TELEGRAPHIC.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Mr. Turpie Makes Another Plea in Behalf of Cuba.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY CONGRESS.

Proposed Appropriation for the Education of Sooty Savages of the Manhattan Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate had a busy session today.

Turpie, (Dem. Ind.) resumed his speech on the Cuban question. He spoke of the papers recently sent to the Senate reciting the claims of American against Spain. These, if allowed, could not be paid in generations from Spain's impoverished purse.

"I would rather trust the resources of the Cuban republic," declared the Senator, "than those of Spain, stripped as she will be of the resources of Cuba."

Turpie then cited the past instances in which speedy recognition had been given by the United States to the revolutionists of South American states against Spain, and asked why Spain's recognition of the belligerency. Two years after the Argentine outbreak President Monroe urged recognition of the belligerency and four years after the outbreak urged the recognition of independence. There was no suggestion of autonomy, home rule and restoring peace, and yet this outbreak, said Turpie, was brief compared with the present one in Cuba, now in its twelfth year. "There was no fear of war with Spain," said the senator. There never had been such a war and he hoped and believed there never would. The recognition of belligerency was a recognized right, not a cause of war.

Spain has utterly failed to make headway against the rebellion. With an overwhelming military and naval force, Spain has not re-established her power in the single state of Pinar del Rio.

Turpie closed as follows: "If the Cuban patriots succeed we may then ask: We were friends of that republic; friends in need, in the hour and day of danger. If failure is taken them—which may God avert!—our action will still lose nothing of grace or of generosity."

The Senate then turned to the Wolcott bill providing for an international monetary conference. White (Dem., Cal.) spoke derisively of Wolcott's trip to Europe as the representative of the coming administration in behalf of bimetallism. This envoy scandalized not and met the most hearty reception, if the cable reports could be believed, but had been referred by the British statesmen to the leaders on the continent. White said the senator from New Hampshire (Chandler) in his speech in the Senate from the Senate added a newspaper, which contained an article which White had read at the desk amid some amusement. It spoke of Senator Sherman as the great leader who would solve the problem of bimetalism. Turning to Sherman, White asked the Ohio senator if he was ready to assume the task mapped out for him. There was no purpose, so far as he knew, White proceeded, to oppose this measure, as it was felt to be harmless, while it might satisfy its promoters, who might feel that it kept some of their promises. Yet with this act they were doomed to certain failure. When it had remained unseen upon some other device might be resorted to. The senator referred to the lessons of the past, the old commission going abroad and seeking nations with whom to confer. He doubted if any one would be appointed to this commission unless some large emolument was attached to the places.

Cannon (Ind., Utah) urged an amendment directing the President of the United States to call a conference and reciting that the purpose was to secure a ratio between 15 to 1 and 16 to 1. He said the Wolcott bill merely relieved McKinley from all responsibility, leaving him the more administrative duty of appointing commissioners. There was a belief, he said, that McKinley in his heart of hearts entertains a conviction favorable to bimetallism, and the bill should be made broad enough to permit the coming President to aid in the accomplishment of this great end, instead of retiring into a passive and administrative attitude.

Stewart (Dem., Nev.) offered an amendment providing that in case the international conference failed to effect an agreement as to bimetallism, then within thirty days after the adjournment of the conference the secretary of the treasury should coin all gold and silver brought to the mints into standard silver dollars and such gold coins as are now provided by law.

The House then gave way to the Nicaragua canal bill, Chandler stating he would urge the conference bill to final action at the earliest possible moment.

Morgan (Dem., Ala.), in charge of the bill, proposed an amendment designed to overcome the objections raised to the treaty provisions of Minister Rodriguez to the treaty Republic of Central America.

Daniel (Dem., Va.) spoke against the canal bill. At the outset, however, he turned aside to discuss the proposed international monetary conference. Referring to Wolcott's trip, Daniel said it was a remarkable and pathetic spectacle to see this sojourn in the land of the British throne. The American people going to London for interest and seeking interviews with European financiers presented an impressive picture which deserved a place in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Turning to the pending canal bill, Daniel said it was dead. The speech of the senator from Tennessee (Turpie) had killed it and Minister Rodriguez had sealed its coffin in the public morgue. After pouring a hundred million dollars into the canal the United States could not maintain exclusive control. The United States would pay for the canal and Great Britain would have the thing.

At the close of Daniel's speech the Senate, at 5:15 p.m., took a short executive session and then adjourned.

Homes for Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Delegate Murphy of Arizona today introduced a bill to assist the wandering Papago Arizona Indians to establish homes and induce them to cease their depredations upon the cattle herds of white citizens. Twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated to purchase the Gila Bend reservation, of which territory was a recognized fight, not a cause of war.

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WILL NOT INTERVENE.

The State Department Takes No Notice of the Sun Yaps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The State Department has declined to be drawn into the great national fight now going on in San Francisco between the two big Chinese secret societies, the Sun Yaps and the Sue Yaps which have been tearing already murder and other deeds of violence. About two weeks ago, at the instance of Senator Waite, Assistant Secretary Rockhill listened to a statement from a San Francisco attorney representing the Sue Yaps, who sought to have the state department intervene to prevent the Chinese consul at San Francisco from taking action hostile to one of the societies. It was soon made apparent to the state department that this was not a matter for action, certainly at this time, if at all. It is held in the department that the society must find its recourse in the local law, which can restrain the offending official if cause is shown. It is said by the local or state authorities that this is a case demanding the action of the national government, the issue can be made only by formal complaint by the governor of California against the Chinese consul general, which complaint, if made in due course, will be laid before the Chinese government through its minister at Washington, or through Mr. Denny, minister to Pekin.

AT LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26.—The killing of Little Pete in San Francisco Saturday night has stirred up the old feud between the rival factions in this city and war is looked for at any moment. The old time dispute between the Sue Yap and the Sun Yat Sen societies is also being agitated.

LITTLE PETE'S FUNERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The funeral of Fan Gain, better known as Little Pete, the murdered leader of the Sun Yat Sen society, took place today. The funeral procession was about a mile long and the streets were crowded with curious people. After elaborate ceremonies the body was placed in the receiving vault at Laurel hill. Further services will be held next Thursday.

The Roads and the Endeavorers.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific this morning telegraphed to Chicago, where he has been for several days. Asked if the transcontinental lines were already at war among themselves over the division of business and through rates to San Francisco for the Christian Endeavor convention next summer, he said: "There is no trouble of any kind. It is true that the roads in the association may make a division of the business among themselves. What the division will be has not yet been fully decided.

"There is not the slightest friction between the transcontinental lines and the officers of the Christian Endeavor society. The delegates will be allowed the choice of routes and will be permitted to go one way and return another if they desire."

MANUFACTURERS MEET.

They Propose a Campaign to Secure Part of Mexico's Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The second annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers opened this morning in Horticultural hall. There were 600 delegates present.

The address of welcome dealt with our trade relations with Mexico and opportunities in China and the necessity for the early completion of the Nicaragua canal; also for the restoration of our merchant marine. Considerable attention was also given to the tariff.

The convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock, immediately upon reassembling the report of the committee on transportation was read by Secretary Wilson.

T. H. Martin of Georgia then submitted the report of the committee on Arizona affairs. It stated that while the commerce of that country is now limited, there has been an industrial revolution there within the past ten years, although it will require time to complete the reforms inaugurated. As the visible result of this advancement will be an increase in Mexican foreign trade, and it is suggested that American merchants and manufacturers immediately begin a campaign to secure their proper share.

FRIENDS OF ARBITRATION.

Chief Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court Speaks for the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A large meeting of friends of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, now pending in the senate, was held in the Grand Opera house here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The call for the meeting was signed by ex-Secretary Foster, who succeeded Mr. Blaine in President Harrison's cabinet, Chief Justice Melville Fuller of the United States supreme court, Bishop P. Hurst, Bishop Henry V. Satterlee, President B. I. Whiteman of Columbia University, Rev. J. H. Stafford, and other prominent citizens.

Hon. Gardiner Hubbard, president of the American Geographical society, was elected chairman of the meeting and on taking the chair said:

"We are not here to discuss the provisions of the treaty nor to criticise its defects. We admit its imperfections and its incompleteness, but we believe these very imperfections and this incompleteness attest its integrity, its earnest purpose and noble aim."

Chief Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme court followed. He said although he was strongly in favor of the pending treaty, he would not trespass in the slightest degree upon the prerogative of the Senate to carefully and thoroughly consider it in all its aspects and to accept what was good and to reject what was bad.

The great question should not be approached with the thought of whether we can secure a tribunal that will always decide our way. The main question is now to secure an independent and impartial court, and then send to it all of these vexatious and peace-disturbing questions. Courts sometimes make mistakes, but what are those mistakes as compared with the waste and carnage of war?

"I am in favor of this treaty," said the speaker, "because it gives us for the first time in our national life a chance to arbitrate our differences. The first step is the most important one. This is our opportunity, and who can say when another such opportunity shall come to us?"

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"The citizens of Washington, in public meeting assembled, desire to attest their appreciation of the great principle of international arbitration as embodied in the treaty between this Republic and Great Britain, now pending in the Senate, believing this treaty to be a distinct advance toward the best civilization, and trusting that it may prove helpful to other nations, we shall hail with joy and patriotic pride its confirmation by the Senate of the United States."

U. P. Reorganization.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railroad makes a formal statement to the bond and stockholders that an agreement with the United States government having been reached, steps have been taken to proceed promptly with the reorganization. No material modification of plans appears to be necessary, except that the two classes of junior bonds, both of the Union Pacific first mortgage bonds and Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds, may be offered a somewhat smaller allotment of preferred stock.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

A North German Lloyd Agent Working Against It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Lodge said tonight: "I learned today that dispatches were being poured in on members of Congress, especially western members, urging them to vote against the immigration bill, which comes up in the House on conference report tomorrow. I have just received a dispatch which shows how it is being done and what the interest is which is thus seeking to defeat the immigration bill.

"The dispatch I have received was sent to F. W. A. Poppie at Milbank, S. D. Mr. Poppie, I am informed by Senator Pettigrew, is a well known citizen of reputation and high standing in Milbank. A copy of the dispatch he forwarded to Congressman To F. W. A. Poppie, Milbank, S. D.:—The immigration bill comes up in the House Wednesday. Write your Congressman at once expressing protesting against the proposed exclusion, and urging that the bill be defeated. Inform him that if he votes in favor of it, it means defeat at the next election.

CLARKSBURG & CO.

Senator Lodge added: "Clarksburg & Co., the signers of the dispatch with which the western country is being flooded, are the Chicago agents of the North German Lloyd steamship company. No explanation is needed to account for the tender sympathy for landing immigrants in the United States."

CUBAN VICTORY REPORTED.

Details of a Battle in Pinar del Rio Province.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West says: News comes to Havana today of the hot battle waged at Los Bongos, Pinar del Rio province, on Thursday, between one of Gen. San Martin's detachments and two troops of insurgents commanded by the brothers Delgado. The place has a Spanish garrison of 200 men. The Delgados marched to attack it, and were was sent to San Martin for aid. The insurgents prepared a reception for San Martin's band. On the way the column had to cross a deep creek through a narrow defile. The Cubans undermined the bridge, and fell on the troops inside the bridge. The Spaniards came upon the bridge and it went down and precipitated thirty men into the water. The regular ammunition were broken in the attempt to rescue the soldiers in the water. Here the Cubans poured a destructive fire, and then, shouting "Viva Cuba! Viva!" set with retreat and the fight was a bloody one.

Maj. Andres, the Spanish officer, was killed, as were two of his lieutenants. The Cubans captured the flag and then the Spaniards fled.

The Spanish loss is reported at over 100, while the Cubans did not lose over fifteen men.

At the palace in Havana the report was sent in from Los Moncas of a Spanish victory, but it added that "the Spanish troops left the field before the insurgents did."

Queen Lil's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani had a reception this afternoon for two hours at her room in the Shoreham. It was her purpose to confine the reception mainly to newspaper men and such persons in official life as cared to call. However, the ladies in the hotel passed the news of the affair to their friends elsewhere, and in consequence the small parlor set apart for the callers was well crowded with persons, mostly of the fair sex and only animated by a feeling of curiosity to see the woman who had been a queen and had filed a page in the history of Polynesia.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAMES H. MOYLE, JOHN M. ZANE
GEO. C. CORTRIGHT, JR.
MOYLE, ZANE & CORTRIGHT,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.
Rooms 7 to 14, Deseret National Bank Bldg.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS
Attorneys-at-Law.
Rooms 501 to 503 McCornick Block.

BASKIN & HOGE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
140 Main St, over Alf's Store.

L. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
Attorneys-at-Law and Land Attorneys.
317-318 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

ALEX. McMASTER,
Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace.
Room 41-42 Commercial Block.

CHAS. M. CANNON,
Dentist,
Rooms 220 and 224 Constitution Bldg.

DR. J. THOMAS,
Surgeon Dentist,
28 Main St. Anesthetics Administered.

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COMMISSION BROKERS.
Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Stocks and Bonds.
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A Beautiful Carbonett
FREE.
With each dec. cabinet on 1 Barrel of Carbonett. Cabinets sold in the per dec.
J. W. SHIPLER,
Hooper Bldg.

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"How can *Schilling's Best* tea cost so little and be so good?"

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Other tea is roasted once a year in Japan, etc—like stale coffee and stale peanuts.

Schilling & Company
San Francisco 61

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Stocks Bought and Sold
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NEW TIME CARD, IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1896

Trains depart and arrive at Salt Lake City, daily, as follows:

DEPART

7:00 a.m. express for Ogden and intermediate points.
7:00 a.m. express for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Pacific Coast points.
4:00 p.m. express for Ogden and intermediate points.
10:30 p.m. express for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Pacific Coast points.
10:30 p.m. express for Ogden and intermediate points.

ARRIVE

10:30 a.m. express from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden.
10:30 a.m. and express from Ogden, Milford and intermediate points.
4:00 p.m. express from Denver, Topeka, Kansas City, Omaha and intermediate points.
7:00 p.m. express from Ogden and intermediate points.
7:00 p.m. express from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars Salt Lake to Chicago.

Ticket Office, 13 W. 2nd South.

E. L. COOKE, Gen. Manager.
J. H. SPENCER, Traffic Manager.
J. A. WADSLEY, Gen. Passen. Agt.

SALT LAKE & OGDEN RY.

Time table in effect November 1st, 1896

Leave Ogden	Arrive Salt Lake	Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Ogden
7:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	7:45 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
*2:45 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.	*3:45 p.m.	*7:15 p.m.
4:45 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	9:15 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
11:00 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m.

*Daily except Sunday.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Salt Lake 9:45, 10:30 a.m., 5:45, 8:00, 11:30 p.m.

Leave Farmington 9:42, 11:30, a.m., 7:42, 9:42 5:30 p.m.

Sunday train running only to Bountiful.

H. W. ADAMS, Passenger Agent.
CHAS. SHEDDEN, Gen'l. Manager.

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You leave Ogden, or Salt Lake in the evening, and after breakfasting in the morning, find yourself in the comfortable 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 pleasure with all facilities for the East. Solid vestibule train consists of the Pullman Palace Sleeping cars and Dining cars of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE railroad was in such perfect condition that the long distance riders of the "Fives" on the New York Central could be equaled if not exceeded, by its magnificent trains.

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EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 29, 1896

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 6:45 a. m., Salt Lake 7:30 a. m., arrive at Pueblo 9:56 a. m., Colorado Springs 11:15 a. m., Denver 12:5 a. m.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 6:05 p. m., Salt Lake 7:40 p. m., arrive at Pueblo 5:35 p. m., Colorado Springs 6:40 p. m., Denver 8:20 p. m.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with the fast mail. Elegant day coaches, chair cars and Pullman sleepers on all trains. Take the D. & R. G. and have a comfortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent.

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H. M. CUSHING, Salt Lake City.

THE MICHIGAN GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE WESTERN RAILWAY

STANDARD GUAGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE Effective Jan. 10, 1897.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 2—For Ningara, Provo, Grand Junction and Denver, 7:45 a. m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east, 7:45 p. m.
No. 6—For Ogden and intermediate points, 4:30 p. m.
No. 8—For Bingham, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina and Richfield and all intermediate points, 12:10 p. m.
No. 2—Provo express, Provo, Price, and all intermediate points, 5:00 p. m.
No. 4—For Ogden and the west, 11:45 a. m.
No. 6—For Ogden and the west, 12:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 1—From Ningara, Grand Junction and Denver, 10:45 a. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and Denver, 11:00 a. m.
No. 5—From Provo, Bingham, Ely, Richfield, Salina, Manti, Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points, 9:00 p. m.
No. 7—From Ogden and the west, 1:00 a. m.
No. 9—From Ogden and the west, 3:00 a. m.

Only line running Palace Sleeping cars Salt Lake City to San Francisco. Only line to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago, via Colorado points.

Through tourist or family sleepers without change to Kansas City and Chicago. Free reclining chair cars Salt Lake to Denver.

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Tested and Refined.
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The strongest and purest made. Unlike other lyes it is all alike, fine as salt, and packed in a can with removable lid. The contents are always ready for use. It will make the best Perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes with cold water. It has no equal for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets; cleaning pots, bottles, barrels, making lotes, and killing insects. For explosives and machine lyes; for painters, to remove oil, paint, etc. TRY IT ONCE. Gen'l Agents Phila., Pa.

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Dentist,
176 State Street and 69 Second South Galena Block.

DR. O. B. HEWETT,
The Leading Dentist
SPECIALTIES:
Painless Filling and Extracting.
Gold Dental Plates, each tooth and $1 like a glove.
Bridge and Crown Work.
The best work for the least money in the city.
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PIONEER
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Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Metallic, Wood and Cloth Covered Coffins and Caskets.
Full line of Coffin Furnishings kept constantly on hand.
Telephone and telegraph orders promptly filled.
Open Day and Night.
Factory and Warerooms No. 232 E. 1st South, 1½ blocks east of Tabernacle.

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Take Advantage of this rare opportunity. We will close out our entire stock of all WINTER UNDERWEAR AT LESS THAN EASTERN COST. . . . . .

Men's heavy Merino SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, worth 75c, go at 38c

Men's Wool Ribbed SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, worth 90c, go at 49c

RARE BARGAINS

To make room for Spring Goods this line must go.

Men's Wool Business Suits neat gray and brown mixtures, were $8.50, sell for $6.75

Men's all-wool Gray Worsted, for which you have paid $12 heretofore, for a few days will sell at $9.75

Men's Checked Mackintoshes, pure rubber lined, celebrated Goodyear make, guaranteed strictly waterproof, regular price $7.50, now $3.75

Our Shoe Sale continues. Odd lines of Men's, Women's and Children's, regular prices $3.00 to $5.00. For Ladies' and Children's 75c

Men's at $1.75 and $2.75

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 27, 1897.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—39

Tomorrow—Fair, colder.