

GREAT DEBATE ON NATIONAL POLITICS

Opened by Townsend of Michigan.
Who Claimed for Republicans
Credit for Legislation.

BOURKE COCKRAN REPLIED.

Reviewed President's Policy, Being
Particularly Gracious on His
Recent Message.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Three of the giants of the house of representatives had their innings today. Technically the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion, but legislation was relegated to the background while national politics occupied the stage.

Before the political question cropped out, the house, with next to the largest attendance of the season, with but one dissenting voice, passed a general widows pension bill, granting a flat pension of \$12 a month to the widows of all honorably discharged soldiers of the United States who have not heretofore received the benefits of the pension law, and an increase of \$4 a month for those who have benefited under the act of June 27, 1890. The bill expressly waives the limitation of property holdings. The bill involves the expenditure of more than \$12,000,000 annually.

TOWNSEND OPENS DEBATE.

The political debate was opened by Mr. Townsend of Michigan, who in a prepared speech, claimed for the Republican party credit for all national legislation in the last 50 years of vital interest to the public.

Representative Sherwood (Dem.), Ohio, in following Mr. Townsend, declared his ideas of the president's message, and particularly addressed himself to his labor features.

"For what reason did the president express his views so fully?" asked the speaker. "Was it in the interest of the candidacy of the secretary of war? Is it a spectacular and sensational appeal to divert the attention of the country from the secretary's record? The president, like the secretary of war, has a labor record of his own that is in need of patching."

Mr. Sherwood took up the report of the Goldfield labor commission, made to the president in December and just submitted to Congress, and said that the report showed that the sending of troops to Goldfield was clearly against the statute, in that no state of insurrection existed; that the troops were placed at the disposal of the mine owners at the behest of Senator Simon Guggenheim and other mine owners in Nevada who wine and dined Gov. Sparks.

HAYWOOD CASE.

Speaking of the Mayer, Haywood, Pettibone case, Mr. Sherwood said that when writs of habeas corpus had been unjustly issued to take them from Colorado to Idaho, the president did not interfere. "He was as silent as the oysters in Oyster Bay."

Bourke Cockran also replied to Mr. Townsend. He denied the accuracy of Mr. Townsend's statement, and said that since the beginning of the republic there had not been a single policy prominently incorporated into law that was not of Democratic origin, and that more recent issues, Mr. Cockran said.

"The message which the president sent here Friday raises a question which goes to the very existence and growth of civil government. The first part of the message contains complaints," he continued. "After we pass that portion, we come to the part which we all applauded, and that was the paragraph that related to charges that business distress was brought on by the government, and that the knife should be used freely in cutting out rottenness."

COCKRAN VITRIOLIC.

Mr. Cockran grew vitriolic in his denunciation of bank presidents and corporations who had been guilty of illegal action.

He first referred to the insurance investigation, and in speaking of the recent financial crisis, said it has been caused by revelations of depravity in high places in the financial world. "Was the president responsible for that?" he inquired. The whole thing, he declared, grew out of a quarrel of the plunderers of insurance companies over the distribution of the spoils. So deeply had the public conscience become soiled, he said, by the spectacle of unpunished crime that never did it seem to dawn on anyone, publicists or journalists, or prosecuting officers, or even politicians, that instead of certain corporate heads being suffered to do some house cleaning in the corporations they had pilaged, they ought to be sent to do some cell cleaning in the penitentiary.

HEARTILY ENDORSE COOPER REMEDIES

Dealer and Patient at Hallowell, Maine,
Make Statements Under Oath.

In connection with the intense interest manifested by the public at large in the theory of L. T. Cooper as to the human stomach being the source of nearly all ill health, the statements of Mr. W. D. Spaulding of Hallowell, Me., one of the oldest and best known citizens in that state, and of Mrs. Frederick Harvey, a well known nurse living in the same place, will be interesting to thousands of persons who are today suffering from ailments directly traceable to the stomach. The fact that these statements are made voluntarily under oath, removes all element of doubt. The statements follow:

"Hallowell, Maine, July 20, 1907.
"To The Cooper Medicine Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.

"Gentlemen:—The policy at Spaulding's drug store is to gain the perfect confidence of the public by never recommending any medicine or treatment until its virtues have been fully established. The Cooper Remedies were to us an unknown quality, we were very skeptical of their medicinal value, and it was not until several of our customers had received such beneficial results from their use that we could no longer doubt their value that we consented to take the agency of the Cooper Remedies in this territory, heartily endorsing the same.
"Herewith we give the testimonial of a lady whose case came under our personal observation from her being a regular customer and who saved, by the use of the Cooper Remedies, the lives of her children. It is with pleasure I recommend your New Discovery

HELPFUL ADVICE



You won't tell your family doctor the whole story about your private illness—you are too modest. You need not be afraid to tell Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., the things you could not explain to the doctor. Your letter will be held in the strictest confidence. From her vast correspondence with sick women during the past thirty years she may have gained the very knowledge that will help your case. Such letters as the following, from grateful women, establish beyond a doubt the power of

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

to conquer all female diseases.
Mrs. Norman R. Barnard, of Allentown, Pa., writes:

"Ever since I was sixteen years of age I had suffered from an organic derangement and female weakness; in consequence I had dreadful headaches and was extremely nervous. My physician said I must go through an operation to get well. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I took it and wrote you for advice, following your directions carefully, and thanks to you I am today a well woman, and I am telling all my friends of my experience."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

"These gentlemen," he said, "when their rapacities had exhausted the supply, and there was nothing left to steal, did not even surrender control of the corporations they wronged. They do not," he continued, "deserve justice, for they have not only stolen, but they have also stolen the protection to obtain further authority over the very trusts they had betrayed."

Regarding recent bank failures in New York, Mr. Cockran said that not one of them failed through error of judgment. "Every one of them," he said, "was ruined by crime. They charged that the officers who were being pursued by grand juries and criminal courts actually had set themselves to work to raise funds to upon the concerns and induce depositors to sanction delay in the payment of their money. And," he said, "they are treated as saviors of society because they have blown up the building in addition to pilfering the funds."

"It has been asked," continued Mr. Cockran, "why don't the president prosecute these gentlemen?" but he said he noticed "it was always propounded by those who, if they thought there was any idea of prosecution, would not engage in public discussion in the newspapers, but would be justified by seeking steamship tickets to foreign lands."

He did not believe the president yet had exhausted all his powers, but he said:

JUDICIARY DISCUSSED.

"I do say this message shows he appreciates his duty," a loud applause followed this remark. The message was, Mr. Cockran declared, an inspired proclamation to the American people.

Mr. Cockran discussed the judiciary of the country and said he had noticed in his own state federal and state judges leaving the bench to accept professional employment by corporations. It was no wonder, he said, that the public conscience should be alarmed. He declared that justice was the foundation of prosperity. It was, he said, only the ragged, the rotten and the corrupt that had reason to fear the light of publicity or the word of justice. "May the light never be obscured," he exclaimed, "and may the sword never be sheathed."

Mr. Cockran referred further to

President Roosevelt as crusader, "the only one the Republicans had," but he said the president was also a crusader.

"His nomination by you or us would be personal dishonor." The president had renounced the field of politics and had taken a noble position before the civilized world.

Never before in the history of the country, he said, had a president still in office been the subject of the bitterest attacks, hated as no hated ever before was treasured against a public officer; yet able, while still in office, to practically fix the conditions upon which the parties will contend.

DEMOCRATIC APPLAUSE.
Thunderous applause greeted this remark and one which followed, that there was "a Democratic crusader in Mr. Bryan." He did not think Speaker Cannon was one, nor was Senator Knox or Secy. Taft. Referring to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Cockran said:

"We have a crusader as to whom there is some doubt as to whether he is not too strenuous. I opposed him in the past, I might still oppose him, but I believe this message has settled the conditions under which he became the forerunner of law and order."

The applause which this utterance evoked among the Democrats was so great that it was some time before Mr. Cockran could proceed. Continuing, and still referring to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Cockran said that if he declared himself the champion of the principles which were directly and indirectly embodied in the president's message, "if he represents the determination to prosecute malefactors for their crimes, and if a rigorous enforcement of the law should result in congesting the criminal courts, then the plunderers of millions will be given precedence in the pathway to prison over the plunders of pennies."

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa declared that the Democrats had shown great versatility in the debate of today. One, he said, spoke in unadvised terms of the president another said he could not.

Whether the message was by Mr. Roosevelt or by his own political ideal, this message, said Mr. Hepburn, is received in some sections of the country with violent condemnation. This condemnation comes from the organs of the very men, and those only, whom the president of the United States has seen fit to denounce as the malefactors, the great malefactors of the age, and that is the only source from which it has come except from the gentleman from Ohio, referring to Mr. Foraker.

HEPBURN REPLIES.
The president, Mr. Hepburn declared, had done nothing to unsettle conditions by his own acts. He had simply called attention to the misdeeds of the malefactors. "The president," he said, "is neither a bull nor a bear. The stock gamblers, he said, have done more than any other class to bring disaster, to bring into disrepute the value of our securities."

In everything the president has done," continued Mr. Hepburn, "the American people stand behind him. In every recommendation of his message the American people stand behind him."

Continued applause on the Republican side, quickly followed in all parts of the house, interrupted the speaker for some minutes. And they demand," he went on when quiet was restored, "that legislation in order that these recommendations may be made effective through the courts. Some may say there will be nothing done by this Congress. I do not believe it. I assert that the American people are in earnest in so clothing the hands of the executive power that he may be able to accomplish the reforms advocated in this message, and if any man stands in the way he will simply be run over. Again a wave of uproarious applause swept over the house."

Mr. Hepburn said the Democratic party is making a departure in advocating the course of the president, and had crossed national legislation in many cases on the ground that there was no constitutional power for it.

"Some men," said Mr. Hepburn, "complain that the president has not put a larger number of the malefactors in the penitentiary. I know a good many in whose behalf I would like to see his energies double, but we must remember that there are difficulties in the way. One difficulty is to convict any man of crime, if he reinforces his defense with an abundant exchequer. You must remember how many restrictions we have thrown around the criminal."

He favored interpreting the criminal statutes liberally and in a way to avoid evasion and to secure justice. "The law," he added, "there would not be so many fractions of the law. He denounced stock gamblers for monopolizing the money of the country. They know that the president's message meets the expectations of the people, and on that account they are trying to appropriate all of its provisions."

The house adjourned at 4:58 o'clock.

LA GRIFFE AND PNEUMONIA.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures la grippe coughs and prevents pneumonia. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The New Substitutes."

BRYAN FAVORS HAVING DELEGATES INSTRUCTED

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—William Jennings Bryan was entertained at luncheon at the Ritz club here today as the guest of Roland S. Morris, president of the Pennsylvania Democratic club. Twenty persons were present. Prior to going to the club Mr. Bryan was asked by a partner whether he was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Mr. Bryan dictated the following reply: "If the voters of the Democratic party want another than myself nominated at Denver, they ought to instruct their delegates to that effect. If they want me they must instruct their delegates to that effect. It is not a matter to be decided by me, or by any small faction of the Democratic party. It is for the majority of the Democratic party to decide. November last, to stop the misrepresentation which was going about as to what I might or might not do, I stated the condition under which I might or might not be a candidate. I stated that I would not ask for a nomination, but that I would be a candidate if it was the desire of the Democratic party that I should be."

"Believing that in parties, as in popular government, authority comes up to the official from the people, I believe that voters, when they gather in their communities, should express themselves on party principles and candidates, and then select delegates in harmony with their ideas."

"Instructions are Democratic because the delegate has no authority except as he receives instructions from the voter, and the delegate ought to say that which the voters want said."

To visitors Mr. Bryan said: "I have noticed of late a marked change among the clergyman. They were very largely opposed to me before, but they have been studying affairs during the last two years, and their views have changed. This is a very hopeful sign, in my mind. Now I am invited by ministers to address conferences, and they show me in many ways that instead of being hostile they are interested."

COL. B. F. SHAW DEAD.

Portland, Feb. 3.—Col. B. F. Shaw, commander of Washington volunteers during the Indian wars of 1855-56, pioneer of Washington territory, died suddenly today at his home, 105 Rodney avenue, from a burst blood vessel, following a violent attack of coughing. He was 77 years old.

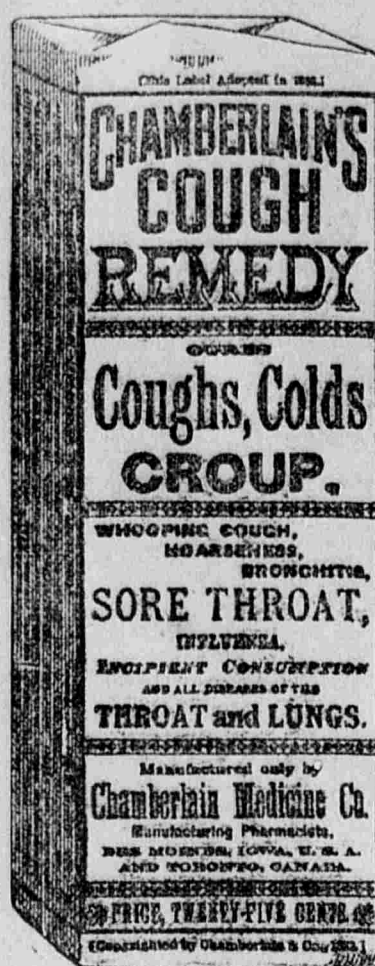
SANTA FE MUST PLEAD.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Judge Landis, in the United States district court, today overruled the demurrer of the Santa Fe Railway company to the federal indictment charging the company with granting rebates to the United States Sugar and Land company of Garden City, Kan. Counsel for the railroad asked the court to pass the matter until a ruling could be had in the case against the Great Northern railroad, now pending before Judge Landis, however, declared that he could not wait for the action of the higher court and overruled the demurrer. The railroad company was given two weeks in which to plead.

RIOT AT STEEL PLANT.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—A riot occurred today at the plant of the Illinois Steel company in South Chicago. Two policemen were attacked when they tried to disperse a crowd of 1,000 men who gathered to await the reopening of the plant which had been closed several weeks. Edward Roach, a black man, was beaten unconscious and Officer William Stuebe was badly hurt. A riot which broke out in the crowd of police who dispersed the crowd after a severe fight in which a heavy steel beam was thrown and four leaders were arrested.

King of All Cough Medicines



Mr. E. G. Case, a mail carrier of Canton Center, Conn., who has been in the U. S. service for about sixteen years, says: "We have tried many cough medicines for croup, but

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

is king of all and one to be relied upon every time. We also find it is the best remedy for coughs and colds, giving certain results and leaving no bad aftereffects. We are never without it in the house

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A Lover worth while will make sure that the diamond with which he pledges his fidelity, even though it be small, is pure in quality and as white as snow.

Every good fellow cannot afford an expensive engagement ring, and for those who are wise enough to buy only what they can afford we have mounted a lot of

very beautiful pure white flawless diamonds in 14-karat Tiffany mountings, cased in Leyson Velvet Cases, which we will **\$27.75 each**

Examine them carefully and if they are not as beautiful as can be bought for \$35 elsewhere—do not buy them.

Consider well, however, that your sweetheart would prize a diamond in a Leyson Case more than one in any other, as our name is an emblem of superiority.



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