TELEGRAPHIC.

A CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The Resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SENSATIONAL STORY PUBLISHED.

The Matter to Be Discussed in the Senate Today and in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday.

PARIS, March 30.—The political situation here has not changed and it is held yet that the status quo will be maintained until the discussion of the government's policy towards Egypt comes up in the chamber of deputies, probably on Thursday.

One newspaper insists that the resignation of M. Berthelot was due to ill-health and family affliction.

The post of minister of the Interior is not yet filled, and it is believed that the choice lies between M. Vigor and M. Goblet.

The Gaulois publishes a sensational statement to the effect that it was the president, M. Faure, who urged the resignation of the minister of foreign affairs. According to the story M. Faure summoned M. Berthelot to his study just before the cabinet council and appealed to him to give up his portfolio. It is added that M. Berthelot finally succumbed to what the Gaulois calls the pressure of the president and consented to retire. The future of the debate in the chamber and senate is expected to result in profit to the government, which would seem to need a majority of eighty. Only a cohesion of the Centrists seems to make the outlook for upsetting the ministry, the cause being that even a radical cabinet should be supplied at a moment like the present, when opposition is continued and unpalatable. So did the debate take a conciliatory turn, it is probable that M. De Lanessan, a member of the opposition, will speak in support of the ministry and, if he can be assured of getting M. Bourgeois a free hand to deal with the situation.

M. Bourgeois was questioned today by the budget committee in regard to his disagreement. He said that French products would enter free and that the treaties concluded by the queen of Madagascar had been annulled.

Continuing M. Bourgeois remarked: "The powers may complain if they think they have cause to do so. We have arrived at the point where, if international affairs move local authority, but reserving for ourselves foreign sovereignty. The French protectorate has not had, up to the present, jurisdiction over foreigners."

LONDON, March 31.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:

Behind the scenes the Senate's punishment is felt against M. Bourgeois. He is accused of having manoeuvred the cabinet into a position. He sits during President Faure's tour to the south of France. The result is that the country is inclined to believe Bourgeois has acted thus because a radical socialist government is to office. This may be true, inasmuch as the late czar only achieved into the French alliance after President Carnot had agreed to govern without regard to the premiers. It is considered that Baron de Courcel, French ambassador at London, has advised the cabinet to prudence. Continental centers the renewed report that no loan is going. It is believed that M. Bourgeois wanted M. Hanotaux to take M. de Mun, but the latter is determined to go on.

The Senate will discuss M. Berthelot's political indiscretion, Tuesday. M. Bourgeois is not likely to speak. He will not mind the censure of the senate, but will reserve himself for the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the House two more resolutions authorizing Mr. Grosvenor to examine the dairies and Mr. Meyer to examine witnesses upon the law General Casey, in relation to the construction of the library of Congress, was adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole and took up the sundry civil bill. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, gave notice he would call on the conference report on the Cuban resolutions as soon as the sundry civil bill was out of the way. An arrangement was agreed by which general debate, lasting six hours divided equally between the two sides, should be closed in one hour.

Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, who was in charge of the bill, briefly explained its provisions. Although this was a great reduction, Cannon argued that the cost of the public service as well and in some lines was better than the current law.

The committee rose after completing 40 lines (about one-quarter) of the bill, and at 6:45 the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the Senate no morning bills and resolutions were passed.

An appropriating $15,000 for the relief of persons who sustained damage by the explosion of an ammunition caisson of battery F, United States artillery, at Chicago, providing for the location and purchase of public ground for recreation purposes, providing for a commission to negotiate with the Cook Indians or their chiefs for portions of their country for the Nicaragua canal.

An hour and half controversy arose over the seat the senate should occupy, which was on the motion providing for a committee of five senators to investigate and report all the material facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury in the years 1894, 1895 and 1896.

Hill suggested that this and the two following calendar measures (the Dupont case and the Lone Jack pension bill) be taken up, as the Senate was proceeding under the five minute rule.

Foller, the author of the resolution, insisted on going on with it. He believed in the minority of Senator Wolcott and Teller. He hoped gave notice that he would move to proceed to take up the Lone Jack pension bill, continuing in the speech of George on the Dupont case.

Bills were passed appropriating $1,000 for a public building for the Dalles, Oregon, and opening the Sioux reservation to the Interoceanic Railway company in Montana, and refused to the United Territories.

At 5 o'clock the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

LANDED A CARGO OF ARMS.

But the Vessel Is Liable to Forfeiture for Violation of the Law.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The treasury department has evidence tending to show that the steamship Colombia, which recently cleared from Charleston, S. C., with arms and ammunition, did not land her cargo in a south at sea, as reported by her captain, but landed it on the coast of Florida. The minister of customs at Charleston, in a report to the secretary of the navy, says the Colombian consul at that place, on the 21st inst., for Tampa, Fla., with a musical array, arms, ammunition and artillery. On the 22nd she returned without her cargo, and on the following day she sailed for a fish cruise. He explains in a week report, which says he encountered a severe gale, and that her cargo was thrown overboard and the whole power of all the pumps was used to keep her afloat. This statement is contradicted by one of the Commander's Britons, who states the cargo was successfully landed on the coast of Cuba. Other evidence in support of the Britons's story is produced, and it is made it appear that the vessel, if it sails at the department, is liable to forfeiture to the government for violation of the navigation law relating to clearance papers.

In the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 30.—Replying to the House of Commons today to Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. George N. Curzon, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, said the question whether the government would endeavor to take friendly joint action with the United States regarding the threatened seizure of France in Mad gascar was of great importance, but the government was not prepared to add anything to the statements made on this subject on Friday last.

It was a night of obstructions in the House. Gibson Bowles, Conservative, moved that the sum of one shilling the government be fully the foreign office in Turkey. Right Hon. Lowther, Conservative member for the Isle of Thanet, then, in a speech attacked the dealing of Sir Philip Currie, British commissioner in Turkey, with the subject.

There was a long debate on Mr. Bowles's motion and it was voted down, after Mr. Balfour, the government leader, had invoked closure.

Various motions were then discussed with a view to obstructing the Vote for supply. Mr. Labouchere, at 5 o'clock in the morning, attacked the proposed Nile expedition, and Mr. Balfour replied at length. The House adjourned at 6:50 a.m.

Free Silver Voted Down.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The Mercantile club of this city held a special meeting tonight at which resolutions were voted down favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The meeting was perhaps the largest in point of attendance the club has ever held.

Rudolph Blankenburg, in a short impromptu address, presented the resolutions, which were the chief business of the meeting.

Resolved, That the Mercantile club of Philadelphia, in its opinion, unwisely decided to take the responsibility of advocating the free coinage of silver, and recommend to the Senate of the United States a bill for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and that we will support any party which shall place this country upon the basis of silver monometallism.

General Weyler's Exploits.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A representative in Havana of Frank Leslie's says in the account of a visit to the Cuban insurgent camp in the district. The greatest glee in the military camp followed after the assassination of Juan Gualberto Gomez, and Joaquin Castillo who after a year escaped from Spain.

"General Weyler has adopted the same tactics that proved so fatal to the Spaniards, when Christo and Maceo were in the field. Instead of fighting the insurgents with regular troops, he has armed bands of bandits, which range north and south, which range north and south, the moment they are brought before a disciplined southerner."

Also for Bad Conduct.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—John L. Mott, formerly a member of the Hibernian state central committee, was shot in the back while walking through a dark hallway in his home, his wife, a variety actress. A card from Mrs. Martin's social parent brought her to Doctor's body. After he had been dead for two hours the coroner the physician body. Martin will without certainty die. Mrs. Martin says her husband conducted her for about a month, refusing to leave the house for days at a time, and expenditures her earnings and bets. She says her husband brought his late upon himself by his conduct.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Secretary Lamont's Method to Appoint the Bill Receiving the Rank.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The secretary of Secretary Lamont to Gen. Hawley, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, disappointing the bill to revive the rank of lieutenant general, which the house passed yesterday. The bill was known as introduced to confer the rank on Gen. Miles, now commanding the army, and it was so amended and mentioned in the subsequent note. The secretary, a month ago, wrote to the secretary of war, says that to confer the rank of lieutenant general would be to place Miles in a position to receive complaints.

"The grade has been revived always with the object of conferring compliments such upon generals who had rendered eminent and distinguished service, of those most distinguished for courage, skill and ability in war. Five brevet Washington were thus honored, of whom four had served in the ranks of Congress by name for most distinguished military service, while the fifth had commanded a separate army during the late war, had attained the highest regular grade thirty years before his promotion, and was the chief command of the whole military forces of the United States, and conscientiously discharged most delicate and responsible civil duties."

Secretary Lamont refers to the foregoing history and says that, fixing the strength of the army at sixty regiments, as it is the fact that four years later the force was reduced to fifty regiments, and the lieutenant general.

"Seeing that the grade of lieutenant general has not been regarded as a permanent office necessary to our army organization and that the selection of any upon a new of those officers who have rendered marked services in war, that the unprecedented rank, which has been conferred on three officers, including the two who have witnessed the demonstration of their superior ability, and has only twice voted as a reward of great military genius and most eminent leadership, the no question is reached that whatever the merits and probable any officers of our peace establishment who not yet have had an opportunity to demonstrate their genius and capacity as commanders of large armies, by the measure heretofore required, the existing conditions do not at present its revival at this time."

Tickets for the St. Louis Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The convention sub-committee of the Republican national committee met at the Southern hotel today. The sub-committee decided that the distribution of press tickets to the convention will be made by the press committee appointed by the national committee of St. Louis. All applications for press tickets should be directed to Mr. T. E. Byrne, newspaper-chairman, Minneapolis, Minn. All applications for seats in the auditorium of distinguished guests throughout the country should also be made to Mr. Byrne at Minneapolis. Each delegate will receive three tickets, including his own, and the people from each state and territory desiring admission to the convention will have to apply to the delegates to the convention from their respective states for tickets. The tickets for members of the Grand Army of the Republic will be a Yes for Yes, with a moment of commemoration and distributed by their directions. All tickets to the convention will be issued on Monday, June 15, by the committee-chairman, as the curve, the ball rings.

Partridge's Last Deal

CHICAGO, March 30.—Edward Partridge, the head of trade plunger, lost $3,000,000 worth of wheat today and says he will now retire from the market, having no further interest in it. It might be thought that after losing four million dollars of his profits he would have a very deep and substantial interest in the wheat market, but as it was all what he called short wheat, that is, wheat that he had previously sold—his purchases of today will be to the filling of his sales and leave him even. The table went tumbling from 1 cent per bushel up to 3½ cents, while Mr. Partridge's brokers were clamoring for his four million bushels of short wheat. When they stopped buying the price of wheat went up 2 cents. Mr. Partridge said he was very sick, and would now give up speculating.

Pretty Feet.

American women should be the best shod in the world, and they will be if you call at Baer's, 24 Main street. Why is this so?

Because

You can get an Oxford Shoe in tan or black suede up just like our high sale shoes for $2.50, you don't have to pay $3.00 to get style and wear, there is none of it. For $2.50 we can fit you out of sight, for this price you can get something elegant, perfect beauties. We are the only shoe house who claim to handle the largest line of popular price shoes in Salt Lake City. $2.50 buys a Cloth Top in razor or square toe, button shoe and it is a good one, solid leather. Misses' misses sale $2.25 and $2.00 for the same shoe. Special care of our trade in Ladies', Misses and Children's shoes. And why is this?

Because

We make a specialty of these lines. You get style, comfort and wear or little money. Mail orders promptly and satisfactorily filled or money refunded.

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Full Details Gladly Given.

A Railroad Official's Experience.

MR. EDGARD EDMONDS, has been elected with railroad construction in Minnesota, writes: "My health was shattered and I spent my life in years. Physicians of minds was discussed and their opinions regarding. Medicines were tried, but I grew more and more worse. Finally I came from a physician of Minneapolis, who prescribed Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I found immediate relief and after taking one box I felt much better. Following that I took three more boxes and was cured. Again, everything went well with me. I have been a strong advocate of Dr. Miles' Remedies ever since."

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are guaranteed to contain no opiates or dangerous drugs. They are sold by all druggists, or sent by Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, 25 cents per box, 6 boxes for $1.00.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Pills for Women Restore Health.

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists.

BEWARE OF PAINS in the head, accompanied with a discharge of matter from the nose. They are the warning of CATARRH. Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and to be cured you must take a constitutional remedy. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best in fact the one true blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying the blood, which is the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a disease of the blood, and only a blood purifier can reach it. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many hopeless cases of catarrh. If you have catarrh in any form, you should give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It is sold by all druggists.

CATARRH

A sample is sprayed 1 to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 75 cents, druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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