

essary to Secure Greater Commercial Advantages.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

No Danger so Long as People of Island Do Not Give up Effort to Govern Themselves,

Washington, Jan. 15 .- At this morning's session of the foreign commerce convention Secy, of State Root, who ing's session of the foreign convention Secy, of State Root, who was the principal speaker, was accord-ed an ovation, his remarks being fre-quently interrupted by applause and cheers. He gave a resume of the trade relations of the United States practic-rally with the entire world, and outlined what was needed to secure greater com-mercial advantages for this country. Incidentually he touched on the tariff, and said, speaking for himself alone, that he favored the policy of maximum and minimum rates. In his view, the country was advane-ing and, for that matter, the whole world was advancing. He said our re-lations continually grow more reason-able, more sensible and kindly with Europe, "with our vigorous and grow-ning neighbor to the north, with our rapidly advancing and developing neighbors to the south, and with the pations that face us upon the other side of the Pacific."

bations that face us upon the other later of the Pacific." Little occasion for controversy, he said. little cause of irritation and lit-tle incidents of conflicting interest con-tinue to arise as they do among friends and neighbors in the same town, but the general trend of international re-lations was toward mutual self respect, mutual consideration and good under-teanding.

mutual consideration and good under-standing. Seey. Root entered into an exhaustive discussion of the resources in the Latin-American republics, and made a plea for closer trade relations with them. The construction of the Panama rail-road, he said, will be an accomplished fact before many years, so that it would be possible for passengers and merchandise to travel by rail from Maine to Buenos Ayres. He said further that one of the objects of the Rio conference last summer was to further the interest of the building of that road, and that it had its effect. He criticized the steamship service be-tween this country and South America, and declared that subsidies alone de-signed to meet cheaper wages and liv-ing expenses on foreign steamship lines-could bring about an adequate Ameri-can merchant marine.

Ing expenses on foreign steamsing intest could bring about an adequate Ameri-can merchant marine. As to the smaller countries about the Caribbean and the West Indian coun-tries. Sessy, Root said they had had a hard time, the conditions being such that at times it was difficult for them to maintain a stable government. "Poor Cuba," he exclaimed, "with her won-derful climate and richness of soil, has suffored. We have done the best we could to help her, and we mean to go on doing the best we can to help her." He said that the attitude of the United States toward theses countries bould be put in three sentences: "First, we don't want to take them foreign nation to take them for them-selves, and third, we want to help them. and we will."

and we will."

There was, he said, much talk about annexing Cuba, but, said he, "never, so long as the people of Cuba do not themelves give up the effort to govern hemselves."

Secy. Root told what the United States had done to help San Domingo with its creditors. He declared that the treatment of San Domingo, like the treatment of Cuba, was but "a part of a great polley which shall, in the

ATAXIA CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS. Added Proof of the Wonderful Results Obtained by the Tonic Treatment

For Nervous Disorders. Mrs. S. C. Wellock, of 114 Cleveland avenue, Everett, Mass., the wife of an employe in the government works at Chelsea, says:

Mile S. C. Wellow of Mass. the wife of avenue. Everett, Mass. the wife of an employe in the government works at Chelsea, says: "I had been troubled with nervous-ness for ten years and the disease kept growing on me. Then I learned that I was suffering from locomotor ataxia. I had terrible tremblings in my right leg which would get rigid and when this happened in the street I had to stand still until it passed away to keep from falling. My right arm felt as if a thousand needles were pricking it. The sheet touching my knee in bed would nearly cause me to scream out with pain and both knees were so weak I could hardly stand. "I had to use a cane and be helped about by my son. Then the pain be-gan to settle in the calves of my legs and the muscles became numb and quivered constantly. The cords under my knees seemed to be drawn up tight and the terrible shooting pains in my legs would nearly drive me insane. My toes became numb and at times would prickle as if needles were being thrust into them. My eyes became dull and black spots floated before them. My heart was very weak. "My attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I bought sev-eral boxes right away and soon felt re-lief. I was so pleased that I kept on taking them until they cured me en-tirely, and I have had no symptoms of the trouble for over a year." "Nervous diseases may be traced di-rectly to the blood for their cause. This is why Dr. Williams Fink Pills have been so successful in nervous disorders, such as dizzlness, sick head-ache, nervousness and partial par-alysis. It is through the blood that

disorders, such as diziness, sick head-ache, nervousness and partial par-alysis. It is through the blood that these pills build up the nerves and they have also cured such blood dis-eases as anaemia, theumatism, after effects of grip, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent postpaid on re-

all druggists or sent, postpaid, on re-ceipt of price, 50 cents per box.six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. A booklet, entitled "Nervous Dis-orders," sent free on request.

time, the house committee on mer-chant marine and fisheries finally de-cided at 6 o'clock p. m. by a vote of 8 to 7 to make a favorable report on a ship subsidy bill prepared by Represen-tative Littauer of New York as a sub-stitute for the Grosvenor bill, which has been under consideration for many weeks. weeks.

weeks. It was the Intert consideration of the Republi-cans to follow the defeat of the senate bill by a vote in support of the Gros-venor substitute, providing for subsi-dized mail lines to South American points and for more assistance to the transpacific lines. Before this vote could be taken, however, the noon hour arrived and the point of order was raised that the committee was without authority to sit during the sessions of the house, ond consequently any action it might have taken before 2 o'clock would be invalid. Representative Watson left the com-

it might have taken before 2 o'clock would be invalid. Representative Watson left the com-mittee room immediately and went to the floor of the house, where he was received by the speaker, to ask unani-mous consent that the committee might continue its sittings. Represen-tative Patterson of Tennessee also left with Mr. Watson and before the latter could secure recognition from the speaker, communicated with the minor-ity floor leader. Mr. Williams, who pre-vented the unanimous consent request-ed by Mr. Watson. In expressing his opposition Mr. Williams said that if al-lowed to sit, the committee would re-port a bill, to which he was opposed. The committee then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

4 o'clock. An understanding was reached by the Republican members of the committee, whereby a modification of the Grosven-or substitute, offerd by Representative Lattauer of New York, was presented at the afternoon meeting. This sub-stitute provides for a naval reserve fleet along the lines of the senate sub-sidy bill. It amends the act of 1891 by specifically providing for seven routes, as follows: One from the Atlantic coast of the



any and the set of the

"What town," he asked, "would

want the men who were charged with making a night attack on defenseless citizens and shooting at women with

"If I wanted to make a speech I should do so and speak directly so that I should be understood," replied

Mr. Spooner. Mr. Tillman's question related to the

"I'll make my question like a bul-let," said Mr. Tiliman.

"And shoot it very slowly, I suppose," said Mr. Spooner.

Charged With Malice Towards Executive and With Impugning His Motives.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- The feature of

the day's session of the senate was a constitutional argument by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, upholding the president's right to discharge the negro troops at Brownsville. The remarks were questioned by Mr. Tillman and the two engaged in a heated controversy. Mr. Spooner made a bitter attack on the

South Carolina senator. Mr. Tillman was not permitted to reply at length, but at the conclusion of Mr. Spooner's speech declared that at an early date he would take occasion to defend himself against "the insulting allusions made to him."

"I never heard until yesterday," said Mr. Spooner in the course of his re-marks, "that the president had not the power of sending forces where he chose. I have never heard that that was not a part of the power of the commander-in-chief until this was proclaimed vestor. chief until this was proclaimed yester-day by he senator from Georgia" (Mr. Bacon).

day by he senator from Georgia" (Mr. Bacon). The point was made by Mr. Spooner that the Constitution does not say that Congress has the power to govern the military forces, but to make rules for the government of the army. He claimed that the words "to make rules" meant that the enforcement of the regulations for the government of the army rests absolutely with the president as commander-In-chief. In cases where Congress has agreed to re-appoint men to the army and navy, Mr. Spooner said that it merely gave to the president authority, in his discre-tion, to reappoint men or permit their re-enlistment. "I believe," said Mr. Spooner, "that the president, the secretary of war or department commander has the power and ought to have the power to dis-charge at their discretion any soldier, with or without honor, whose services in the opinion of his superior officers, is detrimental to the service." Discussing the Walle Wells distents

with or without honor, whose services in the opinion of his superior officers, is detrimental to the service." Discussing the Walla Walla distrub-ance, which occurred during the admin-istration of President Cleveland, M., Spooner contended that if the regula-tion authorizing a discharge "without honor" had then been in effect the four companies involved would have been dismissed and the entire country would have applauded. While agreeing with Mr. Foraker that the president has not power to punish troops, Mr. Spooner defended the chief executive against the charge of usur-pation in discharging the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry. "Every man charged with crime is entitled to his day in court," he admitted, but at the same time contended that in the present case there is no charge to jus-tify an impeachment of the presiden-tial authority. Mr. Spooner explained the failure to turn over to the Texas civil authorities the perpetrators of the Brownsville crime by saying it has been impossible to identify them. "Sharing with them, black as they were, the fame of a sol-dier in Cluba, none can doubt that the president arrived at his conclusion with deep reluctance and none can doubt his sincerity in the course he entered upon," he said impressively. Expressing the opinion that some of the men discharged were guilty,

White Shaker

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Hose

BEST 200 GRADE AT 12%0.

Children's fast black wool hose, with merino heels and toes, 121c best 20c grade, sale price . 121c

All Wool

Dress Goods

75c and 85c values at 46c yd.

All Wool Panamas, Cheviots, Gran-ites, Mohairs, Brilliantines and mixed novelties-Regular Prices 750 and 85c. In this sale, 46c. per yard

Shoes

Value, \$1.40, cut to \$1 00

Little Boys' calf shoe, size (8 to 13%) value \$1.40. In this \$1.00 Sale

that I do believe his attacks will be taken zeriously." Mr. Tillman attempted to reply, but Mr. Spooner declined to yield. He criticized Mr. Tillman for the harsh words he had hurled at the president, in untempered speeches. He condemn-ed Mr. Tillman for impeaching the mo-tive of the uresident, and ridenied

ed ar. Thiman for impeaching the mo-tive of the president, and ridiculed Mr. Tillman's chilm that he stood for the fundamental principle of liberty. "Quote me accurately," should Mr.

'You quote yourself," replied Mr.

"You quote yourself," replied Mr. Spooner." Mr. Tillman then said he had de-clared that it was a very fundamental principle of English and American lib-erty, that every man is innocent until he has been proved guilty. Mr. Spooner said that was the correct principle, and that the South Carolinan, contrary to that principle, had begun his speech on the race question by con-victing the whole black race. He scored Mr. Tillman for the sentiment before uttered "that we shot 'em, and killed 'em and we'll do it again." "May I get in?" asked Mr. Tillman. "Why do you want to get in?" "Well, I should like to know how much provocation you are going to

of the north felt the best way to aid in its solution was to refrain from discus-sing it. He did not believe Senator Tiliman's agitation could quiet the sit-uation. Mr. Spooner quoted a newspa-per report of one of Senator Tiliman's lectures, in which he referred to ne-groses as baboons and said, when asked: 'How about the law?'' replied: ''To hell with such law?'' Mr. Spooner said he knew of no bet-ter way to perpetuate the struggle be-iween the two races than to be con-stantly and violently declaring such trouble to be imminent and unavoid-able.

making a night attack on defenseless citizens and shooting at women with government weapons, men emboldened by their successful attacks without de-tection who might commit the same crime, or worse, again." Therefore he justified the president's course. The men, continued the senator, could not have been sent to any other southern town, and even Sergt San-ders with 26 years of honorable ser-vice, could not have gone to South Carolina, the state of his hirth, with-out running the risk of being shot down. "Would the senator like him sent to Wisconsin?" asked Mr. Tillman. "I would not object at all as far as he is concerned." retorted Mr. Spoon-er to yield to him and the Wisconsin senator said he would do so for a question, but when Mr. Tillman began his question with a statement, Mr. Spooner said he had not yielded for a speech. "If I wanted to make a speech I should do so and speak directly so

South Carolina when he has spoken here in justification and support of lynching. If there is one man who ought not to encourage it, it is the man who sits here as the maker of laws." "And I want to say here," he con-tinued, "that any man who encourages lynching, murder and lawlessness will have much to answer for, and the high-er his position and the mightier his in-fluence the more will be have to answer for. No man can come here with good grace to impeach the president for his dismissal of men because they were not identified as criminals, who comes to that accusation from a lynching bee, or justifies one." Mr. Tillman's question related to the charges against the men for whom warrants were issued, and Mr. Spooner said an answer would not illuminate the subject. Again Mr. Tillman sought recogni-tion, but Mr. Spooner first undertook to learn the length of the question he purposed to ask.

B. Elkins tonight received the Repub-After declaring that there should not | lican caucus nomination for his third |

Cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stom-

The question at last admitted was as to why the president had not adpot-ed Maj. Penrose's recommendation for the ferreting out of the guilty. the ferreting out of the guilty. "The president will never require any defense from the attacks of the senator from South Carolina," was Mr. Spooner's reply. "He has developed a mania for attacking the president. I never have been so surprised by any man's attitude as I have by that of the senator from South Carolina. He is so filled with animosity for the president ach, Torpid Liver and Chronic Constipation. Pleasant to take



he one law for the colored man and another for the white man, Mr. Spooner successive term as senator. Elking nomination is equivalent to election, as another for the white man, Mr. Spooner again deprecated the fact that he had been drawn from the main subject. Mr. Spooner concluded his speech with a brief discussion of the race question. He declared his belief that the major-ity of the people of the south did not entertials the radical views expressed by Schator Tillman. He admitted the difficulties and hardships of the prob-lem in the south, and said the people of the morth feit the best way to said in its solution was to refrain from discus-sing it. He did not believe Senator the Republicans have \$4 to 30 on join ballot.

MRS. J. G. BLAINE, JR., MARRIED.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15 .- Mrs. Martha Hichborn Blaine of Washington cently divorced from James C. Blaine, Jr., and Paul Pearsall were married in this city today. The erremony was witnessed by relatives and a few in-timate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Pearsalt timate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall left for New York, where they will re-

CURED LUMBAGO.

CURED LUMBAGO. A. B. Canman, Chicago serites March 4. 1962: "Having been troubled with Lum-bago, at different times and tried one physician after another, then different lontments and infinents, gave it up al-together. So I tried once more, and got a battle of Ballard's Snow Liniment, which gave me almost instant relief. I can cheerfully recommend it, and will add mu-name to your list of sufferers." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Deat., 113 and 114 South Main Street.

Impure blood runs you down-makes you an easy victim for organic diseases, Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood-cures the cause-builds you up.

When Mr. Spooner concluded, Mr. Tillman remarked that he had expected to have a few words to gay to the sen-ator from Wisconsin, "in view of the district personal attack he has made on me this afternoon. But the latter part of his speech has widened the scope of the reply I wish to make, and therefore I will take occasion in the near future to have something to say on this ques-tion and in answer to some of the in-sulting allusions he has made." Senator Carinack indicated his inten-Be Sure Senator Carinack indicated his inten-tion to discuss the Brownsville affray

The fur you wear has Mehesy's label on the inside and the outside will speak for itself. Mehesy the Furrier, Knutsford.

YOUR OLD MACHINE taken as part payment on a new Columbia graphophone, Columbia Phonograph Co., 327 South Main.

\$6.00 Wool Blankets, colored and white, go in this sale, \$3.85

Underwear

Coats

stall years; our \$6.00 \$2.75

Boys' Suits

Hoys' Buster Brown Suits, regu-lar value \$11.00, in this \$5.50

Misses' School Coats,



ELKINS NOMINATED.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 14 .-- Stephen



A GREAT SHIRT VALUE.

They're made by Wilson Bros. Their value is established. We could hardly add more. Soft front shirts

years to come, determine the relations of this vast country with its life and materprise, and also of n great policy of peace and righteousness."

On the subject of reciprocity treaties Secs. Root said there were some coun-tries with which he would like to ne-gotiate such treaties.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Washington, Jan. 15.-After a fight that lasted all day and extended to be floor of the house, threatening to ring about much fillibustering at one



Physicians, Patent Remedies, Old Women and Quack Cures and Found No Relief.

USES CUTICURA AND IS SOON SOUND AND WELL

" T was very badly afflicted with ec-man for more than two, years. The parts affected were my limbs below he kness. I tried all the physicians in the town and some in the surround-ing towns, and I aliso tried all the pa-est remedies that I heard of, besides all the cures advised by old women ad quacks, and found no relief what-twore soap. Cuticura Ointment, and cutears Hesolvent. In the Cuticura had was eson sound annu well. C. V.

DANDRUFF KILLS HAIR Cuticura Soap Kills Dandruff

Cuticura Soap Kills Dandruff ^{AT} was troubled with dandruff on ^{aT} was troubled with dandruff on ^{aT} had beautiful hair up to that ^{aT} the dandruff destroyed my ^{aT} the dandruff destroyed for ^{aT} the dandruff of the top ^{aT} the did my hair good the first ^{aT} the did my hair good the hair ^{aT} the did my hair good the hair ^{aT} the did my hair good the first ^{aT} the did my hair good the hair ^{aT} the did my hair good the hair ^{aT} the did my hair good hair has ^{aT} the did my hair good the first ^{aT} the did my hair good the first ^{aT} the did my hair good the hair ^{aT} the did my hair good the first ^{aT} the did m

thal and Internal Treatment for Kvery Children, and Adults consists of Cutienty they the Skin, Cutience, Other

sing bill. It amends the act of 133. by specifically providing for seven routes, as follows: One from the Atlantic coast of the United States to Bio; one from the At-lantic coast to Buenos Ayres; one from a gulf port to Colon; one from Puget Sound to Chile; two lines to the orient; one direct from Puget Sound and the other from San Francisco, by way of Hawaii, and finally an additional amount to the oceanic line from San Francisco to Australia. The bill requires that all ships be of i6-knot speed except that from the gulf to Panama, which is to be 14 knots. It requires that the ships be built in America and owned by Americans and repaired in American drydocks, and that they shall be available as auxiliary cruisers in time of war. To meet the would have to be built. The annual cost to the government with all of tho ships in operation, on a two-weeks' ser-vice basis, is estimated at \$3,750,000 Prior to the complet'on of the ships, a four-weeks' service is provided at half the cost. It would require four years to build the ships. In detail, with the fortnightly ser-vice, the line to Rio would receive \$600,-000 annually; to Buenos Ayres \$200,000; the wast coast lines \$600,000; the two oriental lines \$700,000 each; the Colon line \$75,000; the Australian line \$200,-000, in addition to the \$300,000 now re-ceived.

ceived.

F. C. FAIRBANKS INDICTED.

Steubenville, O., Jan. 15.—A sensation was created here today by the grand jury returning an indictment against F. C. Fairbanks, for perjury in swear-ing relating to his marriage to Miss Scott of Pittsburg. The charge is that Mr. Fairbanks went to Steubenville, disguised himself as a working man and said that he was a resident of Adams county, and that Miss Scott was a resident of the county. On this state-ment he secured a marriage license, and was gnarried, and the couple immedi-ately left town. Pittsburg, Jan. 15.—James Scott, fath-er of Mrs. F. C. Fairbanks, daughter-in-law of the vice president, is out of the city, but Mrs, Scott made the fol-lowing statement for the Associated Press regarding the indictment of her son-in-law for perjury: "They have head new rest form the daught

lowing statement for the Associated Press regarding the indictment of her son-in-law for perjury: "I have had no word from my daugh-ter or her husband concerning the troubles. It came as a surprise to me. I don't know who could have been in-terested in the matter to such an extent to enter the suit. Surely the two fam-files are all that are interested in the marriage, and we did not enter the suit. Following the marriage Mr. Fair-banks and my daughter came directly to Pittsburg. He still wore the clothes he was marriade in, and they were not laborer's wearing apparel either. I don't believe Mr. Fairbanks swore falsely. Neither do I believe my daughter claimed to be a resident of Adams county. O. While Mr. Fairbanks, I am sure.did not disguise himself as a work-ing man, his statement that he is a workingman is correct. Isn't he the manager of a nut and bolt works at springfield. O.? Wouldn't that be termed a workingman? "In my estimation the suit is ridicu-lous."

WAGES ADVANCED.

Pittsburg, Jan. 14.—The tin workers employed by the American Sheet and Tinplate company, a subsidiary concern of the United States Steel corporation, have been given a 2 per cent advance in wages. The increase came as a result of an examination of books of the com-pany by representatives of the Amai-famated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers. About 5000 men are af-



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PRICES THE LOWEST WE HAVE EVER MADE Blankets

This ought to be the most sensational selling in our history and the astounding low prices we name here mean we will do a record breaking business.

We Must Get Rid of Winter Stocks

and no price concession is too great if it has the desired result. The few items published here are only to give you an idea of the helpfulness of this sale. They are not selected because they are one bit better than thousands of other bargains to be found in all other departments.

