

VIGOROUS SPEECH ON PHILIPPINE BILL

Mr. Dalzell Says There Should be
Free Trade but Impos-
sible Now.

EX-SPEAKER KEIFER SPEAKS.

Declares for Standing Pat—Opposes
Bill Because It Concedes Dem-
ocratic Principles.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A vigorous speech in favor of the Philippine tariff bill by Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) opened the proceedings in the house today. It was followed by several others against the measure, most notable of which was a two hours' address by the veteran statesman, Mr. Keifer (Ohio), and ex-speaker, who returned to the house after a retirement of 20 years.

Mr. Keifer bespoke "a mad and pat" doctrine of the most pronounced type. He said he would oppose the pending bill because it was a concession to Democratic principles. His speech was replete with recollections of earlier days, and received the closest attention and liberal applause from both sides of the chamber.

Just before the session closed the incident of the election from the executive offices of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of discussion by Mr. Shepard of Texas. A brief reply was made by Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio), who deprecated sending out sensational reports regarding the administration.

DALZELL FOR FREE TRADE.

Mr. Dalzell asserted that the Philippine archipelago was a portion of the United States and there ought to be free trade both ways, but under the circumstances at this time it is impossible. When the treaty stipulation granting Spain the same advantages as the United States expires in 1909 there will be free trade under this bill. Asserting that the future of the Philippines was a problem for statesmen that are to come, Mr. Dalzell insisted that such government had been given the Philippine people except in the two rights, trial by jury and to bear arms.

"We have," said Mr. Dalzell, "extended to these people our navigation laws, our immigration laws and our alien contract labor laws. Do you mean to tell me we shall commit them to our domestic policies, require them to carry their goods only in American bottoms and still exclude them from our markets? No. The Philippine islands must be either wholly foreign or wholly domestic."

Characterizing as iridescent dreams the fabulous amount of sugar and tobacco which the opponents of the bill declared would come from the Philippines under the new rates, Mr. Dalzell itemized the actual cost of a pound of Philippine sugar laid down in New York, which aggregated 413 cents, as against 3.90 as the cost of Michigan beet sugar and 3.71 of Colorado sugar. From these he deduced that within the next century the American beet sugar was in no danger from competition with Philippine sugar.

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, stated the exact Democratic position on the tariff. "It should be levied solely with regard to the maximum revenue production. If it protects in certain places, well and good, but that should not be its primary object."

EX-SPEAKER KEIFER.

Mr. Keifer of Ohio, once speaker of the house and who has returned as a member after an absence of 20 years, took the floor. He was somewhat harassed, he said, to take a position in opposition to that of both parties on the bill.

"On this side," he said, "the claim is made that there is not enough in constitutionality in it to hurt." He quoted from the speech of Mr. Payne to the effect that the bill would not do the Philippines much good, but that there was sentiment in it. The Philippines thought it should, and it would encourage them, and then declared:

"I am not opposed to encouraging anybody, but I won't see any way to vote for this bill merely because the Philippines are deceived in the belief that it will do them some good, and that it won't."

About 25 years ago, Mr. Keifer said, he had made a prophecy in a 10 minutes speech in the house which had come true. That was that the only way to get rid of the college professors' theory of free trade was to have free trade. We had had free trade and had got rid of the theories. He was opposed to joining the free traders now, but he contrasted the present prosperity with the "soup-house days" of the Wilson bill, and was followed with amusement in reviewing Democratic declarations that God and not the Republican party was responsible for prosperity, for the better conditions which followed resumption and for the establishment of the gold standard.

"When I say it reverently," he said, "my party advocates the thing that the Almighty sees fit to work out and accomplish completely, that should be glory enough for us."

"And it may be said that the Democratic party, in the many things it has had on its banner and gone down with to defeat, has simply been unfortunate that the Almighty was not with them."

DIXON OF MONTANA.

Opposition to the bill was made in a 30-minute speech by Mr. Dixon of Montana. His assertion that Republicans were unwilling to further the Democratic doctrine of free trade brought a protest from Mr. Macon of Arkansas, who said the Democratic party did not stand for free trade.

"How about the declaration of Champ Clark and Bourke Cockran in their assertions that all the customs houses should be torn down?" asked Mr. Dixon.

"I have great respect for the gentleman from Missouri," responded Mr. Macon, "but not so—Well, I have less respect for the opinions of the gentleman from New York."

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, explained that his party did not believe in free trade, and the declaration in its platform that "all forms of protection are robbery," to which attention was called by Mr. Grosvenor, "did not mean free trade."

The recent election of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House office building was made the subject of remarks by Mr. Shepard of Texas.

Mr. Shepard has a resolution for an investigation of the incident pending before the rules committee. Mr. Grosvenor made the point of order that the discussion of a resolution pending before a committee was not proper.

MRS. MORRIS INCIDENT.

"If the president had heard the howl of a wolf or the growl of a bear in the adjoining room he would have been on the scene immediately," said Mr. Shepard. He characterized the Mrs. Morris occurrence as an "unwarrantable and unnecessary brutality which

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demanded investigation and merited censure." "If Congress," he continued, "composed of American fathers, husbands, brothers, permits this incident to go unrebuked, it will add a passive and cowardly approval of this violation of the most sacred principle of American life."

Mr. Grosvenor, in reply, said he knew no difference between the dignity of the White House and any other home in the city, and he did not consider the American Congress in the sense of a police court as having anything to do with the question of disorderly conduct of any citizen in the neighborhood of the White House.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate made it plain today that it had had yesterday all it wanted to hear for the present on the Moroccan question. There were two opportunities to resume consideration of the subject, but both were avoided, apparently with the assent of all the members, and the senate adjourned at a comparatively early hour rather than take it up.

Notwithstanding the early adjournment, a great deal of business was disposed of. About 80 bills were passed, leaving on the calendar only six or seven measures. Of the bills passed, a large majority grant private pensions, and many were bridge bills. One of the bills favorably acted upon appropriated \$200,000 for the appropriate marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in northern prisons during the Civil war.

For the rest of the session the senate gave attention in turn to the question of salaries paid to Panama canal officials, to the pure food bill and the merchant marine shipping bill, but without taking action on either of these subjects. The canal subject was discussed by Mr. Simmons, and the pure food bill by Mr. Heyburn. The only action taken on the shipping bill was that of reading it at length.

At the beginning of today's session Mr. Crane introduced by request a joint resolution requiring the president to "open negotiations with the other na-

tions to secure the neutralization of the Philippine islands and the recognition of their independence whenever the same shall be granted to them by the United States."

After the routine business had been disposed of Mr. Simmons called up his resolution making a request for the names of the highest salaried employees of the Panama canal commission. Mr. Simmons quoted an article from *Poultney Biegelow* criticizing the management of the canal, saying that he was not in sympathy with it.

"Does the senator know how long Mr. Biegelow was on the isthmus?" asked Mr. Lodge, and when Mr. Simmons replied in the negative Mr. Lodge said he was there only for 23 hours, from Nov. 29 to Dec. 1.

"I hope," replied Mr. Simmons, "that while there his observations were so directed as to get more truth out of the situation than did the secretary of war in his recent visit."

Continuing Mr. Simmons said that his only purpose in referring to the article was to show that the mind of the American people is prepared to expect excess and abuses on the isthmus.

The resolution was referred to the committee on intercommerce canals.

On motion of Mr. Heyburn the senate then proceeded to the consideration of the pure food bill and Mr. Heyburn addressed the senate in support of the measure.

He said that the primary object of the bill was to protect the public against fraud and deception. He analyzed the bill and said that it had been so modified as to protect retail dealers in manufactured goods and he added that there had been other changes, adding, however, that the bill contained all that was in the bill of last winter.

"Then," said Mr. Spooner, "it is objectionable." When told by Mr. Heyburn that the penalty provision in the bill had been so amended as to provide that dealers in imported articles covered by the bill shall not be punished unless they purchase the goods knowing them to be adulterated, Mr. Spooner replied that the change effected "a great improvement."

Further consideration of the bill was postponed until tomorrow.

Among the bills passed were the following: Incorporation of the American National Institute (Paris, France), at Paris, France; authorizing the marking of the graves of the Confederate soldiers who died in northern prisons during the Civil war, and appropriating \$200,000 for that purpose.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Gallinger asked for the reading of the merchant marine shipping bill, but Mr. Morgan suggested that that bill had been disposed of by the senate in secret session yesterday, when it made the Bacon Morocco resolution the regular order.

The chair held that the Morocco resolution had gone to the calendar with unanimous consent.

The reading of the shipping bill then proceeded. When the Moroccan resolution was under consideration it was not referred to by name. Mr. Morgan spoke of it as a "certain proposition" and the vice president mentioned it as "the measure referred to." The senate at 3:17 p. m. went into executive session, and adjourned at 3:26 p. m.

FEAR AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE ORCHARD.

Boise, Ida., Jan. 10.—A special to the Tribune from Spokane says that Capt. Sylvester of the Spokane detective agency declares he is gathering evidence of a startling nature which he will produce at the proper time. The most important evidence against Orchard will not come out at the preliminary, being reserved for the trial. Only enough evidence will be introduced to hold the prisoner to the next term of court.

It is rumored that owing to the fact that many strange men have been dropping into towns around Caldwell, there have been special inspections of the near-by militia companies to determine if everything was in readiness in case it should become necessary to call them out to prevent the rescue of Orchard by his friends. The sheriff at Caldwell made it known that he was in readiness in case there in which to house troops in case it should be necessary to send them.

Ever since it was learned that Orchard was wanted for blowing up the depot at Independence, Colo., it has been feared that his sympathizers might try to rescue him from the Caldwell jail. Many have felt that a sudden descent upon the town of Caldwell in the night by a band of desperate men, well armed and supplied with explosives, might result in getting the prisoner off before sufficient force could be mustered to successfully cope with the invaders.

James McFarland appeared here this evening from Denver. He is in conference with the governor this evening. It is the understanding that the famous detective was asked here to give advice in the situation and assist in arrangements for enlarging the force of men at work so that the alleged conspiracy may be run down in all its ramifications.

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ramifications. The governor is determined that nothing shall be left undone that could contribute toward solving the problem and placing every guilty man in custody.

Nothing is being given out respecting the work of the detectives. It is understood they have been working on some missing link and it is intimated they have closed the chain, but on this point there is no official information.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH BIGAMY

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—Florence O. Elliott-McMahon, who married her insane husband's nurse, Charles N. McMahon, in Portland, Ore., recently, was charged with bigamy this afternoon. A warrant for her arrest was issued by Police Judge Cabanis, at the instance of A. G. Rockell, former business associate of Mrs. Elliott. Circuit Judge Hunt today set aside the interlocutory degree of divorce obtained by Mrs. Elliott from her husband, John Elliott.

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Get rid of them. Doan's Kidney Pills cure bad backs; Cure lame, weak and aching backs; Cure every form of kidney ills. Lots of local endorsement to prove this.

Mrs. Sarah Beatty of 1361 west Fourth South says: "I have had attacks of backache for two years. For a week at a time I have been almost laid up with pain just across the loins. When a person cannot bend, lift or turn, they are helpless, and naturally ardently long for some means to give even the slightest relief. A friend of mine who had obtained Doan's Kidney Pills at the P. J. Hill Drug Co.'s store told me they had brought her undoubted benefit and insisted upon my trying them. Following her advice I got a box and took a few doses. They helped. A continuation of the treatment for some time, much to my surprise, and considerably more to my gratification, stopped the trouble entirely." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McIlwain Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

who is now an inmate of the state hospital for the insane. The law of California requires that one year must elapse from the signing of the interlocutory decree before either party to the divorce can remarry.

ARRESTED FOR GENTRY MURDER

Chicago, Jan. 10.—The Joliet police today arrested a man suspected of being Patrick J. Constan, alleged murderer of Mrs. A. W. Gentry. The man claims to be Isaac Morris of Chicago, and an investigation here showed that the Chicago address given by the prisoner was correct.

SUGAR TRUST MEETING.

New York, Jan. 10.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the American Sugar Refining company in Jersey City today, President Havemeyer, John Meyer and Arthur Donner were re-elected directors.

President Havemeyer said that he regretted that no more stockholders had attended the meeting in person. "Of the 900,000 shares outstanding of the stock," he said, "the holders of 54,829 shares have sent proxies for the business of this meeting."

The stockholders adopted a resolution that the accumulated profits of the company, less the dividends, be reserved as working capital. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Sugar Refining company, held here today, John Meyer, Arthur Donner and George H. Frazier were elected members of the board of directors. All these men are also directors of the American Sugar Refining company. Although it has been generally known for some time that the American Sugar Refining company is largely interested in the National Sugar Refining company, this is the first official connection announced between the two companies.

MRS. MINOR MORRIS COLLAPSES.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Minor Morris, who last week was elected from the executive offices and grounds of the White House to today in a state of complete collapse. Dr. Morris, her husband, stated that her condition is critical.

Tortures of Eczema Instantly relieved and speedily cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

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Herbs Used, No Poisonous Drugs.

"THE LAGOON ROAD."

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Time Table in Effect Nov. 23, 1905. LEAVE SALT LAKE. 6, 8:30, 11 a. m.; 2, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. LEAVE LAGOON. 7, 9:30, 12 m.; 3, 5:30, 7:30 p. m.

4=DAILY=4 EAST

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CURRENT TIME TABLE

DEPART.

No. 7—Los Angeles Limited..... 4:15 p. m.
No. 1—Los Angeles Express..... 12:01 a. m.
No. 81—For Stockton and Tintic..... 7:45 a. m.
No. 62—For Nephi and Sanpete Valley..... 8:00 a. m.
No. 53—For Garfield..... 11:30 a. m.
No. 65—For Nephi..... 4:45 p. m.
No. 11—For Nephi and Lytle..... 9:30 p. m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

No. 5—Los Angeles Limited..... 5:45 p. m.
No. 2—Los Angeles Express..... 6:30 a. m.
No. 63—From Lytle and Sanpete Valley..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 54—From Garfield..... 11:30 a. m.
No. 66—From Nephi and Sanpete Valley..... 1:30 p. m.
No. 44—From Lytle and Sanpete Valley..... 4:30 p. m.
No. 52—From Tintic and Stockton..... 6:30 p. m.

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Time Table

IN EFFECT Jan. 1, 1906

ARRIVE.

No. 4—From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver..... 8:15 a. m.
No. 5—From Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco and Intermediate Points..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 12—From Ogden, Cache Valley and Intermediate Points..... 11:45 a. m.
No. 13—From Chicago, Omaha, Ogden and Intermediate Points..... 4:00 p. m.
No. 6—From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and Intermediate Points..... 5:15 p. m.
No. 10—From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Portland, San Francisco and Intermediate Points..... 7:05 p. m.

DEPART.

No. 6—For Ogden, Chicago, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis..... 7:10 a. m.
No. 5—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..... 1:20 p. m.
No. 11—For Ogden, Cache Valley and Intermediate Points..... 4:10 p. m.
No. 17—For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver and Intermediate Points..... 5:55 p. m.
No. 3—For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago..... 6:05 p. m.

No. 9—From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and Intermediate Points..... 11:45 p. m.

D. E. BURLEY, G. P. & T. A. City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street. 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 DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

In Effect Dec. 10th, 1905.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 10—For Heber, Provo and Marysville..... 8:00 a. m.
No. 102—For Park City..... 8:15 a. m.
No. 6—For Denver and East..... 8:50 a. m.
No. 1—For Ogden and West..... 1:45 p. m.
No. 3—For Ogden and West..... 3:20 p. m.
No. 8—For Provo and Eureka..... 5:00 p. m.
No. 112—For Brigham..... 8:15 a. m.
No. 114—For Brigham..... 3:00 p. m.
No. 13—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..... 3:40 a. m.
No. 12—From Ogden and Local Points..... 9:20 a. m.
No. 11—From Eureka and Provo..... 10:00 a. m.
No. 6—From Denver and East..... 10:25 a. m.
No. 1—From Denver and East..... 1:35 p. m.
No. 14—From Ogden..... 8:25 p. m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West..... 9:40 p. m.
No. 9—From Heber, Provo and Marysville..... 6:00 p. m.
No. 113—From Brigham..... 5:40 p. m.
No. 115—From Brigham..... 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. 'Phone 205. Ticket Office, Dooly Block. Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

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