

ST. LOUIS FAIR LOAN

Proposition Strikes a Snag in the Senate.

DEMOCRATS MAKE OBJECTION

Lively Exchange as to Legality of Movement.

House Occupied With the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 3.—After almost allowing the amendment to the urgent deficiency bill providing for a loan of \$4,000,000 to the St. Louis exposition to get through, without any discussion whatever, the Senate today changed its tactics just as the vote was about to be taken and began a debate on the loan provision which continued for four hours and was still in progress when the Senate adjourned for the day.

The debate was precipitated by a point of order made against the amendment by Mr. Bailey, who maintained that the National Government was not much concerned with the success or failure of any exposition. He was supported by Mr. Lodge and Mr. Elkins, while speeches were made in support of the amendment by Messrs. Hale, Allison, Cockrell, Spooner, McComas and others.

The debate took a political turn at once. Mr. Elkins took advantage of a declaration that the condition of the treasury was such as to render it unwise to enter upon this expenditure to charge the party in power with mismanagement. Mr. Spooner replied in defense of the administration. The debate throughout was spirited but good-natured.

BAILEY STARTS THE BALL.

When the committee amendment providing for a loan was reached Mr. Bailey asked if the exposition amendment did not stipulate that no further appropriation be made for the exposition. "Undoubtedly," replied Mr. Hale. He then went on to explain that the Government had great interest in the exposition and that the United States was a shareholder to the extent of the receipt of one-third of the proceeds. Mr. Hale also explained that the Government had participated to the extent of inviting foreign Governments to participate.

Mr. Bailey argued that as Congress had especially provided that it was not to be committed to further appropriations the Senator from Maine could not contend that the proposed amendment was to carry out existing laws.

President Pro-Tem. Frye then announced that he would submit the point of order to the Senate.

Before this could be done, Mr. Tillman said he wanted to say something on the "loan of gold." The latter, he thought, as it was not likely that the Government would ever get anything back. In the course of his remarks he said South Carolina had a share of the "loan" that had been secured by other cities, and he had helped to get it. What he meant was that this expenditure of money was unlawful and unconstitutional.

Mr. Spooner remarked that the Senator from South Carolina had put himself on record as participating in a "steal."

"What I mean," declared Mr. Tillman, "is that when Congress takes money from the Treasury and gives it to expositions it amounts to a steal. What I want to know is how far we are to go and how much longer we are to participate in it." Here Tillman hesitated.

"Steals?" interjected Mr. Spooner. "Yes, steals," said Mr. Tillman defiantly.

Mr. Bacon said that as he intended to vote for the amendment he did not want the impression to be made that he was in the wrong. He thought the appropriation a proper one. In reply to a question from Mr. Bailey he said that abstractly he did not enforce the principle, and that if the practice of giving aid to expositions was now being inflated he would oppose the practice. But in view of what had been done in the past he considered it not out of place to make the appropriation.

Mr. Allison supported the amendment on the ground that in order to open the exposition it is required. The United States, he said, so far participated in the work and other countries are prepared to make expenditures to the extent of \$7,000,000. We cannot afford, he added, to let the exposition fail because of the interest of other countries.

ESTIMATING FAIR RECEIPTS.

Mr. Lodge asked Mr. Allison if it was his expectation that a single dollar of this appropriation would be refunded, and why that should be so. It seemed to him much more likely that the United States would be called upon "to pay up the debts of another bankrupt fair."

Mr. Allison replied that he would not condemn the fair in advance. He believed the fair should be properly managed the money would be refunded.

Mr. Elkins suggested that better security should be given than the amendment requires, and made an argument for what he called business methods.

Mr. Cockrell called attention to the fact that the receipts of the Chicago exposition were over \$21,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 were from gate receipts. In view of the fact that the St. Louis exposition is to continue for seven months, while the Chicago fair was of only six months' duration, Mr. Cockrell said there could be little doubt that the money would be refunded. The provision gives a lien on the entire proceeds. "I want it distinctly understood," he said, "that this is not a gift, but a loan, which I believe will be returned." He added that when the gates are opened next April \$40,000,000 will have been expended and the exposition will be complete at that time. From this point on the discussion became general.

sufficient disturber of business, without adding unnecessarily to the complications.

COMMITTEE DEFENDED.

Replying to a question from Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Hale said he believed that the total receipts of the fair would far exceed \$20,000,000.

Mr. Hale defended the Committee on Appropriations from Mr. Elkins' charge that the committee had not given due care in reporting the amendment to the Senate, and said that the committee's action has been taken only in response to the demands of the Senate and to preserve the exposition from possible bankruptcy. He expressed regret that the country had embarked on a policy of supporting expositions, and facetiously referred to this bill as appropriating \$2,000,000 for the Oregon exposition as "the raid of the Senator from Oregon," referring to Mr. Mitchell.

He expressed the opinion that popular sentiment in the Senate also would force that enterprise through.

"And I hope the Senator from Maine will be with us," said Mr. Mitchell. "It is altogether probable that I will be," responded Mr. Hale, "for I am not fond of leading processions of which I am the only member."

INDIANA AND KENTUCKY LOCK HORNS IN HOUSE

Washington, Feb. 3.—Indiana and Kentucky locked horns in the House today. The debate, which involved nearly every member of both State delegations, was fast and furious from start to finish.

Kentucky demanded of Indiana the return of W. S. Taylor, that might be tried for the assassination of William Goebel.

The attack was made by Mr. James G. Thompson, and the defense was led by Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana. Partisan feeling rose to an extreme tension.

The diplomatic appropriation bill was under consideration at the time, and Mr. James fired both sides of the House to interest and "heat" by declaring at the outset that the "rough rider President" was ridiculous in his message to Congress favoring international extradition treaties when one State could not get from another fugitives from justice.

He had, he said, introduced a bill in which the Federal Government made extradition compulsory where persons had been indicted for a crime. For four years, he said, Gov. Durbin of Indiana had protected Taylor, who had been regularly indicted in Kentucky for the murder of Goebel, "and yet I notice that when Durbin comes to town," continued the speaker, "he is wined and dined by this great Don Quixote upon extradition, who absolutely confines to Durbin the right to give to the waiting and anxious world the news that Hanna can run for President if he wants to. And when we all read that, we again declare 'The King can do no wrong.'"

These remarks met with Democratic applause and laughter, but stirred the opposition to action, and for something like two hours members were on their feet at a time, and the criminal and political records of both Kentucky and Indiana were handled without gloves.

The Democrats maintained that a State government had no right to take the question of "fair trial" into consideration in honoring extradition papers from another State, while the Republicans maintained that history would justify Indiana's action in this case.

When Crumpacker took the floor in defense of Indiana he was beset by a volley of questions from the Democratic side which he was hardly able to maintain the thread of his argument on account of interruptions.

The tension was lessened and better nature restored by the interposition of a speech on the reorganization of the consular service by Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, but it afterward broke out again under the lead of Mr. Stanley of Kentucky, only to be again quelled by a long speech against Canadian reciprocity by Mr. Volstead of Minnesota.

The session was concluded at 5 o'clock by a ten-minute appeal by Mr. Harrison of New York for equal treatment of American citizens abroad, especially for American Hebrews in Russia.

LORENZ OWED MACHEN

Defense in Postal Trial Introduces Notes.

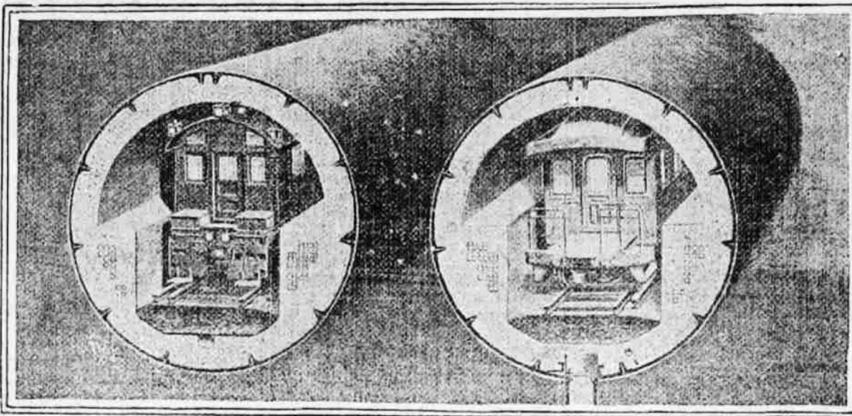
Washington, Feb. 3.—Shortly before adjournment today counsel for the defense in the postal trial produced a note dated July 1, 1883, for \$25,000 drawn by George E. Lorenz, in favor of August W. Machen.

In the opening statement of the defense Mr. Kumler, in behalf of Lorenz, said he would prove the existence of an indebtedness of this amount on the part of Lorenz to Machen. The note, he said today, was offered for this purpose, and explained various remittances forwarded by Mr. Lorenz to Machen.

A hundred or more notes, aggregating over \$52,000, were identified by President S. D. Carr of the National Bank of Commerce of Toledo, as having been discounted by his bank on the indorsement of Lorenz and his brother and Machen, the loans having been made to enable them to develop their oil properties in Wood county, O.

Mr. Carr further testified that Machen had sold out his interest to the bank thereafter accepting the single indorsement of George E. Lorenz. Earlier in the day Diller B. Groff produced various checks in favor of his brother as evidence that he had paid him all that was due as his share of the profits.

HOW PEOPLE WILL TRAVEL BY RAIL THROUGH TUNNELS UNDER HUDSON



SECTIONAL VIEW OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TUNNEL NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION BENEATH THE HUDSON RIVER, BY COURTESY OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

New York, Feb. 3.—Two of the four city blocks that are to be occupied by the mammoth passenger station of the Pennsylvania railroad—the largest in the world—have already been cleared and are ready for excavation. The shafts are also in readiness, and in a couple of weeks the work on the Pennsylvania tunnel will be begun in earnest.

As large a force of men as possible will start work along the tunnel's projected length, from the Hackensack portal, near Long Island, to the portal which commands the exit of the tunnel on Long Island.

In the whole of the tunnel work outlined that lies between the East river and the land, according to the Scientific American, it is not anticipated that any conditions will be encountered presenting obstacles to the normal and rapid prosecution of the work.

NO ALTERNATIVE POLICY WOULD STOP PROGRESS

DUMPLINGS AND BACON

Declaration of Redmond in Behalf of Ireland. Citizens of Riverside Fighting San Pedro. Dish de Resistance at Banquet to the Czar.

Opposition, which is both new and astonishing, has developed against the construction of the San Pedro road at Riverside, Cal. It was first manifested at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, which was held a few days ago. P. T. Evans of Riverside was the author of the opposition, and a dispatch from that place to a San Bernardino paper says:

"Evans today declared that the most important franchise held by the Salt Lake on the Vine street, by which the line enters the city and on which the depot is located—can be proved absolutely worthless."

"Evans bases his statement on the claim that the city of Riverside does not own Vine street. He said that the street really is the property of the Riverside Land and Irrigation company, of which he is secretary. The public use, he said, but the title is vested in his company by virtue of an old Mexican grant."

"Evans says he will compel the Salt Lake road to settle with his company before it occupies the street."

"This is but the climax of a long series of antagonistic moves by the people of Riverside toward the Salt Lake railroad. The meeting at which Evans sprung this extraordinary claim was called in an effort to settle some of this trouble."

"The railroad is confronted with a string of injunctions restraining it from doing any work on Vine street, between the Ninth and Sixth, within which important space of territory the Salt Lake has erected its big freight house. Today Senator A. A. Caldwell and W. M. Peck, local attorneys of the road, summoned a special session of the board, and proposed to induce the recalcitrant property owners to dissolve the injunctions and allow the road to proceed with its work."

"The property owners, through their attorney, W. A. Purinton, declined to do this, and the board decided to sue the owners for damages."

"Senator A. A. Caldwell, attorney for the Salt Lake, said: 'This is all a new one on me. You may say, however, that we hold contracts which safeguard our interests. If the right of way is defective, it is up to the company to make good. They may as well pay Mr. Evans, not the Salt Lake company.'"

One feature of the recent agreement between the Portland & Astoria Steamship company and the Union Pacific, and the China Commercial company, by which it was possible to partially restore the coast route on four, is that the latter company will assist the former in handling outbound traffic from Portland to Japan. Under a new arrangement the Union Pacific will run two boats a month from that port to the coast, and the China Commercial company's boats will continue to unload their cargoes in Mexico as arranged with the Union Pacific being only for the westward tonnage. It is asserted that consignments of flour, wheat and other commodities to the Orient have reached an emergency volume owing to the war outlook, and the assertion that the Japanese Government has pressed many of the vessels flying the Japanese flag into service for transporting troops.

UNION PACIFIC TRADE WITH THE ORIENTALS

Referring to the land question, Mr. Redmond said the act must be amended forthwith, alike in the interests of the tenants and landlords.

Mr. Redmond concluded with a few scathing remarks concerning "that irritating anachronism known as Dublin castle," declaring the present government of Ireland was "too rotten to be mended and must therefore be ended."

Mr. Redmond, who was supported by full representation on the Irish benches received an ovation from his followers at the close of his forceful criticism.

Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply, announced the Government's intention to introduce an amending bill for the Irish land act and clearing all the doubtful points. In regard to the university, Mr. Wyndham said the Government had no intention of legislating at present. The question ought to be settled, but it was useless to attempt anything until a more substantial agreement had been arrived at between all the parties in Ireland.

WYNDHAM MAKES DENIAL

With reference to Mr. Redmond's demand for home rule, Mr. Wyndham said Mr. Redmond's object seemed to be to prove that he was the real head of the third party in the House of Commons, and that it demanded a separate Parliament for Ireland. The Chief Secretary denied that he had ever proposed Irish legislation with the view of giving home rule to Ireland, or as a concession for the purpose of changing the views of the Nationalists. He also denied that he had any understanding with the Irish party for any purpose. He had been careful not to delude the Irish by rosy, ambiguous promises, but he would insist that Ireland should be a part of the Empire, and the sources of the Empire.

Mr. Wyndham did not believe the Irish question would be settled for at least fifty years. Even if Ireland had been a separate country she could not, in the present state of the money market, find \$350,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the land act.

The debate continued until the sitting was suspended at 7:30 p. m., a number of Irish members participating in the W. Russell (Liberal) said the tenants in Ulster were unable to participate in the benefits of the land act owing to the attitude of the landlords. He added that the tenants of the north of Ireland were not easily roused, but when they were roused they would force a settlement.

WILL SPEND FORTUNE TO SAVE NEPHEW'S NECK

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 3.—Lemoine Mott, the wealthy flour miller, and whose nephew, L. R. Mott, is under sentence to be hanged at Missoula, Mont., for murdering his wife with the avowed intention of spending a fortune in an effort to save his nephew's life.

Mott has already spent a large sum of money fighting the case, but now that a court has sentenced his relative to death on March 18th, he will not hesitate at any sum in order to secure a stay of execution and a new trial.

The murder was committed a year ago. Young Mott, while in a jealous rage, discharged a revolver point-blank at his wife.

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