because of his eyes, be in no condition to fight tomorrow, and saying that it would be absolutely necessary to have a postponement. He said that Maher's eyes had been so badly inflamed by sand blowing in them that he could scarcely see. Stuart at once set to work to secure a postponement for the time necessary to enable Maher to get into condition.

Johnny Murphy's trainer, Conroy, told a peculiar tale about the trouble with Maher's eyes. He was asked if Fitzsimmons's eyes were as bad as represented. "If his eyes are slightly inflamed," he replied, "but are plenty good enough to fight."

"Is that to say, that it is wrong, then?"

"I'll tell you confidentially, Maher is afraid of the authorities. Last night our training quarters were surrounded by as hard a looking lot of men on horseback with rifles as I ever saw. They patrolled the house, that is, within fifty yards of it, all night, and had the house cleared out of everybody. We learned from Deputy Marshal Jim Beard's son, who walk on us at the house, that they thought we were going to pack up and leave for the cattle ground, and they were ready to trail us up. Neither Maher nor anybody in our camp is allowed to go with his boots on, and unless Stuart can guarantee protection, neither Maher, Marshall nor Murphy will get into the ring."

Senate Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate has passed the bill authorizing the leasing of lands in Arizona for educational purposes; also authorizing the First National bank of Sprague, Wash., to change its name and location; also for repairing the Republic wharf at Sitka, Alaska.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE BRAIN.

Dr. Carleton Simon Exhibits the Interior of His Own Cranium.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The human brain has been photographed. Dr. Carleton Simon, exhibited a picture of his own brain, obtained from a process to which the cathode rays are not a factor. He has been nearly three years in completing his experiments. He tells the story of his efforts as follows:

"The brain has been my especial study, and I have worked independently in a quiet way for nearly three years to photograph it. I first sought to accomplish my purpose by passing a continuous current of electricity through the brain, albuminizing it by the spark, and then I tried the interrupted current, but the pronounced paralysis of the brain, rendering conscious the subjects. The principle is illustrated by a flash of lightning on a dark night, which carries images through which it travels to the eye. From this, indeed, it was suggested to me the same idea may be applied to the brain. Again, you know the fire fly is made almost transparent by its tiny lantern.

"I am still far from having perfected the instrument by which I am able to photograph the brain. Of course, the more solid structures are reflected on the plates, and I found that the less exposure I gave to the photographic plate the easier. It apparently was able to photograph translucent matter."

Though in a manner satisfied that the process was one by which the brain could be photographed without risk of life, it may be stated that the experimenter selected himself as his subject, that no other life might be endangered.

Confidence in the Government.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The chamber of deputies today, by a vote of 329 to 43, adopted a vote of confidence in the government. This action was the result of the refusal of the senate on February 11th to pass a vote of confidence, at the request of M. Bourgeois, premier, on the question of the Southern railway scandals.

The British Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. George N. Curzon, under-secretary for the foreign office, replying to a question as to why Great Britain had proposed to Brazil that the dispute regarding the possession of the island of Trinidad be decided by arbitration, said that Great Britain occupied Trinidad in 1781 and abandoned it in 1782 on the representations of Portugal. The late government, Mr. Curzon said, recognized the island because it had been abandoned for a century. The government proposed arbitration as the best means of settling the question of the ownership of the island.

The financial secretary to the treasury, Mr. H. W. Hanbury, replying to Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, member for Canterbury, said the government was considering the question of establishing a parcel post between Great Britain and the United States.

When the debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech was resumed in the House of Commons today, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, supporting the amendment of Mr. John Dillon, anti-Parnellite, censuring the government for not proposing self-government for Ireland, pointed out that the colonies from which there was recently a splendid testimony of loyalty to the crown, enjoyed home rule, and he maintained that the policy of home rule would be as successful in Ireland as in the colonies.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, in reply, said he did not believe home rule would cure the conditions of Ireland. Many Irish gentlemen on the opposite side of the house, he added, had gone to the United States on political lecturing tours and had represented to citizens of the United States that all that Ireland demanded was a constitution similar to that of the United States of America, and in which Ireland should be represented as if it were New York state, within the British empire. But there was no doubt that the feeling against England was no due to the mere fact that the Americans had one form of a free Constitution and the Englishmen another. It is stoutly, Mr. Balfour asserted, by the fact that they think the national claims of Ireland are not adequately regarded.

Mr. T. M. Healy, anti-Parnellite member for north Louth, said that Ireland was as proud to appeal to the Irish in America as England was to appeal to the Anglo-Saxons in her colonies. He believed it was the influence of the Irish in the America's power which led President Cleveland to pass the famous message on the Venezuelan question.

Dillon's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, was rejected.

Labouchere then moved an amendment on the subject of the Transvaal. He said that Cecil Rhodes & Co. had directed the South African company and had received £60,000 for their services, and there was, therefore, a strong presumption that they had had a hand in the recent events. He maintained that the raid was carried out for stock market purposes, and demanded that there should be a searching inquiry into the acts and the financial and political character of the chartered South African company.

THE BRYAN MURDER.

Rewards Offered for the Discovery of the Missing Head.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The mysterious murder of Pearl Bryan has several more clues. An umbrella handle has been found near the scene of the murder and a handleless razor has been found in Walling's trunk.

There is a reward of $600 offered by two morning papers and $50 by the owner of the farm on which the murder was committed, for the discovery of Pearl Bryan's head, with a prospect of $500 more from the citizens of Greenville, Ind., making $1,150. This, with the intensifying interest in the solving of the mystery, stimulated the search by everybody. Tonight the water is being drained out of the canal, and tomorrow the search will begin in its slimy bed. Sheriff Plummer of Newport, Ky., has gone to Frankfort for a requisition for Scott Jackson and Alonzo M. Walling, the men in jail here, jointly indicted by the Campbell county grand jury for the murder of Pearl Bryan.

The charge against Walling and Jackson was changed here today from murder to "fugitives from justice" for the abandonment of jurisdiction by Ohio and facilitating their extradition to Kentucky.

The prisoners will contest extradition. The authorities and the people of Newport feel aggrieved that there should be fear of the prisoners being lynched there. The sheriff says he can take care of the prisoners, and that if he finds danger of a siege and the Newport jail not strong enough to withstand it, he can remove them.

Jackson has received a letter from Mrs. Minnie J. Peat, his sister. It implores him to tell his lawyer the whole truth.

Jackson, in an interview in jail tonight, said he was perfectly willing to go to Newport, and in case he was lynched, Walling would be also, and there would be the satisfaction that the guilty life went out with the innocent one. Walling said substantially the same thing, promising that Jackson's would be the guilty life.

WILL LYNCH THEM.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—A special to the sentinel from Muncie, Ind., says:

A letter received in this city discloses a plot to lynch Scott Jackson, Alonzo Walling, Wm. Wood and the Booker brothers. It says that at least 1,000 men will take part in the killing. There now live in Muncie three families who formerly resided in the moonshine district of Kentucky and western West Virginia. They were members of the moonshiners's organization, which, it is said, has over 3,000 members. This morning one of these men received a letter instructing the three to come to Kentucky to take part in the lynching. The letter stated that the mob would be furnished with Winchester rifles; also that a paper had been secretly circulated in Newport, Ky., and that 1,500 men had signed it, signifying their willingness to join the moonshiners. It was further said that unless the murderers were taken to Kentucky a mob of 4,000 would tear down on the Cincinnati jail armed with Winchesters and lynch the men.

The Gasker brothers are supposed the have rowed with Pearl Bryan down in Ohio on the night of the murder.

For Sergeant-at-Arms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—John J. Corley of Philadelphia is said to be slated for sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic national committee.

FRAGRANT
VANITY FAIR
CIGARETTES

ALONE BUT THE FINEST VIRGINIA & TURKISH TOBACCO & THE HIGHEST SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED IN MAKING THESE CIGARETTES - - - -
W. S. KIMBALL & CO.
The American Tobacco Co. Successor

BROKE THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Tobacco Manufacturers Losing Ten Millions a Year.

Great Excitement in St. Louis. No Possibility of Preventing Still Greater Loss in 1896.

ST. LOUIS.—(Special.)—Col. Wm. Kirchofl, (Col.), Western Manager of the American Tobacco Company, has been a marked sufferer all his life, and for years has smoked as many as twenty cigars daily. After using a few boxes of Sun-Tan, the desire for tobacco is completely gone, and he is wonderfully improved in health. He says in attracting a great deal of attention and comment, and many prominent St. Louis business men are following his example. People are just waking up to the fact that the continued use of tobacco is very injurious.

An interview with Mr. H. L. Kramer, the originator of No-To-Bac, reveals the fact that within three years it has reached an enormous sale, almost entirely upon merit alone. Over one million boxes of No-To-Bac have been sold, and 90,000 testimonials received. At the present rate No-To-Bac will run to 1,000,000 boxes annually, and as Mr. Kramer says, "It is always the users rather than want a cure; those who have chewed and smoked from boyhood—some of them, thirty, forty and fifty years, and we even have records of cures after sixty years of tobacco using. So, you can see that, if they are spending an average of $30.00 a year (this is a small average, for the sum of 300,000 tobacco users in 90 would result in the loss of the sale of no less than one million dollars, which would be saved to the users).

No-To-Bac is truly a medical wonder for it not only destroys the desire for tobacco, but invigorates the nerves, system and marvelously increases weight and strength. Like all great successes, No-To-Bac has many imitations and substitutes, and the public should be warned against them. No-To-Bac is the original tobacco habit cure, and is sold under an absolute guarantee to cure the tobacco habit, by your own druggist.

Your Face

Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, after you invest in a

White Sewing Machine

EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW
PINCH TENSION,
TENSION INDICATOR
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AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER,

The most complete and useful devices ever added to any sewing machine.

The WHITE is
Durably and Handsomely Built,
Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,
Sews ALL Sewable Articles,
And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your requirements.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

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Horses Kick

to self-fulness. It is their most dangerous form of protest against the abuse of Split Nails that are driven into their feet to hold on their shoes. Blacksmiths often use such nails in ignorance of the danger that is liable to follow.

This is what happens: One part comes out where it should for catching, the other part has the sucker foot. Both ends are the result of the Cold-Rolled and

Shearing Process

by which the fibres of metal are separated and cast other, be pried apart with the fingers. This kind of a nail can be easily distinguished by the rough edge among the other near the point.

Putnam Nails

are exclusively Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed, precisely like the old-fashioned hand-made nail. This process insures a sharp point, firm and that cannot split, fitter or break and is

Absolutely Safe.

Therefore the nails in your mother's shoes, has not been the right thing for the little ones' tender feet. Insist on the Hammer-Pointed Putnam. If they cannot supply you, write us, we will make it worth your while to do so.

Mamoth ring, kitten pound, mailed on receipt of ten cents, in stamps or silver.

PUTNAM NAIL COMPANY,
Neponset, Boston, Mass.

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STANDARD GAUGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect Nov. 18, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake City.
No. 1—For Kingman, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ... 8:00 a. m.
No. 2—For Ogden, Grand Junction and all points East ... 7:40 p. m.
No. 3—For Ogden and intermediate points ... 4:30 p. m.
No. 4—For Nephi, Manti, Richfield, Marysvale and all intermediate points ... 1:00 p. m.
No. 5—For Provo, Provo, Heber, Park City, Kamas, Evanston ... 4:30 p. m.
No. 6—For Ogden and the West ... 11:45 p. m.
No. 8—For Ogden and the West ... 10:50 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City.
No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ... 12:05 p. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ... 11:40 p. m.
No. 4—From Provo, Kingman, Manti, Salina, Richfield and all intermediate points ... 8:30 a. m.
No. 6—From Ogden and intermediate points ... 9:00 a. m.
No. 7—From Eureka and Provo ... 1:00 p. m.
No. 8—From Ogden and the West ... 7:00 a. m.
No. 10—From Ogden and the West ... 1:40 p. m.

Only line running Modern Pullman Palace sleeping cars Salt Lake City to San Francisco; Salt Lake City to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado points.

Through sleeper of family sleepers without change, to Kansas City, Chicago and Boston.

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You leave Ogden, or Salt Lake in the evening, and after breakfasting in the sumptuous dining cars of the SANTA FE ROUTE, on the third morning, you arrive in Chicago or St. Louis in season to attend to business or connect with all fast trains for the East. Some one has said recently that the track of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE railroad was in such perfect condition that the long distance run of the "Fives" on the New York Central could be equaled if not exceeded, by its magnificent trains.

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General Agent Passenger Department,
55 West Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect Jan. 5, 1896.

Leave S. L.	Ar. Farmington.	Lv. Farmington.	Arrive S. L.
*7:00 a. m.	7:35 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.	8:35 a. m.
9:15 a. m.	9:50 a. m.	10:45 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
2:30 p. m.	3:05 p. m.	3:15 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:35 p. m.	6:25 p. m.	7:00 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday.
Additional Sunday train.

10:30 a. m.	11:05 a. m.	Arr. Fri's 12:05 a. m.	
Lv. Sat'y 12:00 p. m.	12:35 p. m.	Arr. S. L.	1:05 p. m.

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ARRIVE

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden ... 3:30 p m
From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco and Ogden ... 3:15 a m
From San Francisco, Carlin Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ... 7:35 p m
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden ... 3:30 a m
From Evanston, Kimball, Lengan Valley, Bush, Frost, Hector and Mirror ... 3:30 p m
From Tooele, Tooele and Garfield Beach ... 4:00 p m

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City ... 3:00 a m
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carlin Valley and intermediate points ... 9:00 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points ... 4:45 p m
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden, Park City and San Francisco ... 7:00 p m
For Helena, Butte, Portland, Puget Sound and Pacific Coast ... 7:00 p m
For Evanston, Kimball, Lengan Valley, Frost, Hector and Mirror ... 1:45 a m
For Lucin and Intermediate points ... 4:00 p m
(Trains south of Juab run daily except Sunday.
* Run daily except Sunday.

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Tickets, time-tables and full information on application to the local agent of the B. C. R. R., or by addressing

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Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 8:05 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 6:15 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:35 a.m., Denver 10:30 a.m.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 8:15 p.m., Salt Lake 9:00 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 7:25 a.m., Colorado Springs 8:50 a.m., Denver 12:45 p.m.

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