

Government, and therefore his seat in the United States Senate should be declared vacant.

Not only this, but the name of the good people of Utah has been besmirched by the revelations made before the committee.

A Commercial Institution. The hierarchy, besides, has also been shown to be strictly commercial. It has its hand in every conceivable kind of business in Utah; in other States it controls a number of great plants. The vast sum collected in Utah is shown to be unaccounted for in any manner to the poor dupes who pay.

Witnesses Who Testified. During the hearing thirty-nine witnesses gave testimony. For sixteen others subpoenas were issued. Of these there were several in the United States Marshal could not find, although diligent inquiry was made by the Marshal and his deputies. Those who testified in the hearing were:

- Abbott L. E. Jackson Charles H. Barthol Edward Lyman Francis M. Brimhall George H. Lundstrom A. M. Baiderson William Matthews Mrs. Birdsell Isaac Emma Buckley Rev. J. M. Merrill Alma Bridge William Merrill Charles E. Cannon Angus M. Merrill Thomas H. Cobb Calvin Morning Arthur Critchlow E. B. Nelson A. C. Ellis Mrs. Fred Nicholson John Elliott Mrs. Annie Owen Charles M. Goides Mrs. Mar- Powers Judge O. W. Roberts Charles W. Hosmer Lorin Robert Brigham H. Hiles Judge Ogden Reynolds George Hamilton J. H. Smith Hyrum M. Heywood Ben R. Smith Joseph F. Hickman Josiah Smith John Henry Jensen Andrew Thurber Annie C. Kennedy Mrs. Clara Wallis J. H. M. B.

Subpoenaed, but Not Present. Morris Bishop R. W. Thatcher Moses Merrill Apostle M. W.

Subpoenaed, but Skipped. Johnson Amy Newton S. S.

Witnesses Not Found. Brown Mrs. Nell Farr Sarah A. Grayson Farr Winslow Brinkhurst Mary Grant Apostle Heber C. Cowley Apostle M. J. Cannon Lillian Rowberry Charlotte Hamlin Steffensen Ella C. Chamberlain Thos. Tanner J. M. Daynes Mary Taylor Apostle John W.

Tribune readers should preserve this list in order that comparison may be made with the list of witnesses subpoenaed by the defense. It is certain that none of the latter will flee the country when summoned, or that any will be any difficulty in locating them.

Every Charge Sustained. Every charge made by the protesters against the right of Reed Smoot to hold a seat in the Senate of the United States has been proved. The first session of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to hear the charges was held on January 19 last, nine members being present, viz: Senators Burrows, McComas, Beveridge, Dillingham, Hopkins, Pettus, Dubois, Bailey and Overman. In this session A. S. Worthington and Waldemar Van Cott appeared for the respondent, the third member of Smoot's counsel, W. E. Borah, of Idaho, not being present. Statements of counsel were made and a recess was then taken until March, when the hearing was begun. These sessions continued up to and including May 2. Then adjournment was had until December 12, when the hearing was resumed. The protesters including their presentation of testimony Tuesday, December 20. The testimony produced fills two columns.

Hearings Largely Attended. It was filled every day, the entire Mormon contingent in Washington being present some time during each day of the hearing, and every move of witnesses was closely watched. With the exception of President Smith, the apostles and the Gentile witnesses, all were more or less frightened when on the stand and from a woman he was especially obtain answers. All members of the church heard with exceptions noted were evasive in their answers and shrank in fear from the gaze of the hierarchy and other churchmen present.

Among the spectators who sat upon the left side of the committee was an elderly lady, a resident of Washington, who never missed a session. She was as punctual in attendance as the respondent and the attorneys. In every picture or cartoon, with one exception, taken or drawn in the committee-room she figured.

Majority Against Smoot. While it is not known what action the committee will take, it is believed by those who have followed the trial that a majority will favor action against the Mormon Senator. There are five Democratic members on the committee, whose votes will almost certainly be cast against Senator Smoot, and it is believed by those who have watched the trial and observed the attitude of other Senators that Senators Burrows, McComas and Dewey will vote with the Democrats, making the vote eight to four against Smoot. The attitude of the four Senators in question is doubtful, because they have not attended the committee hearings frequently enough to afford any tangible basis upon which their probable votes might be based. These Senators are Messrs. Foraker, of Ohio, Beveridge of Indiana, Dillingham of Vermont, and Hopkins, of Illinois. Senators Beveridge and Dillingham have attended fewer meetings of the committee than any of the other members. Senator Beveridge has seldom been present, and some of these Senators are attending only opening sessions last winter. Some members of the Senate who are not on the Committee on Privileges and Elections have shown their interest in the case by attending the hearings more frequently than several Senators who are members of the committee.

POWDER MILL EXPLODES. Concussion Shakes Country, Breaks Windows Twenty Miles Away. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 26.—A portion of the Arcadia Powder company's works at Waverley, ten miles from this city, blew up today and the concussion shook the country and broke windows for twenty miles around. Fortunately no one was killed or seriously injured, although ten of the employees who had just left the powder works when the explosion took place were thrown violently to the ground and injured.

DEATHS OF ONE DAY. WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 26.—John W. Wallace, a life-long friend of Admiral Dewey and his shipmate in the Civil war, is dead at his home here. He was 74 years old. LONDON, Dec. 26.—Rev. John Macdonald, lecturer, scientist and aeronaut, is dead at Colindale, Newbury, of pleurisy, aged 58 years. BELLEVILLE, Ill., Dec. 26.—Major Gen. William Henry Powell, a distinguished soldier of the Union army during the Civil war, and formerly prominent in the iron industry, died at his home here today, aged 79 years.

# CZAR ISSUES REFORM UKASE

## Promises Full Measure of Relief.

### But No Specific Pledges Made Which Bind the Government.

#### Question of Constitutional Assembly and Subject of Jewish Religion Ignored.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—Emperor Nicholas' long expected reform ukase was issued tonight. The document deals under eight heads, virtually with all the subjects brought to the Emperor's attention by the memorial of the Congress of zemstvo presidents held here last month, and while not specifically pledging the Government to carry out the various reforms in their entirety, as demanded by the memorial, promises that each shall be referred to the council of ministers, with orders to report promptly on the fullest measure of relief which can be accorded on the various subjects.

One question not touched by the ukase is that of the constitutional assembly. Neither the Jewish religion, specifically mentioned, although freedom for all creeds or sects, whether Christian or otherwise, is among the subjects which will be dealt with.

Just Enforcement of Law. In brief, the subjects which will be referred to committees of the council of ministers' early report are a "just and suitable enforcement of existing laws, with a view to seeking the harmonious administration of all the courts."

Second, zemstvo organization, with a view to giving the widest latitude and autonomy to the various zemstvos, calling additional zemstvo representatives where required, and creating smaller zemstvo units, to be elected directly with the local needs of the peasants.

Third, equality of all citizens of the law, this touching the much-mooted question of peasant equality before the courts.

Benefit of Workers. Fourth, arranging a scheme of workmen's assurance for the benefit and participation of factory workers throughout the empire.

Fifth, to secure citizens against arbitrary arrest and to accord immunity for harsh action of the police, except in the cases of persons known to be committing or about to commit overt acts against the stability of the state.

Sixth, the religious freedom of all subjects of the empire, without respect of creed or manner of worship.

Seventh, for rescinding all unnecessary repressive laws leaving in force only those designed for the participation of peasants and for the benefit generally of subjects of the empire.

Liberty of the Press. Eighth, to accord the fullest possible measure of liberty to the press and the removal, as far as possible, of the various restrictive laws.

The ukase was issued late that its contents were not generally known even in the newspaper offices until after midnight. Among those able to express an opinion it was considered to be a document whose ultimate value depended largely upon the interpretation given by the various committees as to the measure of relief which it is possible to grant under the various heads named.

Naturally it has not met the fullest wishes of the liberals, but on the other hand it is regarded by the reactionaries as promising entirely too much in the direction of liberal reforms. It is considered, also, that there is some ambiguity of expression in the various sections of the document which must be left to the interpretation of those to whom the various reforms are entrusted.

#### CZAR MAKES PROMISES.

"When Need of Changes is Proved Ripe," Will Meet Them. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—An imperial ukase issued tonight makes decidedly liberal promise under a number of heads. It promises an equal and full enforcement of existing laws; assures the zemstvos of the fullest possible measure of self-government and the enforcement of the laws now existing in their behalf; promulgates a scheme of workman's insurance; extends the liberty of the press and promises a full legal trial of all persons accused.

The imperial decree, which is entitled "A Scheme for the Improvement of the Administration of the State," is addressed to the Senate. It is as follows:

Care for Country's Needs. "In accordance with the revered will of our crowned predecessor and thinking unconsciously of the welfare of the realm entrusted to us by God, we regard it our duty and the Government's duty, in conjunction with undeviating maintenance of the immutability of the fundamental laws of the empire, to have untiring care for the country's needs, distinguishing all that is really in the interests of the Russian people from ideas which are seldom mistaken and influenced by transitory circumstances.

"When the need of this or that change is proved ripe, then we consider it necessary to meet it, even though the transformation to which this leads involves the introduction of essential innovations in legislation. We do not doubt that the realization of such an undertaking will meet with the sympathy of the well-disposed section of our subjects, who see the true prosperity of the fatherland in the support of civil tranquility and the uninterrupted satisfaction of the daily needs of the people."

For Peasant Population. "Placing in the forefront of our care, thought for the best ordering of the life of the most numerous of our estates, the peasant population, we may remark that this matter is already under examination. Simultaneously with a detailed investigation of the initial proposals of the Ministry of the Interior, which are being carried out locally, conferences are

now being held by commissioners specially selected from among the most experienced of the highest administrative officials regarding the most important question of peasant life, assisted in their investigation of the general needs of the agricultural industry by the knowledge and experience of local committees.

"We command those of labor to bring the laws regarding peasants into unity with the general imperial legislation, thereby facilitating the task of attaining permanent security of this estate which, by means of the czar, is recognized as consisting of free citizens possessing full rights.

"Surveying the wide domain of the people's uttermost needs, we regard as urgent in the interest of the legal strengthening of civic and public life.

Here Are the Promises. "First—That the adoption of effective measures for safeguarding the law in its full force as the most important pillar of the throne of the autocratic empire, in order that its inviolate fulfillment for all alike shall be regarded as the first duty by all the authorities and in all places subject to us; that its non-fulfillment shall inevitably bring with it legal responsibility for every arbitrary act; and that persons who have suffered wrong by such acts shall be enabled to secure legal redress.

"Second—That local and municipal institutions should be given as wide scope as possible in the administration of various matters affecting local welfare, and that they should have conferred upon them the necessary independence within legal limitations and that representatives of all sections of the population interested in local matters should be called upon in suitable conditions to take part in those institutions with a view to the complete satisfaction possible of their needs. Besides the government's and zemstvo district institutions hitherto existing there should be also established in connection with them public institutions for the administration of local affairs in localities of smaller extent.

"Third—That in order to secure equality of persons of all classes before the law, steps should be taken to bring about the necessary unification of judicial procedure throughout the empire and to assure independence of the courts.

"Fourth—That for the future development of the measures introduced by us for the improvement of the economic conditions, workshops and commercial establishments, attention is to be given to the question of the introduction of State insurance for workmen.

Revision of Laws. "Fifth—That there should be a revision of the exceptional laws decreed at the time of an unparalleled outbreak of criminal activity on the part of the enemies of public order and the application of which was attended with a grave extension of the discretionary power of the administrative authorities; and that at the same time steps should be taken for circumscribing their application within the narrowest possible limits and for assuring that limitation of the rights of private persons involved in that application shall only be permitted in cases where the actual safety of the state is threatened.

"Sixth—That in confirmation of my undeviating desire, as expressed in the imperial manifesto of March 2, 1904, for the protection by the fundamental laws of the empire of tolerance in matters of faith, laws dealing with the rights of communities and persons belonging to heterodox and non-Christian confessions should be submitted to revision and that, in connection with these measures should be taken for the removal of all limitations on the exercise of their religious not directly mentioned in the law.

"Seventh—That there should be such revision of existing ordinances limiting the rights of foreigners and measures in certain localities of the empire that in the future there shall remain only such of them as are required by the present interests of the empire and the manifest needs of our people.

More Freedom for Press. "Eighth—That all unnecessary restrictions should be removed from the existing press laws, and that printed speeches should be placed within clearly defined legal limits; that the native press, in accordance with the progress of education and the independence thereby accruing to it, should be left to the possibility of worthily fulfilling its high calling, namely, to be the true interpreters of reasonable aspirations for Russia's advance.

"Acting upon the above principles, with a view to a series of great internal changes impending in the early future, and aware of the instructions previously given by us, are already under preliminary examination, we deem it well in view of the diversity and importance of these changes, to fix an order of business for consideration of means and the possibility of their early and complete realization.

The closest consideration is incumbent on the various sections of the administration throughout the whole series of our state institutions.

"In accordance with all the above-mentioned subjects the council of ministers has to examine the best way of giving effect to the above-mentioned measures, at the earliest possible date, in relation to the further shape of the above-mentioned measures in their prescribed order. The committee has also to report to us as to the subsequent progress of the elaboration of matters mentioned."

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

Headaches From Colds. Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

FIRST REAL COLD WAVE. Area of High Pressure Occupies the Northwest Rocky Mountain Slope. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Reports to the weather bureau show that the first decided cold wave of the season is spreading rapidly southward over the east slope of the Rocky mountains. The temperature this morning is below zero in the Dakotas, Montana, western Wyoming, with a minimum reading of thirty degrees below at Havre, Mont. The area of high pressure attending this cold wave occupies the northeast Rocky mountain slope and extends well southward into Nebraska.

Severe Storm in Kansas. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 26.—A severe winter storm prevails over Kansas tonight. Much sleet and snow have fallen, with a rapid fall in temperature. There will be little suffering among stock, the farmers being generally well prepared for winter.

There is a blizzard sweeping over Indian Territory. There was a drop of thirty-five degrees in the temperature. Stockmen assert that the cold wave will affect cattle, as they are in excellent condition and able to stand much cold.

Man Frozen to Death in Wyoming. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 26.—An unknown man was found dead this morning near the Union depot. He had apparently frozen to death. The thermometer there had fallen during the night from eighteen above to four below. The cold wave was accompanied by a high wind.

Central Kansas Covered With Sleet. ABILENE, Kan., Dec. 26.—Central Kansas is covered with sleet and a high north wind prevails. The temperature is falling.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Inward and Outward. The inward effects of humors are worse than the outward. They weaken all the organs, inflame the mucous membrane, cause catarrh troubles and endanger the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla eradicates all humors and cures all their effects. It's the great alterative and tonic medicine whose merit has been everywhere established. Accept no substitute.



"There are Influences Greater Than the Government in Utah." —Apostle Smith.

Cannot Divert Electric Wave. ROME, Dec. 26.—Experiments with the Artors system of radio-telegraphy have been made between Rome and Sardinia, resulting in a successful demonstration of the inventor's claim that an electro-magnetic wave message transmitted by this system cannot be diverted from the point for which it is intended. King Victor Emmanuel, who witnessed the test, congratulated the inventor upon his achievement.

Agitation Effectively Stopped. KISHINEFF, Dec. 26.—Acting-Governor Block's proclamation seems to have effectively stopped the agitation started by the Bessarabians against the Jews. He threatened the severest penalties for any attempts to inflame the minds of the people or to disturb the peace.

Shot Himself in Head. NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Made desperate by the failure of the American Fuel corporation of which he was the secretary, George S. Evans, a broker and promoter, ended his life in a hotel in Jersey City today by shooting himself in the head.

# WALKER'S STORE

## FIRST GUN OF PRE-INVENTORY TIME.

HALF PRICES ON ALL SILKS AND DRESS GOODS LENGTHS.

TWO HUNDRED PIECES SILKS THREE HUNDRED DRESS GOODS LENGTHS

Sale begins this morning and mind you be here early for there's just what you want; what your neighbor wants; what everybody wants.

No less than two hundred lengths and broken lots of all kinds of silks that sold for 50c up to \$1.50 a yard; today and during the week until all are cleaned out, if it takes so long—which is doubtful—HALF REGULAR PRICES.

One hundred dress lengths, one hundred skirt lengths, one hundred waist lengths. Three hundred lot that comprises every kind of dress fabric--mixed mistrals, plain mistrals, black goods, colored goods--59c up to \$2.50 a yard regular, today and until sold out, the week possibly--HALF PRICES.

Five Hundred Lengths of All Kinds of Wash Fabrics to Sell at 50c and 75c on the Dollar.

Preinventory clean-up. Mighty little will you have to pay for some of the prettiest cottons that may be made into kimons, waists, dresses for children, wrappers and so on, as well as numberless pieces of other needful wash goods. Two yards up to ten-yard length; 5c to 50c a yard regular--Monday and the week HALF PRICES AND QUARTER OFF PRICES.

If You've Not Bought a Box of Our Choice California Dried Fruits, You Are Missing a Treat.

The demonstration, remember, will not remain here much longer. So buy at your earliest opportunity. The fruits are choice, rich flavor, picked carefully, freshly packed and sent directly to us straight as steam could bring them from California.

PRUNES, APRICOTS, PEARS, PEACHES, IN TEN POUND BOXES AT--75c TO \$1.10.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.