TOWNE OPENS THE CAMPAIGN

He Tells the House Why the Republicans Should be Driven From Power.

AND DEMOCRATS INSTALLED.

On Rate Bill Question Charges President With Following the Duke Of Rhode Island.

Washington, May 14.—Mr. Towne of New York, when he rose to address the house of representatives today under general debate on the diplomatic bill, was accorded an ovation by his associates on the Democratic side, a number of Republicans joining with them in giving him a friendly welcome. His first sentence, "I rise to make some observations to this house why the Republican party should be driven from power and the Democratic party entrusted with the reins of the government," outlined the trend of his address. Following closely in the footsteps of the speech made by Charles B. Landis of Indiana yesterday, interest centered in Mr. Towne, who was expected to answer the "stand pat" speech of the gentleman from the Hoosier state.

CALLS CUSHMAN "FUNNY FELLOW."

Mr. Towne prefaced his remarks by an allusion to the speech made by Mr. Cushman (Wash.), whom he denominated the "funny fellow" of the Republican party, wherein the latter spoke rather disparagingly of the change in Mr. Towne's politics. To this Mr. Towne replied that if he had been content to swallow the prescription given him by the Republican party he would still be in the Republican ranks with 10,000 Republican majority at his back. And he believed he could have continued in Congress for 50 years.

REPUBLICANS CHANGED.

Instead, however, the Republican party changed its position on the money question between 1888 and 1896, and as he decided to be in a position to champion honestly his convictions, and as the Republican party had no convictions during those years, he got out of the Republican party. He conceded that the Democratic party had made a tactical error in 1896 when it committed itself to the ratio of 16 to 1, the Republican party being dextrous in taking advantage of the affirmative position of the Democracy.

DEMOCRATS "STAND PAT."

"Democracy," he said, "stands in principle today where it stood in 1896. We do not demand free coinage today. Why? Because we do not need it."

Speaking of the increase in the production of gold, he said, addressing the Republicans:

"You did not know what you wanted in 1896, and even now you do not know what you have got. This increase of gold supply saved your faces as well as your offices. The people decided not to open the mints, but heaven decided to open the mines. It was both wiser and kinder than you."

When Mr. Towne came to an explanation of the press reports on the speech he delivered at Kansas City several weeks ago, there was a pricking up of ears and a still closer attention paid him. He began deliberately:

"These reports were to the effect that I was to return to Washington for the purpose of 'exposing' the president of the United States."

NOT IN EXPOSING BUSINESS.

He denied that he said he would "expose" the president, but said he did not think that was the proper place to present the characteristics of the present chief executive to magnify his office and to exercise powers not only beyond the traditional, but beyond the legal and constitutional limitations of that office.

PRESIDENT'S SHORTCOMINGS.

"There are many things that mark him for a judicious, careful, just and deliberate discharge of high executive functions, and under the impression of which he has time and again gone beyond the legal boundaries of his place."

Mr. Towne promised to insert in his remarks later "a few of these instances of executive wandering beyond that wise and salutary, that legal and constitutional boundary which the Constitution of his country prescribed.

UNFORTUNATE ISSUE.

"It is not pleasant to examine," he said, "and I shall not examine the question of veracity between a high executive officer, and principally the president of the United States, and other honorable and reputable gentlemen. It is enough to say that it is exceedingly unfortunate that this particular executive has the misfortune to raise the question of veracity with every public character he has come in contact with during his administration."

"Does the gentleman mean to let that statement go into the record?" asked Mr. Payne. "Does the gentleman mean to make such a broad statement as that or to say that 'nearly every'?" said Mr. Payne.

"No," interposed Mr. Towne. "I will say that a very great many returns are not in."

TRUSTS AND CANDIDATES.

"In the last campaign," continued Mr. Towne, "it was admitted in many places in this country that the accusations brought against the Republican party of complicity and partnership with these great economic forces that today prevail in the civilized world were true. Republicans in many places admitted it. There were a great many Democrats in the country who believed, whether rightly or not, that the Democratic candidate was largely sponsored by and represented the class as to which the masses of the Democratic party charged that the Republican party was in partnership with. Thousands of Republicans therefore, who would otherwise have deserted their party voted for Roosevelt, and thousands of Democrats voted for him, too. When he came into office he had prominence that no elective magistrate in the history of the world has had. It gave him a chance to recognize that the vote of the people was in the nature of a plebescite, a vote of public confidence, substituting him in that sense as a direct popular representative instead of the ordinary representative instead of the ordinary representative in a legislative body. In that attitude he could and did choose his allies to carry out ideas of legislation that he entertained.

SENATORIAL COMBINATIONS.

"In the senate of the United States combinations were made with some Republicans and many Democrats, and we are informed by the Record, and it is seldom challenged by the other side, and which I believe is the truth, there was at one time arrived at an arrangement by which 47 or 50 votes, enough to pass the bill, were assured to the president upon the basis of an amendment to the rate provision of the so-called Hepburn law providing for a restricted court review and for a suspension of interlocutory injunction.

VAUNTED NON-PARTISAN BILL.

"Within 24 hours after that agreement was reached, without notice to his allies, even to his ally in his own cabinet, the attorney-general, the settlement of that arrangement, which is now said to be eminently satisfactory to the senator from Rhode Island, whose opposition to the president has been one of the chief glories of the president in the estimation of his chief admirers in the country, had triumphed. The Democrats were thrown out. This vauntedly non-partisan rate legislation became a partisan Republican bill as far as they could make it one, and the president of the United States, shorn of his barbaric oriental power like another Caractacus, manacled and humbled, followed the chariot of the duke of Rhode Island.

WHAT IS THE RESULT?

"What is one of the results? Henceforth our fight is against the Republican party and its iniquity, and Roosevelt is out of the way. He has repudiated his Democratic allies and he is now bound hand and foot to the coterie of the other end of the Capitol that dominates the Republican policies in that body and he can never again act independently of his party, having abdicated formally and submitted himself to the party yoke."

The Democrats crowded about the speaker as he concluded, shaking his hands.

DALZELL IN REPLY.

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania was warmly applauded as he rose to speak on the tariff at the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Towne. Mr. Dalzell declared that wages have risen twice as much as the number of wage earners.

Mr. Rucker (Mo.) wanted to know if prices of living had not advanced to a greater extent than wages, and Mr. Dalzell replied that they had not according to a census bulletin just issued.

"With the opposing forces arrayed on one side, the laborer, the farmer, the artisan, the great body of contented people," said Mr. Dalzell, "and on the other side the foreigner across the seas and the free traders at home, avowed and masked, and only the small contingent of discontented, who can doubt the issue of a popular vote?"

Mr. Dalzell said that in the coming congressional campaign there is no issue which the Republicans more warmly welcome than protection. He contended that there had been no change calling for a readjustment of the rates of duty in the public interest since the Republican platform of 1904. After referring to what he called the "calamitous conditions" during the last Democratic administration, he declared that during the seven years of Republican administration that had passed when the Chicago convention met, the balance of trade (with foreign countries) in our favor was nearly 10 times as great as the aggregate balances of trade during all the years from Washington to McKinley.

NO ALTERATION DEMANDED.

He declared that the "facilities for education and intellectual progress which find opportunity for development only in a period of general contentment and prosperity such as now exists" do not indicate that the public interest demands an alteration of our tariff laws.

He urged that it was not the laboring men, the farmers, or the artisans, who are clamoring for tariff revision at this time.

"Who, then?" he asked, and answering his own question, said:

SAYS DEMOCRATS ARE HUNGRY.

"The producers of other countries, who cast longing eyes to the tempting markets of 80,000,000 of prosperous people. Every manufacturer in England, in France, in Germany, in Belgium, in Canada, or elsewhere, who has no interest in this country, but is looking out for his own, is for a revision of the American tariff. The great body of importers, many of them aliens, are for revision. So are the men of wealth, with fixed incomes, who favor cheap labor and dear money. So is the Democratic party, lean and hungry, weary with its long wandering in the desert, hopeless, thirsty for patronage and power."

DEFENDS PRICE SCALE.

Mr. Dalzell said that to the extent of our surplus production we do sell certain kinds of goods abroad cheaper than at home, the kind of goods the sale of which promises us a foothold in foreign markets. Among other things, he declared the practise benefited the country by keeping our mills going and our men from idleness, by maintaining the American wage and by giving us a foothold and ultimately to some extent, a command of foreign markets.

Mr. Dalzell spoke for three hours, and on concluding received a demonstration.

At 5:15 the diplomatic bill was laid aside and the house adjourned until tomorrow.

HAWAIIANS PREFER "MORMONS" TO METHODISTS

Denver, May 24.—The Rocky Mountain Missionary association of the Methodist church, representing Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming and Colorado, concluded its three days' session. Today was taken up with addresses, the most interesting being the one delivered by William Edgar Geil, the famous African missionary. He said that the "Mormons" were undoing a great deal of the work of the missionaries of the Methodist church in the Hawaiian islands and the countries of the far east. Their power, he explained, existed in their ability to convince converts to other faiths that their Bible contained revelations of later date than the New Testament.

JUSTICE BROWN'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington, May 24.—Secy. Taft today authorized the statement that no conclusion had been reached regarding his prospective appointment to the supreme court of the United States. The subject has gone over until Dec-

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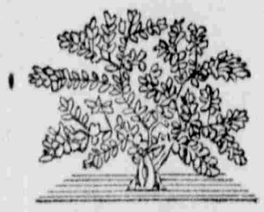

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ERNEST DENIKE UNDER ARREST.

Charged With Shooting and Killing a Man on the Lombard Street Wharf.

DURING SAN FRANCISCO FIRE.

The Alleged Killing Appears to Have Been Wanton and Cruel.

San Francisco, May 24.—Ernest Denike, son of E. A. Denike, a wealthy San Francisco banker and capitalist, was arrested at his home at 3601 California street this afternoon and charged with manslaughter, and later released on $5,000 bond.

On Friday afternoon, April 20, Denike, wearing the uniform of a lieutenant of the United States army, shot and killed an unknown man on the Lombard street wharf.

Denike is a well known mining engineer, who has seen military service in the Philippines. On the night of the earthquake he donned his old uniform and volunteered his services to the colonel of the Twenty-second United States infantry. His tender was accepted and he was detailed on duty along the water front.

On Friday afternoon, April 20, a coop of chickens were liberated on the Lombard street wharf and a number of refugees scrambled after the fowls, and one of these, evidently a middle-aged Italian or Mexican, was accosted by a drunken marine who stabbed the man with a bayonet. The refugee succeeded in wresting the gun from the marine, when an army officer rushed up and, according to stories told the police by eye-witnesses of the affair, deliberately shot the man three times while he pleaded for mercy.

The man did not die immediately but, it is alleged, was allowed to lie on the wharf until 11 o'clock that night. It was then discovered that the man was dead, and his body was thereupon weighted and thrown into the bay. No report of the death was made to the coroner and it is alleged that that no report of the occurrence was made at military headquarters.

For a long time the identity of the officer who did the shooting was shrouded in mystery.

The police are now dragging the bay in the vicinity of the Lombard street wharf in the hope of discovering the body.

AGREEMENT ON INDIAN APROPRIATION BILL.

Washington, May 24.—Complete agreement has been reached by the conferees on the Indian appropriation bill on all points of dispute between the senate and house, and the report was signed today. The chief differences raised by senate amendments were disposed of by agreements as follows:

No allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations shall become liable to the satisfaction of any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the final patent.

Officers of the army shall not serve as Indian agents.

An appropriation of $100,000 is made to purchase land for landless Indians in California.

A compromise substitute in relation to the sale or disposition of unallotted lands in the Coeur d'Alene reservation in Idaho was agreed to, and it was provided that any coal or oil deposits shall remain the property of the United States.

A compromise provision relating to the coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations were adopted by the conferees, as follows:

"That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and directed to make practical and exhaustive investigation of the character, extent and value of the coal deposits in and under the segregated coal lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory, and the expense thereof, not exceeding the sum of $50,000, shall be paid out of the funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the treasury of the United States; provided that any and all information obtained under the provisions of this act shall be available at all times for the use of the Congress and its committees."

The conferees agreed to the senate amendment to carry into effect the provisions of the agreement entered into by James McLaughlin, an Indian inspector, acting on the part of the United States, and the tribes of Indians belonging to the Klamath Indian agency in Oregon. This agreement has been pending before Congress for 10 years. Under the treaty the lands ceded by the Indians comprised 621,824 acres, for which the United States was to pay $637,007.

The conferees agreed to adopt the senate amendment to carry into effect the provision of the agreement with th Indians residing on the Colville reservation in Washington, entered into in 1891. Under this agreement there shall be set aside for the benefit of these Indians $1,500,000 in full payment for 1,500,000 acres of land opened to settlement by the act of 1892. Of this amount to be set aside $150,000 is appropriated by this Congress.

PROF. G. A. WENTWORTH DEAD.

Exeter, N. H., May 24.—Prof. George A. Wentworth, widely known as an author of school textbooks on mathematics, died suddenly of heart disease today while at the Boston & Maine railroad station in Dover, aged 71 years.

TEIS SMITH BANK.

The Four Principal Owners Are Indicted.

Peoria, Ill., May 24.—The four principal owners in the failed Teis Smith bank of Pekin, Ill., were indicted today under 126 counts each by the Tazewell county grand jury. The true bills each charge embezzlement and each count is based upon the charge of an individual depositor who placed money in the bank after evidence offered to the grand jury indicated the institution was insolvent.

The indicted men are D. C. Smith, the aged head of the firm; E. F. Unland, Conrad Luppen and Henry Block, Habbe Kelde and Luppe Luppen, also partners in the bank, were held by the jury to have had no knowledge of the bank's insolvent condition.

D. C. Smith was one time prominent in Republican politics in Illinois and defeated ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson for Congress.

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LOW RATES EAST

May 26th, 28th—June 1st, 3rd, 16th.

Good returning until October 31st. Stopovers allowed both directions.

The Scenic Limited

Will carry only Pullmans, Observation car and Diner and will be the finest in the West. First train leaves Salt lake for Denver and East, 6:30 p. m. June 3rd.

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Owing to the great demand for Pullman reservations it is important that you secure space early.

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'THE LAGOON ROAD'

Salt Lake & Ogden Railway.
SIMON BAMBERGER, President and General Manager.

Time Table in Effect Nov. 28, 1905.
LEAVE SALT LAKE.
6, 8:30, 11 a. m.; 2, 4:30, 6:30 p. m.
LEAVE LAGOON.
7, 9:30, 12m.; 3, 5:30, 7:30 p. m.

SALT LAKE ROUTE

Utah's Most Popular Railroad.

CURRENT TIME TABLE

DEPART DAILY:

No. 7—Los Angeles Limited .... 4:45 p.m
No. 1—Los Angeles Express .... 12:01 a.m
No. 51—For Stockton and Tintic. 7:45 a.m
No. 63—For Nephi and Sanpete Valley ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 53—For Garfield ..... 11:20 a.m.
No. 65—For Nephi ..... 4:45 p.m.
No. 61—For Nephi and Lynn .... 8:30 p.m.

ARRIVE DAILY:

No. 8—Los Angeles Limited .... 5:35 p.m.
No. 2—Los Angeles Express ..... 6:20 a.m.
No. 62—From Lynn & Nephi.... 9:50 a.m.
No. 54—From Garfield ..... 1:20 p.m.
No. 66—From Nephi & Sanpete Valley ..... 1:30 p.m.
No. 64—From Nephi ..... 5:45 p.m.
No. 52—From Tintic & Stockton. 6:00 p.m.

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OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD

Time Table

IN EFFECT April 1st, 1906.

ARRIVE.

No. 4—From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver ..... 5:15 a.m.
No. 8—From Ogden, Portland Butte and San Francisco..... 8:30 a.m.
No. 6—From Ogden and Intermediate Points ..... 9:50 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden, Cache Valley, Park City and Intermediate Points ..... 11:45 a.m.
No. 18—From Chicago, Omaha, Ogden and Intermediate Points ..... 4:35 p.m.
No. 2—From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco..... 5:15 p.m.
No. 10—From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Portland, and San Francisco ..... 7:35 p.m.

DEPART.

No. 5—For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis ..... 7:10 a.m.
No. 7—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.. 1:30 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden, Cache Valley, Park City and Intermediate Points ..... 4:05 p.m.
No. 17—For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago 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—For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte Helena, Portland, San Francisco and Intermediate Points ..... 11:45 p.m.

D. E. BURLEY, G. P. A.
D. S. SPENCER, A. G. P. 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 Marysvale ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 102—For Park City ..... 8:15 a.m.
No. 6—For Denver and East... 8:50 a.m.
No. 11—For Ogden and Local Points ..... 10:25 a.m.
No. 5—For Ogden and West.... 10:35 a.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and West... 1:45 p.m.
No. 2—For Denver and East.... 3:50 p.m.
No. 8—For Provo and Eureka. 5:00 p.m.
No. 112—For Bingham ..... 8:10 a.m.
No. 114—For Bingham..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 12—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 ..... 9:50 a.m.
No. 7—From Eureka and Provo 10:00 a.m.
No. 5—From Denver and East. 10:25 a.m.
No. 1—From Denver and East. 1:35 p.m.
No. 14—From Ogden..... 2:25 p.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ..... 3:40 p.m.
No. 101—From Park City ..... 8:15 p.m.
No. 9—From Heber, Provo and Marysvale ..... 6:00 p.m.
No. 113—From Bingham ..... 10:30 a.m.
No. 115—From Bingham..... 5:40 p.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ..... 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.

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I. A. BENTON, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

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St. Louis 39.50
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