DALZELL SCORES BOURKE COCKRAN.

Each Very Personal While Party Feeling Was Bitter and Ran High,

IRISH ORATOR WAS UNMOVED.

When the Pennsylvanian Had Finished He Answered Him Completely.

Washington, April 26 .- The heavyweights had another bout in the house today, with Messes. Dalzell and Cockran as the combatants. The speeches were a renewal of last Saturday's debate, but were more personal in character, As on Saturday, the

speakers were greeted with vocifer. ous applause by their respective colleagues, and the bitterness of party feeling ran high. Mr. Dalzell had Mr. cockran on the rack for nearly two hours, during which time he had dealt largely with that gentleman's political histroy. Mr. Cochran denounced the accusation of Mr. Dalzeil, whom he arraigned for making statements which

graighed for diaking statements which could not be substantiated. The climax came when he offered a resolution providing for the appointof five to investigate the charge h bad been made against him by He and other Democrats, Williams, the minority nanded immediate considerabut the speaker declined to pass on a point of order against the resoluconference report was agreed to and the ship bilt again taken up. Mr. spoke in reply to Bourke He began by saying that the had come when the people would called upon to select an adminisas well to discuss some of the issues

Many issues, he said, that had interested the country in the past, had aid the pariff question was still before ublic mind. He inquired if the cratic party was honest in its aration of conservatism made beore each presidential election for many ears, or was that party still, as it lways had been, a party advocating he doctrine of free trade.

FREE TRADE LONG WAY OFF.

He said he would refer to the attitude of two Democrats of prominence the house, one of whom was Mr. had advocated free trade, but whose views had changed since. He said that if through Mr. Clark the Democratic arty was to be committed to free was a long way off. Vhat are you howling about then?" ted Mr. Clark, amid Demo-

ne leading question at the next preme importance. He said that the aher Democrat to whom he had referred was Mr. Williams (Miss.), the minority leader, who also in 1891 had of the coming presidential elec-he insisted, Mr. Williams was in a conservative advance to-

Mr. Dalzell then read from the Demecratic campaign book of 1902, in which it was said that reciprocity was a sham and a humbug and would ever remain a delusion and a snare,

A TRIBUTE TO COCURAN. "But," he said, "the latest declara-

M. A. CASSIDAY. tendeut of schools, Lexing-

ton, Kentucky. Recommends Vinol As Being the

Best Cod Liver Oil Preparation.

There has been of late a good deal of discussion in Salt Lake City regarding the merits of cod liver oil preparations, and whether or not cod liver oil and emulsions that upset the stomach have any medicinal virtues. Therefore the following letter will be read with inter-



pleased to state that after e market, I find Vinel to be of them all. It is palatable and to the taste: in fact, the of the cod liver oil is disnaning properties are truly

It up my system, strength. t me, enabling me to take with renewed energy and I heartily indorse Vinol as fficactous and agreeable cod

eparation on the market."that Druhel & Franken and rug Co, of this city guaranparation in the strongest it contains in a highly con-

sible, they were called upon ation. Said Mr. Druehl: firmly believe is the al curative elements found oil, yet is entirely free from delicious to taste and ac-

o the weakest tomach. It o drugs or poisonous ingreditheir stomachs with drugs. of oils or emulsions to obtain tive power of cod liver oil, for contained in Vinol. Vinol is eatest strength creator and health er known to medicine today. We lote innumerable has fortified and bullt up the strengthened the nerves, cured chronic coughs, colds, bronis and inciplent consumption, given fength and vigor to the aged, replaced eakness and strength and made the

"It is for this reason that we one the back the money every time if it alls to give satisfaction." Drught & Smith Drug Co.

A perfect beverage-rich in nitrogenous elements.

Best & Goes Farthest

tion of the Democratic party we had fore the Democratic convention which on Saturday last." He paid a tribute sent him to Congress, in which Mr. to Bourke Cockran as an orator, as "a representative of Tammany" whose speech was free trade without pretense, frank, open, manly free trade, not a prefense that any laborer, farmmanufacturer might hope for anything by way of tariff from the Democratic party, "but a declaration that tariff in any shape or form was simply public plunder." Mr. Cockran he said, had unfurled the banner of free trade and invited his Democratic brethren to follow him. He referred great Democratic applause to the great Democratic appliance which had greeted Mr. Cockran and said he concluded Mr. Cockran spoke for the Democratic party. He read from Mr. Cockran's speech in which Mr. Cockran said he would like to see every custom house closed. That he every custom house closed. That he said would be joyous news to the laboring men of his (Mr. Dalzell's) district in Pennsylvania.

THE WILSON BILL.

Turning his attention to the Wilson bill, which, he said, was at first des-ignated as a tariff for revenue only, he said that when it emerged from the senate it was a measure "indescrib able," and a measure that favored the greatest trust of this country. He declared that the Democratic senators had sold themselves to "the trusts," and, he added, amid screams of approval from the Republicans, "the bill was not two hours in this house until you" (turning to the Democrats) "joined in the bargain." He did no injustice, he said, further to say "that upon the faith of your own members the senate and house explainments. the senate and house combined to sell their constituency to the trusts." More Republican laughter and applause greeted him when he said: "Oh, you are very much afraid of the trusts when you are not in participation with

DALZELL SHOWED FEELING.

Mr. Dalzell referred to the colloquy petween himself and Mr. Cockran last Saturday, and called attention to the reply of Mr. Cockran that he had never made a Republican speech, but that he supported McKinley when he thought it right, "but the gentleman from Pennsylvania would support him when he thinks it profitable." Mr. Dalzeli, with some feeling, declared he had asked Mr. Cockran civil question. "I got a brutal reply,"

He insisted that he did not question Mr. Cockran's honesty. The query might have called into question Mr. Cockran's consistency. "The reply," he said, "was that the gentleman from

ne said, "was that the gentleman from New York stood upon a high plane of conscience while I was playing pol-itics for profit."

Mr. Dalzell provoked loud Republi-an applause when he said that while he was an intense partisan his "breth-ren on the other side will admit that generally, at least, I am a gentle-

CONTEMPTIBLE ATTACK.

Judging by certain press dispatches appearing after Mr. Cockran's speech, Mr. Dalzell said it would be inferred he had made an unjust attack on Mr. Cockran: "On the contrary," he said warmly, "he made a mean and con-temptible attack on me," and he added that the man who would have made any other response than he did would

nave been a coward. Mr. Dalzell explained his remark of last Saturday by saying that he had been 'informed that it was profitable to Mr. Cockran to support McKinley when he did." He vehemently declared that he was so informed. "I say now." he exclaimed, "that I was justified in making that charge because it is the current belief to this day that the gentleman received money for political

COCKRAN'S HISTORY.

To support his charge he said he would mention some facts and circum-stances connected with the history of Mr. Cockran, He read from a number of documents to show that Mr Cockran started as a greenbacker, and in 1896 stood with the McKinley side because he was for sound money. "For sound money in 1896," he said amid Republican applause, "traveling all over the continent; in 1900 in support of Bryan; greenbacker, sound money man, free silver man. He has been a Bryanite and an anti-Bryanite.

He was for Bryan in 1900. Is he for

LOOKED COCKRAN IN THE FACE. Looking Mr. Cockran in the face Mr. Dalzell said. "Mr. Cockran has been a Tammanyite and as such has been a member of Congress; he has been an anti-Tammanyite and as such ceased to be a member of Congress. The gentleman from New York is a Tammany ite now, and now again is a member of

Congress, The Republicans were roused to high pitch of enthusiasm and approval when Mr. Dalzell inquired: "Would not that made one suspicious that it was more than a matter of conscience with a gentleman having such a career?" The Democratic side of the house had gotten hysterical when on Saturday he would not disclose the name of his informant. He then said the New York Journal, published by Mr. Cockran's colleague, W. R. Hearst, in August, 1896, published a statement that Mr. Cockran was for McKinley, "a position which," said the publication, "to those who remember his career in Congress, does not seem to involve such a strain on his feelings as might be supposed, and especially with rumors in the air of \$250,000 checks out of Hanna's educational

fund.' N. Y. TRIBUNE ARTICLE.

He quoted from an article in the New York Tribune in 1893, in which the statement was made that Mr. Cockran evidently had been deeply incensed by the story that he had sold his oratory to the Fusion cause, but had been hired for a large price by Tammany. Mr. Dalzell then appealed to the house to know whether or not when he was accused of being in politics for profit he was not justified in saying he had been informed that Mr. Cockran practised politics for profit.

Mr. Dalzell made a comparison of the Mr. Dalzell made a comparison of the various campaign utterances of Mr. Cockran, and said that if in 1896 he was combatting the destruction of the supreme court of the United tSates in 1900 he was siming a blow that would have resulted in such destruction.

WILD REPUBLICAN APPLAUSE. Mr. Daisell closed amid wild Republi-

"We have reached a point where the country is regarded as an international hoodium." Facing the Democratic side, and looking directly at Mr. Cock-ran, Mr. Dalzell declared that that withem as it was to himself. be any hoodiums among us," he said speaking with vehmence, "they are American institutions or American civilization. They are to be found rather among those adventurers who, having left their own country for their country's good, find in the field of American politics a prolific source notoriety and pelf; men who without conscience and without conviction fine an opportunity, now with one party now with another, to find a market for their peculiar wares, among which is not respectability."

sent him to Congress, in which Mr.

Cockran said:

COCKRAN UNMOVED.

Mr. Cockran had sat through the en-tire speech of Mr. Dalzell unmoved and waited for him to finish. Then, from his seat, he was greeted with tu-multuous applause by the Democrats. When order was restored he began his reply by stating that "from the position of the newest and most humble member of the house I seem to have been sud denly exalted with the dignity of pelitical issue." Personally, he said, he did not care to engage in a war of abuse with the "gentleman" from Pennsylvania, referring to Mr. Dalzell's appel lation of himself. Mr. Dalzell, he de clared, had thought it proper to justify a charge of infamy against a fellow member, searching the various channel through which anonymous calumniation circulates in a political campaign." Many things, he said, had been quoted which had been attributed to him, some of which were garbled extracts of speeches and some of which were al leged interviews never held. There fore, he said, "the gentleman, perhaps,

day had lived these many years unnoticed by me.' NEVER WAS A GREENBACKER. Mr. Cockran denied the charge that he had received \$15,000 from the Palmer and Buckner campaign committee. He also denied that he ever had received

has some right to complain that the charge which he voiced here last Satur-

money for supporting President McKinley's election in 1896. He denied the charge that he ever was a geenbacker and said that in the mpaign of 1896 he combatted with all his energy what he believes to be a hearsy, regarding the finances advocat-

ed by Mr. Bryan. He had believed Mr. Bryan to be an absolutely honest man, and had pre-dicted that when he saw his error on

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SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY can applause, with a most bitter de-nunciation of Mr. Cockran. He re-ferred to that gentleman's speech be-

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the financial question he would be the first to take the plank out of the plat-form. Within the last few days, however, he said, Mr. Bryan had demonstrated that he was attached to an idea and would tear down everything rather than yield.

DALZELL WAS IN INFAMY.

If Mr. Dalzell believed the charges he had brought against him it showed him (Mr. Dalzeli) in a pitiable state. He was in infamy and did not know it. He confessed to his own party's corruption. He had proved, if he proved any thing, that the presidential election had been purchased. It had been charged that \$16,000,000 had been spent by the Republican campaign committee in that campaign. Mr. Cockran said he had never believed these charges himself. He added: "I can always protect my-self from the gentleman from Pennsylvania by choosing my own side of the street. Before I sit down I shall ask this house to agree with me on this. that if what the gentleman has said is true, I am unworthy of its membership: If what he said be false, he is un-worthy of membership." Mr. Cockran was interrupted with loud cheers from his Democratic colleagues. He contin.

This will take a wider range than our personal virtues. I shall ask for a committee to investigate this charge, and shall ask for power to send for per-

HE IS UNSPEAKABLE.

Mr. Cockran said he had a resolution to offer, "that represents my attitude and the attitude of the honest man in the face of -pausing and measuring his words-"one that cannot be described in parliamentary language. The Democrats interrupted with applause, but Mr. Cockran continued: One whose character cannot be de-cribed, because he had illustrated it by

his performance." He then read his resolution as follows: Whereas, The Hon. John Dalzell, a member of this house and of the com-mittee on ways and means, has charged on the floor that William Bourke Cock ran, a representative from New York, and a member of the same committee, has been paid money by a political par-ty to support the candidate for the presidency nominated, in opposition to the party with which the said Bourke Cockran had theretofore been affiliated;

"Whereas, The charge, though at tacked specifically on the floor by the said William Bourke Cockran, has not been withdrawn by the said John Dal-

Whereas, Said charge, if true, establishes such conduct as should unfit any man for membership in this house, and if false, should be so declared and its author censured severely; therefore, be

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed by the chair to inquire into the truth of said charge and to report the testimony, with their conclusions thereon to this house at its session beginning the first Monday of December; and, be in further "Resolved. That said committee be, and is hereby given full power to com-

pel the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such papers as the members thereof may deem neces sary to the full and proper discharge of the duty hereby imposed on them." LOUD DEMOCRATIC APPLAUSE. Loud Democratic applicuse followed

Mr. Cockran's reading of the resolution. Mr. Cockran said that when that reso lution was adopted something more imof the member from Pennsylvania would be made clear,

"We will see," he said, "just how the election in 1896 was conducted and we will see whether in fact the presidency was bought or purchased or whether it was won in honorable political conflict or whether it represented, as the gentle. man from Pennsylvania would have us believe, the skill in corruption which was possessed by the managers of the Republican organization.

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania," Mr. Cockran said, "had asked him who it was that we would choose for our standard bearer. I said there was a man in Missouri whom we might choose to nominate as our standard bearer, because the main issue of this campaign will not be how we are to revenue, but," he said, amid wild Demo cratic cheers, "how are we to keep the thieves from stealing its proceeds. Continuing, Mr. Cockran, facing the Republicans, said:

"You have already a distinguished candidate, who is in the White House, who is strident in voicing expressions of reform. We have always elevated men to dignity who have known how to prosecute men who violated the law and brought reform into disgrace. Your candidate denounces corruptionists between elections and utilizes them at the primaries.

'We will," he said, "go before the people, whoever may be nominated, whether it be the young giant of reform who has won his spurs in Missouri whether it be that upholder of the law who administers justice in New York,"
-at this reference to Judge Parker, the Democrats broke out into unrestrained applause, which did not for some time subside—"or whether it be the man whose great achievement on the Mon-roe doctrine evoked the sentiment which the gentleman from Pennsylvania read from my speech in the usual garbled

methods, suppressing the context." PROMISED AN UNMASKING. In conclusion, he said:

"If the house will adopt my resolu-

tion I will promise that the unmasking and unveiling of the facts is all that will be necessary to place the government on a solid foundation; justice will be its ruit, glory its declaration, and security

ever its eternal doctrine. The Democrats went wild as Mr lockran sat down and the speaker found difficulty in restoring order, Mr. Cockran then asked immediate action on his resolution as a matter of privilege. Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Payne at once were on their feet with objections, contending that the resolu ion was not privileged.

A noisy controversy followed Both Mr. Coekran and Mr. Williams vere contending for immediate consid ration when the speaker vigorou brought his gavel down, and announ that "the resolution having been n ented and the point of order ma upon It, the chair declines to rule of the point of order until he has had of nity to examine the precedents At 5:15 p. m. the house took a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

DEWEY BACKS MOODY,

He Says the Present Naval Board Is Too Large.

Washington, April 26,-Admiral vor of the general board plan of Secy, Moody before the house committee on naval affairs today. The present naval mard, the admiral siad, was too large The proposed board, he said would hav jurisdiction over plans for fleet formation in time of war and peace. The recommendations of the board were to be ourely in the nature of expert advice for the secretary. He did not favor giv. ng the board executive authority.

Admiral Dewey was outspoken in his isapproval of the army general staff as a model, and said he would not favor a huplicate of that organization for the He was opposed to any organizafon which would take power away from the secretary. The pending bill was not objectionable in this respect. le would not have retired officers as igned to membership on the board; the essignment should be made from offi-ers "fresh from the sea." Many other officers today expressed a

Wells-Fargo Injunction Suit.

San Francisco, April 27.-C. K. Bell Austin, attorney general for the state f Texas, accompanied by O. B. Colquitt, railroad commissioner of that tate; H. G. Askew, auditor of commission, and Charles A. Rasbury and H. M. Garwood, prominent attoreys of Texas, have arrived here for the ourpose of taking testimony in the in unction suit of Wells, Fargo & Com cany to restrain the railroad commission of Texas from putting into effec a reduced freight turiff.

Kansas Colorado Suit. Topeka, Kan., April 26. Senator F. D. smith has gone to Washington to file he reply of Kansas in the Kansas.Colrado suit in the United States suprem ourt to the intervening petition of the ederal government and the various answers that have been made by Colorado and the big ditch companies which Kansas seeks to enjoin from using up all of the Arkansas river water. reply will enter a general denial of the petition of the federal government, so far as it affects Kansas. It also an swers the contention of the Colorado parties that the people of Kansas as whole are not interested in the suit but only some of those in the Arkansas

Many Cars Burned. coaches and several dining cars and one private car were destroyed by a which burned the coach shop o New York Central railroad, en tailing a loss of \$250,000. It is believed that one of the fine St. Louis exposi-tion trains is among the destroyed coaches. The shop is a total loss. The fire was still burning at 2:30, but

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In America her possessions were 1,124,685 square miles less than before, for Napoleon needed money to prosecute his wars and sold to the United States for \$15,000,000 the vast territory stretching from the gulf of Mexico west of the Mississippi to British Columbia. This act of Napoleon's was of far more significance to the people of the United States than the code of laws he gave to France. See announcement on page 8.

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