TELEGRAPHIC.

CUBAN RESOLUTION.

Senator Morgan Urges the Recognition of the Insurgents.

SPANISH WARFARE DENOUNCED.

Wells Offers a Substitute—Opposition to Appropriating Money for Sectarian Schools.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—When the resolution of Lodge directing the finance committee to inquire into the circumstances of the bond issue during 1894, 1895 and 1896 was taken up, Pfifer offered an amendment broadening the resolution, and directing that it be made by a special committee of five senators.

Lodge moved to lay the Pfifer amendment on the table.

The motion was defeated.

Hill then said he voted against tabling the resolution, as he thought it desirable to discuss it. An investigation carried to the public an implication of irregularity. Before such an investigation was inaugurated, there should be something definite and tangible.

"It is not because this is a Democratic secretary of the treasury that I oppose this investigation," said Hill with great vigor, "I would oppose it if my worst political enemy occupied the chair of the secretary of the treasury."

He opposed it, he said, because this investigation was based on idle rumor and sensational newspaper gossip. It evoked the "wail and complaints of disappointed bond-bidders."

"If this investigation is begun there will be no means of stopping an investigation of every trivial rumor. If there is anything in the recent bond sale requiring investigation," said Hill, "there should be a formal resolution, stating just what was charged, in order that the result might be compared with the expectation. As the resolution stands now it was a 'stab in the dark,' it was an attempt to insinuate what the author (Pfifer) of the resolution was afraid to state boldly."

Morgan (Dem., Ala.) resumed his speech in support of the resolution to recognize the Cuban belligerents.

The senator reviewed the policy of the United States regarding Cuba since the time of President Adams. The latter prophesied that within fifty years Cuba would be a state of the United States, and thereafter Webster, Clay, Calhoun and other statesmen uniformly urged the acquisition of Cuba by the United States.

Morgan said the atrocities of the Spanish in controlling the Cubans were almost without parallel in history. In the last war not only has 13,000 Cubans been killed in battle, but 44,000 prisoners had been put to death. It was a most shocking holocaust. The senator said he had paused in wonderment to think that the United States had stood silently by at this awful slaughter of 44,000 prisoners, instead of moving sword in hand, and driving the Spaniards from the island.

Frye asked if the shocking statement was historical. Morgan replied that it was history, definitely written by a Spaniard, appearing in the American Cyclopedia under the title "Cuba."

The great body of native Cubans are in favor of the insurrection, although the bloody code of Weyler holds them in subjection. Spain has sent to the conflict up to this time sixty-one war vessels and 110,000 men, and has 80,000 volunteers for garrison duty. And yet this vast force cannot keep Gen. Gomez from hearing the morning and evening guns of Havana.

The senator read from a letter from Cuba, written, he said, by a thoroughly reliable authority. It described the general success of the Cubans and graphically explained the campaign methods of Gomez. The insurgent force was placed by this authority at 17,000. The writer spoke of the lack of intelligent information by the Spanish officials at Havana, the captain-general knowing as little of existing conditions as the President of the United States.

Morgan said the bloody code of Gen. Weyler was without a parallel in modern warfare. It was aimed against women and children and innocent tradesmen. If this inhuman code was directed against one American citizen, said the senator, then Spain should understand that seventy million people would visit upon her such a redress as would make the Cuban uprising a mere trifle in comparison. We had the right to insist that the rules of civilized warfare be observed.

Wolcott (Dem., Col.) offered a substitute for the pending resolution.

The House bill was passed, with amendments, to provide for the extension of time within which suits may be brought to vacate and annul land patents. The time for beginning suits expires March 3rd next, under the present law, and the bill extends the time.

At 5:30 the Senate went into executive session and soon thereafter adjourned.

THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House today resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

When the portion of the bill relating to Indian schools was reached, Linton (Rep., Mich.) made a speech against the appropriation of money for sectarian schools. He recalled the fact that he had two years ago denounced the policy of appropriating money for these institutions. He had warned members then and the warning had not proved effective. The result was the absence of men whose faces had been familiar in the halls of Congress for years.

Every member of the House, Linton said, knew that the pending bill carried $100,000 for sectarian schools, every dollar of which would go into the coffers of one church. Over four thousand children were educated at these schools. It could not be argued, he said, that these children would suffer. The Roman Catholic church would take care of its own. It was powerful enough. It had a right to, but not with public money."

Linton then offered an amendment providing that no money appropriated for the support of Indian schools should go to any sectarian school.

Walsh (Dem., N. Y.) replied with some warmth. He did not, he said, credit some gentlemen on the other side with the high patriotic motives they ascribed to themselves. This blow was aimed at the Catholic church. He was a Roman Catholic and as good an American citizen as any member on the floor. (Applause.)

He assured the House, however, that if the appropriation for these schools was entirely withdrawn the children would be taken care of. The Catholic church has never undertaken a great mission without carrying it out.

Sherman (Rep., N. Y.), chairman of the Indian committee, tried in vain to stem the tide that was evidently getting strength against the committee. He reviewed the history of these appropriations. They had, he recalled, originated not with the churches. The proposition had emanated from Gen. Grant in 1869, and the policy then entered upon continued until two years ago. Different sects have been encouraged to undertake this work. It so happened that the Catholic church had been the most active, and some thing like $1,300,000 had gone to Catholic schools. It had been deemed wise to change this policy, but the change should not be made in a minute. The church had been encouraged for a quarter of a century. It was fair neither to the church nor the children to withdraw the appropriation without warning.

The amendment was then carried. The Democrats voted almost solidly against it, while the Republicans were divided.

The committee arose after having completed the bill, excepting a single paragraph, and at 5:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

A War on Its California Rates Now Threatened.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Western roads have found fresh cause for complaint against the Southern Pacific. In consequence, threats of a war in California lines are being hurled around with the greatest vigor. The trouble arises out of the discovery that the Southern Pacific is negotiating for the transportation of a large party of settlers from Philadelphia to Colorado at a greatly reduced rate. It proposes to convey them by the Morgan line steamers to Galveston and then carry them over the Sunset route and the Denver & Gulf to their destination. Trunk Line association roads have notified the Southern Pacific that they will no longer pay it commissions on the emigrant business it turns over to them. This will indirectly be of great assistance to the Western Immigration Clearing house. The Southern Pacific is the number of European agencies working up immigrant business for its Sunset route. Its interest in this direction are all antagonistic to those of the Western immigrant clearing-house, which has had to employ agents of its own in Europe and to put formidable agencies which will compete with those of the Southern Pacific.

The track lines have up to now shared the payment of the Southern Pacific's commission, because they get the first part of the haul after the business arrives in the country. By their refusal to do so any longer the whole burden of the support of the European agencies will be thrown on the Southern Pacific, and it will be less able to compete with the Western roads than it was before.

STRIKING IN TURKEY.

Official Report Sent to the Sultan's Legation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Turkish legation has received from the sultan a copy of the very exhaustive report of the uprisings in Turkey, made after investigation by the special commissioners of the sultan. Numerous outbreaks were included in the investigation, but the report indicates that each of these, without exception, were due to seditious plots by Armenians, who thus incited the violent disapproval of the Turks. Extensive outrages and massacres are alleged to have been committed by Armenians in certain districts of Turkey.

Revolutionary Measures in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The Commercial Gazette special from Frankfort, Ky., says: Unless present plans are changed the Democratic senators will precipitate revolutionary measures in the senate tomorrow. Both committees are prepared to report the contest cases on which the election of a United States senator depends.

A committee has been appointed with the broad duty of reporting on the eligibility of each senator. The report of this committee takes place at any time over all business. The Republican senators will imperiled seats are Clark, Jones, Carpenter and James. All come from Republican districts and there will be no time to elect Republican successors to them.

Gen. Basil Duke, attorney of the Louisville and Nashville road, is here. A lobby in the interest of that road is also here. It is reported that this lobby is operating against Senator Goebel's bill to annul the charter of the Southern Pacific Railway company. This bill will come up tomorrow. Senator Goebel is pressed to make a real-but fight for its passage. The people of California are represented by a special agent.

REMOVED THE SEMANCE.

"Well-behaved" Citizens Burn a Printing Outfit in the Street.

MITCHELL, S. D., Feb. 24.—The entire outfit of the Mitchell Mail, paper, press, type, etc., was taken into the street this morning and publicly burned by an orderly and well-behaved body of business men.

The editor of the paper, Robert McBride, has for a long time been attacking various public institutions and prominent people, notably the late John D. Lawler, president of the First National bank. Several years ago McBride married Mr. Lawler's sister-in-law, the wealthy daughter of Gen. Sturgis, U. S. A. After a few years Mrs. McBride secured a divorce, and McBride then began his attacks upon the business and personal character of Mr. Lawler.

Much indignation was aroused, and Saturday night citizens met McBride and offered to buy out his plant if he would go elsewhere. He agreed, but later decided to withdraw from the bargain. The citizens thereupon appointed one of their number to act as agent for McBride, and then paid the money agreed upon and took the property out and destroyed it as stated. The committee is now looking for McBride, and will suggest that he move elsewhere.

Congressional Cousolation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There was a meeting of the Democratic congressional campaign committee here tonight for resolutions and to take the initial steps for prosecution of the congressional campaign of the present year. Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, was elected permanent chairman and Lawrence Gardner, of Washington, was re-elected to his old place as secretary of the committee. The selection of treasurer was left to a subcommittee.

A sub-committee of five members was appointed to fill vacancies. It consists of Messrs. Hutcheson, of Texas, Dockery, Senator Mitchell (Wisconsin), Wheeler and Maddox.

Duty on Silver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Brawley, of New York, today introduced a bill to place a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem upon silver bullion, from ores and sweepings; also upon silver bars and ingots and articles and wares composed wholly or in part of silver, whether manufactured or partly manufactured.

"Sound Money" Campaign.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The conference between Secretary Carlisle and members of the chamber of commerce special committee on financial legislation, commenced very soon after 4 o'clock. Secretary Carlisle was one of the first to arrive at the hotel. He was followed by Louis Windmuller, Isaac Stirner, President O. G. Williams, of the Commercial National bank, President John P. Townsend, of the Bowery Savings bank, and others. At the committee of the conference it was stated that only the members of the sound currency committee of the chamber of commerce had been invited to meet the secretary. The gentlemen mentioned were in Mr. Carlisle's private room for upwards of an hour and a half. When the 1:30 Chicago H. Schwab said the time had been devoted to a general exchange of views concerning the financial situation, and the best method of carrying on the sound money campaign.

Mr. Schwab added that the only definite outcome of the conference was that it was decided to call a special meeting of the sound currency committee of the chamber, to be held at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Editor Stevens said further: "It is a mistake to attribute so much importance to this meeting as some seem inclined to. All it amounts to is that we were informed the secretary would be pleased to meet us for an interchange of views. Only the members of the chamber's sound currency committee were invited. The talk was all purely general. It is a matter you cannot formulate in one afternoon. But everything related to mending upon the best plan for forwarding the sound currency cause. I, of course, cannot say what was suggested. Opinions differed as to the methods to be followed, but in the future we hope to formulate some general plan of action."

Mr. Carlisle in a short talk said he believed that both political parties would adopt "sound currency" planks in their platforms. He was confident that his course would be followed by the Democrats. Hopeful reports from all sections showed that the movement for "sound money" was gaining in popular favor. The late popular loan, he added, was fine evidence of confidence. Gold had been brought forth from hiding places, as was shown by the offer of gold coines at Dahlonega, Ga., a mint long ago closed.

Beaver Ed. Act pts.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Beaver Ed. Smith cabled to London from here since midnight, accepting the National Sporting club's offer for a fight with either Slavin, Fitzsimmons or Corbett for a purse and a side bet.

For the Relief of Armenia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Cullom today presented a number of petitions asking Congress to process at once to call a conference of the European powers for the purpose of securing action in rescuing the Armenians from their serious position, and pledging the support of the United States to any power which will undertake this work, or in case European co-operation appears to be impossible, that our representatives be authorized to request permission for this government "to put an end to these unmitigated and almost unparalleled horrors."

Not Government Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Deputy United States marshals and federal clerks generally are not officers of the government, such was the decision of the United States circuit court of appeals today in the suit of John M. McDonald against the United States to recover $1,337.50 due as compensation for services rendered to the United States as clerk of the district attorney in Montana. In the lower court McDonald's petition was allowed and his salary ordered paid to him. The government appealed, however, with the result that the decision of the lower court was reversed.

"DR. MILES,

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A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was hardly possible. I could not sleep at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and on my sideboard by curtain lecture, and it always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with the same never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it never fails them. All who suffer from nerve trouble should try it."

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It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is a benefactor to humanity."

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Editor and proprietor of THE LEADER.

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A "RUN-DOWN,"

"Tired out" woman who complains of backache, headache, loss of appetite, extreme lassitude and that "don't care" feeling is pretty sure to be suffering from "Female Weakness," some irregularity or derangement of the special functions of womanhood. Very often womb troubles set the nerves with affright and to a result the women suffers from sleeplessness, nervousness, nervous prostration, dizziness and dizziness, irritability and indigestion. In all cases of irregularity or suppressed monthly function and in all those nervous diseases depending upon local causes, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will restore you to perfect health. Instead of the exhaustion and drain of weight and dragging down in the abdomen, you feel fresh and strong. For young girls who suffer from irregularities, for the hard-working woman who suffers from exhausted influences, for those fitting mothers causing a constant drain upon the system, there is no prescription equal to my physician which can equal it as a tonic for Dr. Pierce's. For over thirty years Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., has cured his "Favorite Prescription" in the diseases of women which had long been his specialty and is fully ninety-eight per cent. of cures in the permanently cured.

Mrs. Jane H. Conklin, of Fairview, Dubois Co., N. Y., writes: "I am happy to inform you that I have used but two bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took two bottles of it. Have expected to be confined before this, but I would rather take your medicine than anything else. I feel better than I have for years. I shall recommend your medicine to my friends and I believe it will do them good. I was very weak when I commenced taking your medicine. I was quite a cripple. I was very weak, with a bad cough. I commenced taking your medicine. I was able to be about the house in two weeks. I was able to walk a mile and a half when I had taken your medicine two months. I cough but little now. I cannot say too much for your medicine."

Mrs. Conklin.

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

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 1—For Kingman, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East. 7:00 a. m.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East. 7:00 a. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points. 4:25 p. m.
No. 7—For Ogden, Moab, Monticello and all intermediate points. 1:00 p. m.
No. 9—For Provo, Provo, Provo and intermediate points. 5:00 p. m.
No. 11—For Ogden and the West. 11:30 p. m.
No. 13—For Ogden and the West. 11:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 2—From Kingman, Provo, Grand Junction and the East. 11:00 a. m.
No. 4—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East. 11:00 p. m.
No. 6—From Provo, Scenic, Eureka, Ogden and intermediate points. 9:30 a. m.
No. 8—From Ogden and intermediate points. 9:45 a. m.
No. 10—From Provo, Provo, Provo and intermediate points. 2:00 p. m.
No. 12—From Ogden and the West. 7:00 p. m.
No. 14—From Ogden and the West. 7:00 p. m.

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52 West Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect Jan. 5, 1896.

Leave Ogden.	Ar. Farm.	Lv. Farm.	Arrive S. L.
7:00 a. m.	7:45 a. m.	10:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	10:45 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	8:15 p. m.

Sundays excepted.

Additional Sunday train.

Leave S. L.	Ar. Farm.	Lv. Farm.	Arrive Ogden.
10:45 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	Ar. Ft'n 12:30 p. m.	
12:45 p. m.	12:30 p. m.	Ar. S. L. 1:30 p. m.	

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From Helena, Butte Portland, San Francisco and points. 6:15 a m
From San Francisco, Carlin Valley, Ogden and intermediate points. 7:30 p m
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden. 2:15 a m
From Provo, Nephi, Juniata Valley and Intermediate points. 3:50 p m
From Terrace, Tooele and Garfield Beach. 4:30 p m

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City. 8:00 a m
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carlin Valley and intermediate points. 8:00 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points. 4:30 p m
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden, Helena, Butte and Portland. 7:00 p m
For Eureka, Mercur, Provo, Nephi, Juniata Valley, Milford and Frisco. 7:45 a m
For Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terrace. 7:45 a m

(Trains south of Junction run daily except Sunday.

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