cut its entire history. The first tariff bill had been signed by Washington and the latest by McKinley. The tariff argument was to be found not in books, but in factories; not in theory, but in the opinions of men who worked in the mills and factories; in the stream of prosperity which had flowed under that policy and made this the greatest manufacturing country in the world.

Referring to the Wilson bill, Mr. Dalzell said that Mr Cockran by his statement on Saturday had conceded that the Democratic party in the Senate had been bought out by the trusts. He considered that Mr. Cockran spoke with authority.

"And," he added, "you Democrats of the House joined in the bargain. Oh, you are very much afraid of trusts when you are not in partnership with them."

Coming to the matter of personal controversy, Mr. Dalzell said he did not wish to be misunderstood. He would say what he had to say frankly and plainly. He then read the report of the colloquy between himself and Mr. Cockran which occurred on Saturday.

SAYS COCKRAN WAS BRUTAL.

"I asked a civil question," he said "and got a brutal reply. [Applause.] I did not encroach upon the courtesy of debate. I did not question his honesty. I asked him the question that might have called into question his consistency; that was perfectly proper; no fault could be found with it. It was asked in a gentlemanly way; it deserved a gentlemanly reply. [Applause.] The reply was that he stood on the high plane of conscience while I was playing politics for profit. I never voted anything but the Republican ticket. I am an intense partisan; but I think I can call upon brethren on the other side to witness that I am a gentleman."

Mr. Dalzell said that it would appear from the reports of the occurrence on Saturday that he had made an unjustifiable attack on Mr. Cockran. On the contrary, Mr. Cockran had made a contemptible and unjustifiable attack upon him, and he would have been a poltroon had he not made the response he did.

"I said I was informed that it was profitable to him to support Mr. McKinley when he did. I was so informed. I say here and now that I was justified in making that charge, and it is a current belief to this day that the gentleman did receive money for political work."

Continuing Mr. Dalzell said he would offer proof as to his information in more ways than one, not absolute proof, but circumstantial evidence.

"What is the gentleman's history?" he asked. "He started out a Greenbacker. He travelled up and down the State of Maine in 1880 endeavoring to persuade those Yankees that the way to get money was to start the printing presses going. He advocated fiat money, and yet in the McKinley campaign he found he could not join with his own party, and so he must support McKinley, because he was for sound money.

"For McKinley and sound money in 1896; travelling over the country in support of Bryan in 1900; a Greenbacker, a sound money man, a free silver man, a Bryanite and anti-Bryanite. This is a part of his record. Is he for Bryan now, or is he for a distinguished citizen of New Jersey? If he is for Grover Cleveland, he has more wisdom than I think some of his brethren have. Possibly he is for some respectable political nonentity who has no convictions upon any political question and is willing to stand upon any platform made for him.

COCKRAN'S HARLEQUIN RECORD.

"My friend has been a Tammanyite, and, as such, he has been a member of Congress; an anti-Tammanyite, and, as such, he ceased to be a member of Congress; a Tammanyite now, and again he is a member of Congress. Now, I ask you whether that checkered career would not have a tendency to make suspicious people think that there were other matters than conscience which actuated a man with such a harlequin record? When I said the other day that a Democrat had informed me, the other side of the House became hysterical because I would not discuss a private conversation."

Continuing, Mr. Dalzell said that he would quote from a Democratic newspaper and editor—from the *New York Journal* and Mr. Hearst, Aug. 4, 1896—wherein it was stated that Mr. Cockran was not going to join Parliament just yet, but was going to guide the people through another campaign. Mr. Dalzell read the article which mentioned a $250,000 check and an educational campaign fund. He said that he had never accused Mr. Cockran of being paid by the Republican campaign committee, and he noticed that Mr. Cockran in his denial had only denied receiving money from the campaign committee.

Mr. Dalzell quoted the *New York Tribune's* comment upon Mr. Cockran's denial that he was to receive reward for supporting the Tammany ticket last year. He also read from the *Journal* of Oct. 21, 1897, quoting:

"Cockran Hired to Stump for Tracy—Consents at Last to the Intrigues of Wall Street," and further on in the same article an interview saying:

"Am I to be paid? Oh, you will have to see the committee about that; I am very busy."

Mr. Dalzell read also from the Philadelphia *Press* of last Sunday saying that Mr. Cockran had received $15,000 from the Palmer and Buckner committee for fifteen speeches.

"Now, I appeal to you," said Mr. Dalzell, "whether, when I was accused of playing politics for profit, I was not justified in saying that I had been informed that he practises politics for profit."

Mr. Sullivan (Dem., Mass.)—Were you not a candidate for Congress in 1896 and Mr. Cockran was not?

Mr. Dalzell—Yes, sir.

Mr. Sullivan—Then did you not understand, and did not every one on your side understand, that he meant politically profitable? [Republican cries of "Oh, no! Oh, no!"]

Mr. Dalzell—I believe that Mr. Cockran is able to take care of himself without any aid from the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Sullivan—There is no dissent from that proposition, either on this side or on that—after what happened on last Saturday.

Mr. Dalzell quoted from Mr. Cockran in 1896 in support of McKinley and in 1900 in support of Bryan. He quoted from his Madison Square Garden speech of 1896, in which Mr. Cockran spoke of the unreconciled slaveholders of the South who had forced the silver issue upon the Democratic party and who would like to pay no wages at all, and Mr. Dalzell asked the Southern Democrats how they liked that.

COCKRAN'S INCONSISTENCY.

Quoting from Mr. Cockran, the day after election in 1896, he said that Mr. Cockran stood with the forces of order against the debasement of the currency; against the destruction of the Supreme Court; against the upheaval of the fundamental conditions of civilized society and said if he had held that position in 1896, when he supported Bryan in 1900 he must have favored a debased currency, the destruction of the Supreme Court and the upheaval of the foundations of society. Cockran found excuse for this in the issue of imperialism, an issue which would never have been raised had not Mr. Bryan made the ratification of the Peace Treaty possible.

In conclusion, Mr. Dalzell asserted that he had been justified in his statement in view of the political career of a man "who, without conscience and without conviction, found an opportunity now with one party and then with another, a market for his peculiar wares, not the least of which is respectability."

COCKRAN MAKES REPLY.

Great applause greeted Mr. Dalzell when he sat down, but it was cut short by the demonstration on the Democratic side as Mr. Cockran immediately arose to reply. He began by saying that from the position of the most recent and humblest member of the House, he seemed to have suddenly been exalted to the dignity of a political issue. He did not care, he said, to engage in a war of abuse with the "gentleman" from Pennsylvania, emphasizing the word with a sneer which brought forth Democratic laughter, and adding:

"You will note how carefully I observe the rules of the House in saying the gentleman from Pennsylvania."

Some of the things quoted, he said, were garbled extracts from newspapers and some from interviews which he never gave. He had never thought it worth while to notice a lie he never knew a lie to injure anybody, but the liar. Mr. Dalzell deceived himself into the belief that he deceived others, but in the minds of those whom he addressed it produced nothing more than disgust.

As to the Palmer and Buckner committee, Mr. Cockran said he never had anything to do with it. Never finding it necessary to contradict a lie, he had paid no attention to it. He had found that the public conscience of the country always took care of the character of its public men and that the public generally sympathized with the man attacked. For that reason he had ignored the charge, but now, when a member of Congress renewed it, it was a more serious matter.

Mr. Dalzell had seen fit to accuse him of inconsistency. Mr. Cockran declared that he had never said anything for which he had been obliged to apologize.

"I cannot says that the charge which he makes is false," he exclaimed dramatically, "for that would be unparliamentary; but I do say that it is worthy of its source, and it is not necessary for me to describe it further." [Democratic applause.]

SAYS HE WASN'T A GREENBACKER.

Mr. Cockran said he had supported the candidate indorsed by the Democrats of Maine in 1880 against the corrupt administration of that State, but he denied most emphatically that he had uttered a word in support of fiat money, and he challenged Mr. Dalzell to produce a single sentence which he had uttered in favor of greenback currency.

Continuing Mr. Cockran entered into a discussion of political questions and said that the issue in the coming campaign was not one of how to raise revenue but rather one of keeping revenue when it was raised out of the hands of the rogues of the Republican Administration who are seeking to get it. Yet the Democratic party did not shrink from a discussion of the tariff.

Proceeding Mr. Cockran defended his course in supporting McKinley in 1896, and said he had done so at a personal sacrifice and had been obliged to discontinue for the time relationships which had been dear to him. Yet he would not hesitate to do the same thing again under similar circumstances.

Mr. Cockran maintained that he was consistent in lauding Bryan in 1900. He had lauded his integrity in 1896, but Mr. Dalzell had carefully omitted all such reference in quoting from his speeches. Because Mr. Bryan was honest, sincere and able, he believed he was all the more dangerous because of the free silver fallacy to which he adhered. But in 1900 the paramount issue was imperialism, and Mr. Cockran discussed that at some length.

Continuing, Mr Cockran said he had no fears of Mr. Dalzel. He could always protect himself from him by "choosing his own side of the street." The Republicans, he said, did not realize the infamy of the confession which they made in applauding the statement of Mr. Dalzell that the Republicans had hired him, Cockran, to support McKinley. He would say most emphatically that he never received a cent from any committee or from any one for any political, social or literary purpose, and that no one paid a dollar of his expenses.

Mr. Cockran said he did not know what difference there was with Mr. Dalzel between private enterprise and political activities. The charge which Mr. Dalzell made against him, he maintained, attempted to show that Republicans had used money to purchase the election of 1896. He did not know how far such an insinuation should go As to himself, if the charges Mr. Dalzell made against him were true he, Cockran, was unworthy of membership in the House, and if it was not true, "the gentleman" from Pennsylvania, in making it was not only unworthy of membership, but of contact. [Loud Democratic applause.]

Mr. Cockran said he would ask for a committee of investigation, one which would have power to send for persons and papers, and he read the following resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration:

Whereas the Hon. John Dalzell, a member of the House and of its Committee on Ways and Means, has charged on the floor that William Bourke Cochran, a Representative from New York and a member of the same committee, had been paid money by a political party to support a candidate for the Presidency nominated in opposition to the party with which the said William Bourke Cockran had heretofore been affiliated, and

Whereas the said charge, though denied specifically on this floor by the said William Bourke Cockran, has not been withdrawn by the said John Dalzell, and

Whereas said charge, if proved, 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 it

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 next, and be it further

Resolved, That said committee be and it is hereby given full power to compel the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such papers as the members thereof may deem necessary to full and proper discharge of the duty hereby imposed on them.

The adoption of the resolution, Mr. Cockran said would result in disclosing more than his own conduct in that campaign; it would disclose how the election was conducted and whether the election of McKinley was brought about by purchase or won in open conflict.

Mr. Williams asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr Grosvenor—I make the point of order.

Mr. Williams—You cannot make a point of order against unanimous consent.

"You people are afraid," shouted Representative Baker of New York, jumping wildly to his feet and shaking his fist vigorously at the Republican side of the chamber, amid great laughter and applause on both sides of the House.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Ohio makes what amounts to an objection. The chair desires to say in fairness to both sides that in the chair's opinion we had better have a night's sleep before we dispose of this matter.

There were cries of "No, no," on the Democratic side, and Mr. Cockran said that in view of the fact that objection was made he would ask consideration of the matter as a privileged resolution.

Mr. Payne said it was not privileged because it related to something which occurred before Mr. Cockran was elected a member of the House. Mr. Cockran said that Roberts of Utah had been denied a seat in the House because he had contracted a polygamous marriage before his election. Democrats, he said, considered their conduct at any time as affecting a question of their official capacity.

The Speaker, however, declined to decide the question of privilege until he had time to examine the precedents, and accordingly the matter went over until to-morrow. The House took a recess until to-morrow without concluding consideration of the bill.

ANTI-TRUST PILLS TAKEN.

Republicans Swallow the Williams Medicine Prepared While They Slept.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Without debate or division, the House to-day passed the two Williams resolutions which were reported from the Committee on the Judiciary when the Democrats of that committee caught the Republicans napping.

One resolution calls upon the Attorney-General for information as to what action, if any, he has taken with respect to criminal prosecution of the persons or corporations adjudged guilty of violation of the Anti-Trust laws by the Supreme Court of the United States in the recent merger case decision.

The other resolution inquires of the Attorney-General what action has been taken by the Department of Justice to ascertain whether or not the anthracite coal carrying roads have formed a trust to restrain interstate commerce.

Chairman Jenkins called up the resolutions in the House, and Mr. Williams, the minority leader, said that he was willing that they should be passed without discussion, as the Democrats wanted the information rather than an opportunity to talk upon the matter.

Both resolutions were then passed by a viva voce vote.

Eight Hours Bill Postponed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate Committee on Education and Labor to-day voted, 4 to 3, to postpone until next December further consideration of the bill prohibiting more than eight hours for a day's labor on Government contracts except under certain emergencies. Two members of the committee were unable to attend the meeting, and if they both vote against postponement to-day's action will be reversed.

In rounding out your spring apparel, your list of fine furnishings, to be complete, must include a

KNOX HAT

Always original as the leader of fashion in men's hats, the Knox derbies this spring are particularly natty and attractive.

Agencies in all principal cities in the world.

CONGRESS READY TO ADJOURN

REPUBLICAN LEADERS WANT TO GO HOME TO-MORROW.

All the Appropriation Bills Passed and Nothing Now in the Way Except the Plan to Confirm Negro Crum as Collector of the Port of Charleston.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—When the last of the great appropriation bills, that for the Military Academy, was passed in the Senate this afternoon Chairman Allison of the Appropriations Committee expressed the hope that the present session of Congress would be brought to a close on Thursday.

If the gavels in both Houses fall then, as the Republican leaders have planned, the record for adjournment for the last eighty-six years will be broken, for not since the Fifteenth Congress finished its labors, on April 20, 1818, has there been such a short "long session."

The longest session came in the Fiftieth Congress, immediately before the Reed rules were adopted in the House, when Congress sat until Oct. 20, 1888, or nearly ten and a half months. The average length of the sittings since the Fifteenth Congress has been a trifle over seven months and for the last twenty years even longer, eight months, the average adjournment for the eighty-six years falling about July 6.

The fact that the present session, so far as actual time is concerned, began a month earlier than usual is not taken into consideration because that session, as in all other Congresses in which such an event occurred, was counted as extraordinary. It made little difference also in the real work of the long session, for neither house did anything beyond that for which the extra session was called, namely, the Cuban reciprocity bill, and the Senate even failed to act upon that measure until after the regular session began.

While the appropriation bills are in such shape that they can in all probability be disposed of finally to-morrow, there is, however, one obstacle in the way of adjournment on Thursday. This is the proposition of the Republican leaders to bring about, if possible, the confirmation of Dr. W. D. Crum, the negro politician, to be Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C. His nomination has been before the Senate for two years, but no action has been taken upon it owing to the bitter fight that has been waged against him by Senator Tillman.

The white people of Charleston have also taken an active fight against Crum's confirmation, and in the last Congress the Commerce Committee made an adverse report to the Senate largely upon their protests. The Senate, however, failed to take action. Crum was again nominated at the present session, and the Commerce Committee, reversing its previous recommendation, returned a favorable report by a party vote. His name has been at the head of the executive calendar for several weeks awaiting the return of Senator Tillman, who has been absent on account of illness.

While Mr. Tillman will not return berore the close of the session, the Republican leaders have decided to take up the Crum case to-morrow and have even forced the Senate to meet at 10 o'clock—two hours earlier than usual—for the purpose of giving additional time for debating it. As, however, the Democrats are absolutely opposed to his confirmation, and by merely continuing the debate can prevent the majority from taking any action upon Crum's nomination, it is likely that the Republicans, in order to bring the session to a close on Thursday, will be forced to drop their plans for disposing of the Crum case now.

AFTER THE PAPER TRUST.

Attorney-General Knox to Investigate Charges of Newspaper Publishers.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Attorney General Knox has decided to start an investigation against the combination of paper manufacturers to determine whether the so-called Paper Trust is violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Mr. Knox to-day received a delegation of newspaper publishers consisting of Don Seitz of the New York *World*, John Norris of the New York *Times* and Conde Hamlin of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, who gave him an outline of evidence which they claim to possess showing that the paper manufacturers exist as a combination in restraint of trade and that the manufacturers are committing a violation of the Sherman law analogous to that which was found by the United States Supreme Court some years ago in the famous Addyston Pipe case.

The Attorney-General has more than once made the statement that the Department of Justice stands ready to investigate alleged cases of violation of the Trust laws whenever evidence is presented in due form by trustworthy persons. The publishers declared to Mr. Knox to-day that the paper manufacturers have an agreement by which they divide territory among themselves, that they fix prices at an unreasonable and burdensome figure, and that their business is managed in violation of the laws regulating commerce between the States.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Charles F. McKenna of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for District of Porto Rico.

Postmasters—New York—Francis Worden, Coxsackie; Clarence M. Alvord, Livonia; William Watson, Warsaw.

Navy—To be a Captain on the active list, Capt. Seth M. Ackley, now on the retired list.

Army—Military Secretary's department—To be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Colonel, Lieut.-Col. Henry P. McCain, Assistant Adjutant-General. To be Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major John Tweedale, Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office. To be Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office, with rank of Major, Capt. Henry A. Barber, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Medical Department—To be assistant Surgeon-General with rank of Colonel, Lieut.-Col. Valery Havard, Deputy Surgeon-General. To be Deputy Surgeon-General with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major William H. Corbusier. To be Surgeon with rank of Major, Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Assistant Surgeon.

Corps of Engineers—Lieut.-Cols. Alexander M. Miller, Milton B. Adams, William R. Livermore, to be Colonels.

Majors Richard L. Hoxie, William L. Marshall, Joseph H. Willard, William H. Bixby, William T. Rossell, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Capts. Graham D. Fitch, Cassius E. Gillette, David Du B. Gaillard, Harry Taylor, to be Majors.

First-Lieuts. Edwin R. Stuart and George M. Hoffman, to be Captains.

Second-Lieuts. Arthur Williams and Wildurr Willing, to be First-Lieutenants.

Spuyten Duyvil Bridge Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate today passed a bill authorizing the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad to build a bridge across the Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, north of the Harlem River pier and bulkhead lines in New York city.

USED RED CROSS FAMINE FUND

PART OF IT WENT TO PAY FOR THE GARDNER FARM.

J. H. Morlan, Miss Barton's Former Confidential Agent, Makes Revelations and Produces Checks—Farm Was Supposed to Be a Donation—Gifts Diverted.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Surprising testimony in regard to the alleged misuse of more than $20,000 contributed to the Red Cross to relieve the Russian famine sufferers in the spring of 1891, was given to-day by John H. Morlan, a former Red Cross agent, before the Red Cross investigating committee, of which Senator Proctor is chairman.

Morlan was a confidential employee of Miss Clara Barton. He is from Fairfield, Ill., and to him Miss Barton turned over checks and drafts amounting to about $20,000, with instructions to deposit part of it in different banks.

Morlan testified that he returned in the neighborhood of $7,000 from the fund to Miss Barton in bank notes in Washington and by Miss Barton's direction deposited the balance, about $1,000 being used in relieving distress in Mexico and Texas, in the Bonham Bank of Fairfield and the Laclede National Bank of St. Louis. Later he transferred the money to a bank in Bedford, Ind.

Morlan declared that the money came to him in the original contributions to the Russian famine relief. He produced checks showing what had been done with the money. His testimony related chiefly to the acquisition of what is known as the Gardner farm in Indiana. It has always been understood that this property was donated to the Red Cross Society. Morlan said that he negotiated for the purchase of the property with Dr. Joseph Gardner, who valued it at $25,000 and agreed to turn it over for $12,000.

Morlan said Miss Barton directed him to close the deal with Gardner on this basis. The first check produced was dated March 14, 1893, and was for $2,500. Morlan said he had made it payable to himself because Dr. Gardner wanted cash. The deed was made after the first payment.

Later Gardner came to him again for money and again refused to take a check. Morlan then drew a check payable to his fourteen-year-old son, Hallie Morlan, who took it to the bank and got the money, which was turned over to Gardner. Another check for $1,026, also payable to the boy, was produced with a similar explanation.

There was a scene in the committee room when Morlan was asked to tell about the negotiations. He said that he wanted Miss Barton present when he gave this testimony so that he could be "face to face" with her. Thomas S. Hopkins, counsel for Miss Barton, urged him not to let his modesty interfere with his story, and Morlan, flushing, went on with his explanation.

Morlan said Gardner wanted it to appear before the world as if he donated the entire property and Miss Barton had instructed him to close the deal with that understanding. He further said that during the time of the World's Fair in Chicago Miss Barton came to him and wanted $500. Gardner had been pressing him for money and he thought by giving Miss Barton a check for $1,000 it would keep Gardner away. The check was given Miss Barton and she cashed it at a bank. The check bearing her indorsement was put in evidence. All this money, the witness said, came from the Russian famine fund.

Morlan produced letters written to him by Miss Barton in regard to the Indiana farm, on which Morlan was then living as manager. In one letter Miss Barton acknowledged one from Morlan telling of his negotiations for the purchase of deed and bloodhounds for the farm. Senator Proctor wanted to know what they wanted with bloodhounds on the farm. Morlan said there had been some stealing on the place, and the bloodhounds were finally obtained.

Morlan was asked to explain a bill for $107 which he had paid out of the same funds, and he said it was for plumbing and labor on the house occupied by Miss Barton in Washington. The bill had a note upon it saying that it had been paid out of the Russian fund by order of Miss Barton.

The remonstrants also produced a copy of a letter from Miss Barton to Dows & Co., Dows' Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., telling them to make a check for any balance they might have to Morlan, her agent. Morlan said that he received nothing from Dows & Co. and did not know positively their connection with the Russian famine fund.

Morlan also testified that after the Johnstown affair Miss Barton had bought some property in Washington with the avowed intention of making it a Red Cross home. He thought the property was purchased with Red Cross funds.

On cross-examination the witness was unable to explain the absence of about twenty-eight checks. He said he could not tell where they were, but charged that Dr. Gardner had taken some books and papers from his desk, and he had an idea the missing checks might have gone into Dr. Gardner's possession. Morlan's explanation of the purpose of acquiring the Indiana property was that it was to be a big Red Cross park. In fact, it received that name, and letterheads with that designation were printed.

UNDER THE MORMON BAN.

Thatcher Tells How He Was Disciplined for Running for Office.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections heard Moses Thatcher this morning in the Smoot hearing. Thatcher submitted a pamphlet setting forth in full the famous "Thatcher episode," describing his recalcitrancy in running for the United States Senate in defiance of the wishes of the Mormon leaders and the action taken by the Church in divesting him of his authority as an apostle and forcing him to recant. After his recantation he was not restored to his apostleship.

Sheriff L. E. Abbott of Davis county, Utah, will be the first witness to-morrow. He was sent with a subpœna for Apostle John W. Taylor and his wives and will tell a story of the mysterious disappearance of the apostle and his families. Taylor is credited with three, five or seven wives, some of them married since 1890, the date of the Woodruff manifesto. Taylor is supposed to have taken his families to Canada.

Thatcher's examination follows:

Q. (By Mr. Dubois) If a high officer should persist in running for office against the consent of the Church, would he be removed from his office? A. I think so, in most cases. He should have to resign.

Q. (By Mr. Tayler) You are denied the right to enter the Temple? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you a member now of the Mormon Church? A. I am simply a member, without holding any office—and I am glad to say I am a free American citizen.

Q. Since you were deposed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you have been elected to the United States Senate if it had not been for the interference of the Church? A. I do not care to say.

Q. You thought so at that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were the influences that contributed to your defeat? A. I understand that there was a strong current of influence by officials of the Church.

Q. (By Mr. Burrows) Can you state to the committee the ceremonies of the Endowment House? A. I think I should be excused. They are purely religious vows.

Q. Are you under obligations not to reveal them? A. I think I am.

Q. Did you go through the Endowment House when you became an apostle? A. No, sir. I went through when I married the wife of my youth, in 1881.

The committee held a brief executive session and adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The committee decided to ask the authority of the Senate to sit during the recess of Congress and take testimony in Utah or elsewhere by sub-committees.

Beautiful Bellewood Park,
on Musconetcong Mountain, in New Jersey, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, will soon be opened.
An ideal spot for church or lodge picnics.
Reasonable railroad fares.
Write C. S. Lee, G. P. A., 143 Liberty St., New York, for particulars.—Adv.

The Cover of the May "Success"

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NOT HAVEN, MAYBE, SAYS HILL.

HE SEES PARKER MEN HERE AND RECONSIDERS.

Still Looking for a State Chairman—Talks With McCarren, W. F. Sheehan and August Belmont—Woodward May Decline to Serve as Elector-at-Large.

David B. Hill came to town early yesterday and put in a busy day in conferences with William F. Sheehan, August Belmont and Senator Patrick McCarren. The greater part of the afternoon he spent with Mr. McCarren and the talk had to do with the meeting of the Democratic State committee on Saturday at Albany

What happened at the conferences with Messrs. Sheehan, Belmont and McCarren Mr. Hill would not say, nor would those with whom he had talked. But there was one remark Mr. Hill made which, in view of the existing state of things was significant, and that was that perhaps after all Melvin Z. Haven would not be selected as chairman of the committee.

William F. Sheehan and other friends of Judge Parker have suggested ever since the State convention that it would be better in the interests of the Democratic campaign in this State to put at the head of the committee a big Democrat, one in whom all factions would have confidence and who would carry weight with the voters. Despite this attitude on the part of Judge Parker's friends it was not expected until last night that Mr. Hill, controlling as he does the Democratic State committee, and able to run the State machine to suit his own purposes, would heed this wish of Judge Parker's friends.

It can be stated that Mr. Hill will not insist on the election of Mr. Haven to the chairmanship. He intimated last night that perhaps Mr. Haven would not be chosen, for the reason, as Mr. Hill explained, that it would be necessary this year to have at the head of the committee a man who could give his whole time to the work of that body. Mr. Haven, Mr. Hill let it be known, could not fill this requirement. Cord Meyer, Jr., has been suggested for the chairmanship.

Another matter to which Mr. Hill gave his attention yesterday was the attack which is being made in some quarters upon the eligibility of James T. Woodward, president of the Hanover National Bank, to be an elector at large. There is reason to believe that Mr. Woodward will to-day decline the nomination. Mr. Woodward's name was put on the ticket without his consent, it was said yesterday, and he does not at all relish the prominence which is being given to him in the controversy as to the eligibility of a national bank officer.

James K. Jones, the chairman of the Democratic national committee, went to Washington yesterday. He had stated on the previous night that he would endeavor to see Charles F. Murphy and Mayor McClellan yesterday, but he made no attempt to see either. He slipped away to Washington just about the time that Mr. Hill stepped off the train which brought him from Albany. Mr. Jones, however, said he would be back in a few days.

BRENNER SEES ODELL.

Will Urge Approval of Bill Legislating Davenport Out of Office.

Chairman Jacob Brenner and Secretary John E. Smith of the Republican executive committee in Brooklyn went to Albany yesterday for a conference with Gov. Odell in reference to some local bills and the disposal of a confidential clerkship in the State excise department. They will urge the Governor to approve the bill legislating Public Administrator William B. Davenport out of office and providing for the appointment of his successor by the two Republican County Court Judges and the Democratic Surrogate. The Brooklyn organization will indorse State Committeeman Robert M. Johnson for the place. It is also expected that it will be able to land former Alderman Adam H. Leich in the confidential clerkship in the excise department in spite of the opposition of Senator Marshall.

Mr. Brenner will recommend to the Governor the approval of the bill for the appointment of the thirty Supreme Court Trial Commissioners, ten of whom are to be assigned to the Second Judicial district.

Forty Democrats Out.

At yesterday's meeting of Mayor Mark M. Fagan's Street and Water Board in Jersey City, forty Democratic employees were made to walk the plank. City Wharfinger Frank McDermott was dismissed and Thomas Burke resigned as a member of the Excise Board to take his place. William Neill was appointed Superintendent of Streets, to succeed Michael Gavin, removed. Nearly one hundred Democrats have lost their jobs since the Republican board has been in control.

Rhode Island Republicans for Roosevelt.

PROVIDENCE, April 26.—In a convention marked by the utmost harmony, the Rhode Island Republicans to-day elected their delegates to the Republican national convention. The platform indorses the administration of President Roosevelt and pledges the support of the Rhode Island Republicans to him as a candidate for election. The delegates were not formally instructed for Roosevelt, but will go to the convention prepared to support his nomination.

Col. Raymond Asks for Retirement.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Col. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, now stationed at New York, has applied for retirement under the law just enacted which permits officers who served in the civil war to be retired with the next higher grade. Col. Raymond was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1861 and the West Point Academy in 1865 and served in the civil war as a volunteer aide on the staff of Gen. Couch.

Chinese Exclusion Laws Continued.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The conferees on the General Deficiency bill to-day agreed upon the Senate amendment reenacting, continuing and extending the present Chinese Exclusion laws without modification or limitation.

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INDIANA'S PLATFORM READY.

Senator Fairbanks Brought It From Washington in His Pocket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26.—When the Republican State convention was called to order in Tomlinson Hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock by James P. Goodrich, chairman of the State committee, every seat was filled and many enthusiasts were about the doors waiting for a chance to get in although they had no tickets.

The platform to be adopted to-morrow morning has been drawn up and edited and will be typewritten so that there will be no delay when the time comes to read it. After a meeting of a number of the party leaders last evening, Chairman Goodrich appointed two committees to prepare an outline of the platform. Those to look after the national affairs were Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, Congressman Crumpacker, Addison C. Harris and Charles L. Henry.

Senator Fairbanks brought a draft of the platform from Washington, and the committee had really nothing to do but to ratify it at his suggestion.

The Republican policy on the money question is approved; trusts receive a little rap; the pension plank is an indorsement of the President.

Congressman James E. Watson of the Sixth district, one of the most active of the Hanna men when Indiana was looking so longingly to the Ohio statesman, was selected as permanent chairman of the convention and made the keynote speech this afternoon. He referred to President Roosevelt in terms of highest eulogy and especially commended him for his campaign against the trusts, which, he said, culminated in the Northern Securities case.

Senator Fairbanks addressed the convention in a half hour speech eulogistic of President Roosevelt.

A candidate for Governor will be nominated immediately after the adoption of the platform. J. Frank Panly is in the lead, but the heads of a half dozen labor organizations are here working against him and to-day they waited on Senator Fairbanks and other leaders and protested against his nomination.

The following were selected as delegates and alternates-at-large to the national convention:

Delegates at large—Charles W. Fairbanks, Albert J. Beveridge, Winfield T. Durbin and James P. Goodrich.

Alternates at large—Henry C. Starr of Richmond, Erastus P. McClure of Marion, Howard Maxwell of Rockville and Dr. J. T. Adams of Portland.

THREE HEARST DISTRICTS.

The Other Massachusetts Conventions Declare for Olney.

BOSTON, April 26.—The ante-convention statements by George Fred Williams and other Hearst followers, that Hearst would have a majority of the delegates to the national convention from this State, was disproved this afternoon and to-night when the results of the district conventions came in. Out of fourteen districts in Massachusetts, Hearst carried only three, the Third, Sixth and Seventh, giving him six delegates.

The delegates to the national convention, numbering 32 in all, are ordered by the resolution adopted at the State convention to vote as a unit for Mr. Olney and it remains to be seen what steps will be taken by the Hearst men who were successful to-day.

President Haffen Joins United Irish League.

President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of The Bronx joined Robert Emmet Branch of the United Irish League at a meeting of the branch on Sunday in St. Jerome's School hall. His mother was Irish. O'Donovan Rossa was one of those who made addresses.

$50 for St. Bernard's Bite.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lorenz got a $50 verdict in the Supreme Court yesterday in her action against Miss Johanna Hueg for injuries resulting from a bite on her wrist inflicted by Miss Hueg's St. Bernard dog. Mrs. Lorenz owned a fox terrier which got into a scrap with the St. Bernard in the summer of 1900. Mrs. Lorenz interfered in the fight and was bitten for her pains. The terrier died.

Barker's Squadron to Sail for Europe on May 5.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Rear Admiral Barker, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, has notified the Navy Department that his battleship squadron will leave Pensacola on May 5 for Europe in accordance with previously arranged plans for a practice cruise. The squadron will get back to home waters in July. The battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Maine and Iowa and the cruisers Olympia, Baltimore and Cleveland will compose the squadron. They will visit Lisbon, Nice and Trieste.

Orders for Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—These navy orders have been issued:

Lieutenant-Commander M. A. Anderson, from the Concord to the Ohio.

Lieutenant-Commander F. E. Beattie, from command of the Gloucester to Washington for examination for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Sears, from the Brooklyn and wait orders.

Lieut. J. F. Babcock, from the Truxtun to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. B. Bradshaw, from the Machias to the Denver, as navigator.

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New Hampshire Delegates Will Probably Go to Convention Uninstructed.

CONCORD, N. H., April 26.—The eight delegates chosen by the Democratic State and district conventions which will be held here to-morrow morning will probably go to St. Louis uninstructed and unpledged. They will without doubt, however, favor Judge Parker for President.

An opposition to the regular ticket has declared openly for Mayor McClellan of New York.

Doyle Opens Headquarters To-day.

Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle of Brooklyn will open up political headquarters to-day in spacious offices on the fourth floor of the Temple Bar Building, at Court and Joralemon streets. This action on the part of Mr. Doyle is accepted as indicating that there is to be no halt in the movement to depose Senator P. H. McCarren, if possible