

CALL TO PARTY

Hanna Issues Address to the Republicans.

TIME TO PICK DELEGATES

Convention Will Assemble in Chicago on June 21.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATIONS

Electors Must Select Representatives by May 21--All in Accord With Administration in Power Invited to Participate.

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Representatives. Includes Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Alaska, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the National Republican committee, tonight issued the following call for the next National Republican convention:

"To the Republican Electors of the United States—In accordance with established custom, and in obedience to instructions of the National convention of 1900, the National Republican committee directs that a National convention of the delegates and representatives of the Republican party be held at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, to be voted for at the Presidential election, Tuesday, November 8, 1904, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, and that said convention shall assemble at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, June 21, 1904.

The Republican electors of the several states and territories, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Indian Territory and all other electors, without regard to party affiliations, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Representation. "Said National convention shall consist of a number of delegates-at-large from each state, equal to double the number of United States Senators to which each state is entitled and for each Representative-at-large in Congress, two delegates-at-large; from each Congressional district and the District of Columbia, two delegates; from each of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Hawaii, six delegates; from Alaska, four delegates. For each delegate elected to the convention an alternate delegate shall be elected, such alternate to be elected at the time and in the manner of electing the delegate.

All delegates shall be elected not less than 30 days before the meeting of the National convention. Delegates-at-large shall be elected by popular state and territorial conventions, of which at least 30 days' notice shall have been published in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the respective states and territories.

The Congressional district delegates shall be elected by conventions called by the Congressional committee of each district in the manner of nominating the candidate for representative in Congress in said district, provided that in any Congressional district where there is no Republican Congressional committee the Republican state committee shall appoint from the Republican residents in such district a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention for the purpose of electing delegates for the representation of the district.

District of Columbia Delegates. "The election of delegates from the District of Columbia shall be held under the direction and supervision of an election board composed of Chapin Brown, George Harris and John F. Cook. Such board shall have authority to fix the date of such election and to arrange all details and regulations incident thereto, and shall provide for a registration of the votes as cast, such registration to include the name and residence of each voter.

The territorial delegates shall be elected in the manner of nominating candidates for delegates in Congress, and delegates from Alaska and Indian Territory shall be elected by popular convention.

All notices of contests shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a printed statement setting forth the grounds for the contest, which shall be filed with the secretary of the National committee 30 days prior to the meeting of the National convention, and will be acted on in order of filing.

"M. A. HANNA, Chairman. "PERRY S. HEATH, Secretary."

BRYAN IS SUSPICIOUS.

His Daily Paper to Protect Democrats From Confidence Game.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15.—William J. Bryan returned to Lincoln early today and went immediately to his home. He was in fine health and spirits and said he had never enjoyed anything more than his trip to Europe.

Bryan was asked this evening if "I do not care to discuss anybody's candidacy, I have no favorites. All that I desire is that the candidate be a man whose Democracy is so well known that it will not be a subject of inquiry or discussion during the campaign and whose

fidelity to the principles of Democracy will not be questioned after the election. I simply want to do what I can to protect the party from any confidence game that may be attempted on the voters."

Plan for Socialist Convention. OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 16.—The National Socialist committee held a meeting at its headquarters today. The referendum vote in proportional representation, was canvassed today, and the proposition was found to have a large majority. The plans for the National Convention in Chicago on May 1, include a monster labor day demonstration which it is expected will have a good effect in stirring up party enthusiasm.

MINERS ARE ACQUITTED.

Colorado Jury Decides Conspiracy Case After Being Out 48 Hours.

GEORGETOWN, Colo., Jan. 15.—After deliberating nearly 48 hours the jury in the case of members of the Western Federation of Miners, who were tried in the District Court here on informations charging them with conspiracy to destroy buildings on the Sun and Moon mine property at Idaho Springs, returned a verdict acquitting all the defendants. Originally 16 men were placed on trial, but District Attorney Thurman nolleed the cases against three of them and asked for the conviction for the remaining 13 defendants.

The defense submitted the case to the jury without introducing any evidence. The trial consumed a month, and more than 300 taken men were examined before the jury was secured. Among the defendants were D. C. Copley, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, and J. E. Chandler, financial secretary of the Idaho Springs Miners' Union. The others were all members of the Idaho Springs Union.

It was alleged that the explosion which destroyed the Sun and Moon transformer-house on July 28 last was the outcome of a plot formed by an "inner circle" of the union in consequence of the employment of nonunion miners by the Sun and Moon Company, after the union men had gone on strike. Philip Fire, a member of the union, was killed by the explosion, and it was asserted that he was one of the three men assigned to blow up the building. Following the explosion, the union miners were forcibly expelled from Idaho Springs by members of the Citizens' Alliance. A large number of these will be brought to trial next month on informations filed against them on account of their actions.

DECLARE HE DIVIDED BOODLE.

Witnesses in Grand Rapids Scandal Tell of Dealings With Salisbury.

GRAND RAPIDS, Jan. 15.—In the bribery trial of ex-Alderman Ellen Taylor, ex-Alderman Clark Slocum swore he was a member of a special Council committee on the water matter, and in a conversation with E. Salisbury told him there was money in it. He supported it. Salisbury finally gave him \$500, which was delivered to him by Salisbury in the latter's private office.

The Alderman John McLachlan testified that Salisbury told him there was \$3000 in the water deal for him, and Salisbury gave him \$300.

Corey P. Bissell, ex-member of the Board of Public Works, said Salisbury came to him, and said he was in hard straits financially, and there was a deal to get a water supply. Bissell swore "Salisbury asked if I would not talk to some of my friends in the Council, and I promised to do so." He mentioned Alderman Donovan and Kinney and authorized me to offer \$1000 each."

OFFICERS TURN HER BACK.

French Woman Who Was Implicated in Noted Murder Cannot Land.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Gabrielle Bonnard, the French woman who, 15 years ago, was suspected of having committed a murder, which stirred Paris at the time, and whose trial attracted wide attention on account of the appeal to hypnotism as a defense, arrived on the Locusta today, but was immediately apprehended by Immigration inspectors, and ordered deported on the ground that she was an ex-convict, having but lately served out the service imposed for the murder. She is a hypocrite subject, and a hypnotist expert tried to secure permission to hypnotize her in open court, and have her enact the crime, but the jury voted against the experiment. She was convicted and sentenced to 29 years' imprisonment, which, with commutation for good behavior, recently expired.

DANGERS TO LIBERTY.

President Elliot Reiterates His Views About Labor and Employers' Unions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—In an address at a club reception in Brooklyn, President Elliot of Harvard University, has reiterated his recent declaration that modern democracy in the sense that the majority, right or wrong, should rule, and that labor unions and associations of employers as now constituted are dangers to liberty. Tracing the growth of the universities, he told how the students in the continental universities had revolted from freedom from European absolutism, and in this connection he paid tribute to the students who went heart and soul into the revolution of 1848, of those who fought and worked for Italian unity, and to the students that are now said to be endeavoring to bring about freedom of speech and thought in Europe.

Attorney-General Grows Facetious.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Attorney-General Cullen has received a communication from a man in Michigan, who inquires whether electrocution is an effective punishment for the crime of murder. The Attorney-General in reply stated that so far as he is aware no man who has suffered that punishment ever again committed murder or any other crime.

Bones of Gigantic Human Being.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Winnemucca, Nev., says: Workers engaged in digging graves here have uncovered, at a depth of about 12 feet, a number of bones that once were parts of the skeleton of a gigantic human being. Dr. Samuels pronounced them the bones of a man who must have been nearly 11 feet in height.

Mrs. Gilbert, the Actress, Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Mrs. M. H. Gilbert, the actress, who has been very ill, was reported better today.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the Best Blood Medicine.

CHURCH'S FIRST

Prosecutors of Smoot Hold Its Oath Supreme.

SENATORS GIVE THEM HEARING

Charge is Renewed That the Mormons Countenance Polygamy, and That the Elders Control All Temporal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate committee on elections met today for the purpose of hearing the presentations of the attorneys on both sides of the case involving the right of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, to occupy his seat. Ex-Representative Taylor, of Ohio, was heard for some of the protestants and T. P. Stephenson for those who are representing the National Reform Association. A. S. Worthington and William Van Cott were present on behalf of Senator Smoot, who was also in attendance.

The first presentation was made by Mr. Taylor, who began his statement by saying that he did not know that any proof would be presented in support of the charges that Mr. Smoot was a polygamist. He took up the question of the right of the Senate to expel a member, contending that the Senate's authority in the matter was limited only by the question of propriety. On this point of testimony, Mr. Taylor said the protestants expected to prove the following charges:

"First—The Mormon priesthood, according to the doctrine of the church and the belief and practice of its membership, is vested with and assumes to exercise supreme authority in all things, temporal and spiritual, civil and political. The head of the church claims to receive divine revelation, and these Reed Smoot, by his covenants and obligations, is bound to accept and obey.

"Second—The first presidency and 12 apostles, of whom Reed Smoot is one, is supreme in exercising the authority of the church, and in the transmission of authority to their successors. Each of them is called prophet, seer and revelator.

Still Believe in Polygamy. "Third—As shown by their teaching and by their own lives, the body of men has not abandoned belief in polygamy and polygamous cohabitation. On the contrary, (a) as the ruling authorities of the church, they promulgate in the most solemn manner the doctrine of polygamy without reservation; (b) the president of the Mormon Church and a majority of the 12 apostles now practice polygamy and polygamous cohabitation, and some of them have taken polygamous wives since the manifesto of 1890. These things have been done with the knowledge and countenance of Reed Smoot, plural marriage ceremonies have been performed by apostles since the manifesto of 1890, and many bishops and other high officials of the church have taken plural wives since that time. All of the first presidency and the 12 apostles encourage, countenance, connive and connive at polygamy and polygamous cohabitation, and honor and reward by high office and distinguished preferment those who most persistently and definitely violate the laws of the church.

"Fourth—Though pledged by the compact of statehood and bound by the law of their commonwealth, this supreme body, whose voice is law to its people and whose members are individually directly responsible for good faith to the American people, permitted, without protest or objection, their agents and those of their agents, to violate directly the laws of the state against polygamous cohabitation. "For all these things Reed Smoot is responsible in law and in conscience to this body and to the American people. In connection with the foregoing investigation, Mr. Taylor gave a list of the documents recognized by the Mormon Church as inspired. In this list he did not include the manifesto of 1890, but he contended that this manifesto does not prohibit polygamy. He also declared that the doctrines and covenants of the church, as promulgated by the church, without any reference to the manifesto. In reply Mr. Worthington said the statements made by Mr. Taylor differ very materially from the charges made in the former statements, and he asked time in which to make a reply, which was granted.

Jurisdiction of the Senate. Mr. Worthington agreed that there was no limit to the power of the Senate to pass upon the nullification of its own members, but contended that its jurisdiction is limited. He then laid down the general proposition that the Senate was without jurisdiction of offenses which may have been committed before a member became a Senator unless committed in connection with his election.

"Do you mean," asked Senator Pettibone, a member of the committee, "that this body is not permitted to inquire as to any moral qualification as to one of its members, with a view to his expulsion; that no matter what he did or said before his election, the election purified him?"

Mr. Worthington replied that such was his meaning, and he quoted the action of the Senate in the Roach case and the position of the House in the Roberts case in support of this view. In reply to a question from Senator Hopkins as to what would be the effect if the offense should be of a continuing character, Mr. Worthington admitted that the Senate would have jurisdiction. He also said, replying to Senator Beveridge, that it was not intended to admit that a man is a Senator by the offense prior to his election. Senator McComas asked whether there was any present who appeared for the person who charges Mr. Smoot with being a polygamist.

No one answered, and Mr. Worthington said that if any one did appear to support that charge, it must be borne in mind that Mr. Smoot has positively denied it. He referred to Mr. Smoot's answer setting forth the circumstances of his marriage, which Mr. Worthington said is the only marriage he has ever contracted.

Worthington referred to the charge that Smoot took an oath to support the church in connection with his election in 1890 as an apostle of the Mormon church. The oath taken by Smoot, he said, had been declared, he said, incompatible with the former oath, and, continued Worthington, "if any one has proof that this oath of allegiance to the church was taken with mental reservation, let it be produced."

Charges Demand Proof. If that charge could be supported, said he, it would convict Mr. Smoot of acting in violation of the laws of the United States before Utah was admitted into the Union as a state. These charges, he argued, demanded proof, for if it can be shown that Smoot has furthered a movement to promote polygamy contrary to this compact, "then we will say, of course, that Smoot ought to be expelled."

Worthington read a large number of court decisions leading up to the abandonment of polygamy, and then read from official church pronouncements, including the manifesto of 1890, declaring that polygamy should be abolished. He also read the amnesty proclamation of President Harrison, and declared that not only by



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that proclamation but by acts of Congress the people of Utah had been absolved from the charge of polygamy by complying with the enabling act admitting the state to the Union.

Vancott made a statement in Senator Smoot's behalf. He referred to the act of the Utah Legislature nullifying the anti-polygamy act and he contended that Taylor had stated that the bill had been vetoed by a Mormon Governor. He said Senator Smoot had nothing to do with the passage of that bill, and should not be charged with it. He invited the fullest inquiry into Senator Smoot's life.

"We throw down the bars," he said, "and invite you to investigate his entire career."

"If," he went on, "you find that he has ever been guilty of any offense against the law, his counsel will throw up the case and walk out. He will throw down the bars as to Mr. Smoot's moral character."

He denied that Senator Smoot had ever taken an oath which was inconsistent with good citizenship.

Senator McComas asked whether it was true that the apostles take a secret oath and Mr. Vancott replied that, not being a Mormon, though a resident of Utah, he could not reply of his own knowledge. It was his understanding, however, that the Mormon apostles took an oath.

Senator Dubois asked how it was with the charges, and Mr. Vancott replied that there might be some obligation taken in connection with the endowment ceremony. That was not, however, one of the charges.

Power of the Committee. Mr. Vancott then entered into an argument to show the impropriety of investigating the relations of other people in connection with the charges against Senator Smoot. He agreed, he said, with Mr. Taylor that the authority of the committee in the matter of the investigation was practically unlimited, but in view of the fact that previous inquiries by Congress had developed the facts in reference to earlier history of the Mormon Church, he thought the investigation should be confined to the period since the admission of Utah into the Union. He thought it improper to make inquiry as to what practices other Mormons might have been engaged in. As for Senator Smoot, he denied emphatically that he had ever encouraged polygamous cohabitation or other crime. He contended that if the committee should decide to make its investigation general with reference to the members of the Mormon Church, it should confine itself to polygamy and not to polygamous cohabitation, for the reason that it had been impossible, as he believed, to entirely stamp out such cohabitation on the part of persons who had entered into polygamous marriages before President Lincoln's manifesto of 1890.

Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Vancott specifically concerning the charge that the first presidency and the twelve apostles of the Mormon Church were today living in the practice of polygamy. In answering the question, he referred to these officials as "the governing power of the church."

Senator Smoot himself took exception to the characterization of the body, and at his instance Mr. Worthington interrupted Mr. Vancott to say that they do not constitute the governing power of the church. Mr. Burrows waived the point, and Mr. Vancott said that he had no personal knowledge of the fact in the case, but he understood and believed it to be a fact that Joseph Smith, the president of the church, was a polygamist. As for Messrs. Young and Widger, his information was that they were both monogamists.

With reference to the apostles, Mr. Van Cott said that it was his information that six or seven of the 12 are polygamists, but he added, none of them is living in polygamous cohabitation. He said they had lived in obedience to the law since the issuance of the Woodruff manifesto.

Smoot Does Not Know of Polygamy. Replying to questions from Senator McComas as to the charge that polygamous cohabitation was practiced by members of the Mormon Church within the knowledge of the apostles, Mr. Van Cott said that it was not true. He declared that

Senator Smoot did not know of such practice and that if he did he would give the information to the committee.

Mr. Van Cott said that where the associates of Mr. Smoot had practiced polygamy or violated laws their acts would subject them to punishment, but that would in no manner unfit Mr. Smoot from qualifying as Senator.

Mr. Burrows asked Mr. Van Cott if his answer would be the same if it was shown that Mr. Smoot had knowledge of the violations of the laws of his association.

"If he had knowledge of such violations and encouraged them, then I would say Mr. Smoot was disqualified for service as Senator," said Mr. Van Cott. "For then he would have been guilty of connivance at the disregard of laws. But Mr. Smoot has urged over and over again that every law should be strictly observed."

Mr. Taylor replied to Mr. Smoot's attorneys on the point as to whether it was competent for the Senate to go into the acts of a continuous character should be investigated, even though committed before election.

"Nor," he said, "is the church in general to be investigated, except as its acts affect the propriety of Mr. Smoot's being here."

He added, however, that it was impossible to know what Mr. Smoot stands for, unless it is known what the church teaches with reference to the charges against the Senator. For instance, Brigham Young had declared that the church should exercise control of temporal affairs.

"We want to know what became of that doctrine or canon," he said. "All we want," he added, "is justice."

He declared that proofs of Mr. Smoot's acts and his knowledge of other acts in contravention of a defiance of the law would be supplied.

"Six of the apostles who signed the plea to the President for amnesty, with vows

of patriotism and repentance, are today," he added, "living in polygamy," and he continued in response to a question by a member of the committee, this was undoubtedly within the knowledge of Mr. Smoot.

The committee decided to receive from the attorneys for Smoot a written reply

to Taylor's argument. This reply is expected to be made Monday, and Senator Burrows will convene the committee at the earliest time convenient to the members. From conversation ensuing in the executive session, it was made plain that the committee will prosecute a thorough inquiry into the charges against Smoot.

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A PLAGUE OF THE NIGHT. Itching Piles and Other Rectal Troubles Easily Cured by a New and Safe Method. A Remarkable Number of Cures Made by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

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The usual treatment has been some simple ointment or salve, which sometimes give temporary relief, but nothing like a permanent cure can be expected from such superficial treatment.

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Genuine New York Elastic Trusses, hard pad or water pad, each \$1.50. "Woodlark" Elastic Truss, water pad, guaranteed special, each \$1.25. Hard Rubber Trusses, all styles, upward from \$2.00. Leather Covered, Chamois Covered, Calf Skin Covered Trusses, all guaranteed, upward from \$1.50.

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