THE SALT LAKE HERALD

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1904

HEARST ENDORSED BY DEMOCRATS OF IDAHO

Platform Contains the Much-Talked-of Anti-Polygamy Plank.

Senator Dubois Heads the Delegation to St. Louis Convention —Most Exciting Political Gathering in the History of the Gem State.

Weiser, June 6.—The Idaho Democratic convention adjourned tonight after incorporating the so-called anti-Mormon resolutions in their platform, instructing the delegates to vote for William Randolph Hearst for the presidential nomination and endorsing enthusiastically Senator Fred T. Dubois for his work for the state. The list of delegates follows:

Senator Fred T. Dubois, Henry Heitfeld, Frank W. Hunt, W. W. Woods, Timothy Reagan and J. W. Ballentine.

The alternates are: Ramsey Walker, W. R. Kinchoff, John Nugent, Frank Harris, W. B. Eldredge, Ralph Bledsoe.

The southeastern delegations, commonly known as the Mormons, for whom a strong fight was put up by Former Governor Stencunberg, Jay Czizek and G. B. Quarles as organizers, never had a look-in except in the oratorical features. They were heavily outvoted on every proposition on which the opposing forces lined up. The Hearst instructions went through with a whoop, Senator Dubois, though a Parker man, conceding this much to the delegates, who were at the same time his friends and the followers of Hearst. Of the delegation it is claimed that several besides Senator Dubois are not very strongly for Hearst.

Si Donnelly, chairman of the state committee, was elected national committeeman by a large majority.

(Special to The Herald.)

WEISER, Idaho, June 6.—Nothing was accomplished at morning session except the formation of a temporary organization. The convention was called to order by State Chairman Donnelly. In accordance with the Dubois programme John B. Goode was elected temporary chairman and Karl Paine temporary secretary. Mr. Goode made a brief talk, expressing his thanks for the honor and his belief that with a united party the Democrats would be able to carry Idaho next fall. The chairman then appointed A. T. Ryan of Bingham county assistant secretary, and the roll of the counties for committees was called. The committees were named, the first in each instance being the member of the committee on resolutions, the second on permanent organization and the third on credentials. In two instances it will be noted that the same name appears for all three committees. This is occasioned by the fact that there was only one representative from those counties present. The list follows:

Committees Named.

Ada, J. D. Flenner, R. K. Davis, A. A. Frazier; Bear Lake, C. Ballentine, Fred Sparks, John A. Kelly; Bannock, C. O. Broxon, H. Thatcher, P. W. Gallagher; Bingham, E. E. Kelly, A. T. Ryan, Presto Burrell; Boise, Ashby Turner, Lee Bunch, E. Cobb; Blaine, Ben R. Gray, J. W. Ballantine, John E. Schadd; Custer, J. A. Czizek, on all three; Canyon, J. L. Leweling, A. M. Defrance, Swam Beatty; Cassia, B. Albee, O. R. Hale, H. L. Lochly; Elmore, Mrs. W. A. Russell, W. A. Fife, A. J. Little; Fremont, C. G. Holden, A. C. Hess, George E. Hill, jr.; Idaho, L. Vineyard, J. B. McGuffy, George L. Hedges; Kootenai, J. B. Goode, T. L. Quarles, George Roberts; Latah, J. W. Lieualan, R. M. Walker, J. J. Day; Lincoln, Guy C. Barnum, W. L. Colthorpe, E. A. Walters; Lemhi, G. B. Quarles on all three; Nez Perce, George Martin, A. W. Conway, Henry Heitfield; Owyhee, J. C. Connor, R. J. Hanlon, W. R. Hamilton; Oneida, D. L. Evans, C. Mecham, W. H. Pecks; Shoshone, H. L. Day, Thomas Heeney, M. J. Link; Washington, Frank Harris, E. R. Coulter, L. L. Burtenshaw.

Stormy Session.

Without a doubt the stormiest political gathering ever held in Idaho was the afternoon session of the Democratic state convention here today. Trouble broke out immediately after the adoption of the report of the committee on permanent organization, under which Colonel J. W. Hawley of Boise was made chairman and John St. Clair of Owyhee, secretary. The report provided for the election of six delegates at large. This proposition met with decided disfavor from the Fifth judicial district, the district in which is the home of Senator Dubois.

The alignment there was against the senator, with the exception of his home county of Bingham, and it was hoped that the convention might be induced to amend the report so as to provide for the election of one delegate from each of the six judicial districts. After several heated speeches over this matter the question came to a vote and developed the first real test of strength in the convention. The amendment was voted down, 204 1-3 to 87 2-3.

The Resolutions.

The next business was the reading of the report of the committee on resolutions by J. D. Flenner, chairman. The platform as read by Judge Flenner reaffirmed the Kansas City platform, endorsed William Randolph Hearst and instructed the delegates to vote for him as long as in their opinion it is advisable to do so and instructing them further that if they do change to some other candidate it must not be to a man who failed to support the Democratic national candidates and platform in 1896 and 1900. These planks followed:

Anti-Polygamy Plank.

"We also instruct our delegation to said national convention to use every honorable means to have said convention place a plank in the Democratic national platform advocating such amendment to the constitution of the United States as will authorize congress to pass such national legislation as may be necessary to suppress polygamy or unlawful cohabitation within the United States, or any territory subject to its jurisdiction, and to provide for the punishment therefor.

"We also call the attention of the people of the state of Idaho to the fact that there are no adequate means of enforcing the laws in Idaho for the punishment of those living in polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, and we favor the enactment of additional laws for the immediate suppression of such vice and the punishment of those who practice it. And we ask the Democrats of this state to bear this in mind in selecting their delegates to the Democratic state convention to be held in Lewiston on Aug. 15 next."

Continuing, the platform heartily commends Senator Dubois for his splendid work in the interests of the state, and recommends Former Senator George Turner of Washington for the vice presidential nomination.

Minority Report.

The trouble began with the close of the reading of the platform. A minority report, signed by seven members of the committee, was offered. It provided for the elimination of the Hearst instructions and the paragraphs relating to polygamy and unlawful cohabitation.

Delegate Broxon of Bannock made the first talk in favor of the minority report. He charged that the resolution was not in good faith, that it was not intended to put the Democratic party on record against vice and crime, but was a direct attack on the Mormon people. Mr. Broxon was sure the adoption of the resolutions would drive every Democratic Mormon in southeastern Idaho out of the party. The speaker desired to know why the resolution did not ask for the extermination of vice of every character. Further, he thought it was against Democratic political principles to ask congress to interfere in a matter that concerned the states alone.

Smith's Confession.

A. A. Frazier of Boise was surprised that any Democrat should object to the passage of the proposed law. Mr. Frazier said he had drafted the resolution on similar lines adopted by the Ada county convention, and the resolution under consideration was a copy of that. "The president of the Mormon church," he went on, "has confessed recently that he has been living with five wives since the manifesto of 1890, and that he intends to continue to live in the face of the law. Will he be indicted in Utah? No. The Mormons absolutely control the courts and the juries in Utah. I tell you who object to this resolution that it is the wounded bird that flutters. The Mormons say this resolution is aimed at their religion. My God, is it a part of their religion to practice polygamy and unlawful cohabitation?"

Stake President Talks.

Short speeches were then made by other delegates, some for and some against the resolution. At last C. H. Jackson of Ada county secured recognition and suggested that one of the Mormon delegates be heard. Thomas E. Bassett, president of the Fremont stake promptly accommodated him. Mr. Bassett read the resolution adopted at the last general conference of the Mormon church, signed by President Smith, in which the statement was made that plural marriages since the manifesto were without authority, and that any officer of the church who performed one would be liable to excommunication.

"We feel," said Mr. Bassett, "and I am sure that everybody here will agree with me, that this resolution is a stab at the Mormon church. We have had prominent members of the Mormon church come into Idaho and advocate their political views, but we have borne it. In our county convention there was not a solitary delegate, Mormon or Gentile, in favor of bringing on this anti-Mormon fight. We are living together in southeastern Idaho in peace. We are Democrats. I love Democratic doctrines and I hope to be a Democrat as long as I draw the breath of life. I want to remain true to the principles of the party, Mormon or non-Mormon interference to the contrary notwithstanding. I denounce with all the influence at my command the interference of the church in politics and I will join in a demand to the first presidency of the church that it keep its hands off of politics in Fremont county."

Mr. Bassett was sure the adoption of the resolution would cost the party many votes.

Speech by Lafe Pence.

Ex-Congressman Lafe Pence followed. "If the Joseph F. Smith that signed the proclamation my friend from Fremont has just read, is the same Joseph F. Smith that testified before the Smoot investigation committee, he would have been in better luck not to have read it in this convention," said Mr. Pence. Continuing, he made a strong argument in favor of the resolution, concluding with a recital of the valuable assistance Senator Dubois had given the Mormons when they wanted statehood in Idaho and Utah.

W. A. Holtzheimer of Bannock insisted that the reason was nothing but a covert attack on the Mormons as Mormons. "Why do you want to declare against polygamy now?" he asked, shaking his finger at Mr. Pence. "Do you want me to answer that question?" asked Mr. Pence.

"I certainly do," was the reply.

"Well, then, I'll tell you," said Mr. Pence, amid wild applause. "We want to declare against polygamy because we know that it is a common practice among the bosses of the Mormon church. We want to declare against it now because now is the right time to do a right thing, because only those who act now have blazed the way of right and righteousness in every age, now because the people of the United States are aroused now. Have I answered your question, now?"

Plea for Harmony.

D. L. Evans of Oneida, who declared in the committee of resolutions that he was not a Mormon but who has been one up to very recently, made a plea for harmony. He was opposed to the resolution, and it seemed to him that sufficient consideration was not being shown for the Democrats of his county of Oneida and for the Democrats in other southeastern counties. He had no objection to and would help to pass laws prohibiting polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, but he resented the resolution as a slap at the Mormon people.

Dubois' Great Speech.

Then followed the great speech of the convention. It was delivered by Senator Fred T. Dubois, and a more eloquent effort has rarely been heard in any convention. Speaking first in an almost inaudible tone, Senator Dubois' voice grew in power until it rang out like a bugle call to every nook and corner of the hall. In the beginning Senator Dubois stood in his place in the Bingham county delegation, but as his emotions swayed him he walked across the open space between the first row of delegates and the stage, and, with his right hand clinched and uplifted, the words poured from his lips in a scorching stream.

Matters of Record.

"I had not intended to take an active part in this convention," he said, "but statements that have been made here seem to make it necessary that a few facts be stated. They are facts that cannot be controverted nor denied, for they are on the records. After the manifesto of 1890, pledging the Mormon church to forever refrain from the practice of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation and to cease interfering in politics was promulgated, a sigh of relief went up from this state, for we thought it marked the close of a bitter fight, one I hoped was ended forever. The franchise, which had been taken away from the Mormons, was restored to them and all was peace and harmony."

Senator Dubois then discussed the campaigns of 1894 and 1896, during which he said there was absolutely no interference by the church. He said he had been talked of as an inveterate Mormon hater, and pointed to the fact that in 1896, when he ran as an independent candidate for congress, he carried the Mormon counties. Then he said the Mormons began having themselves sent to the legislature and gradually they removed from the statute books all laws that interfered with the practice of polygamy.

Apostles Visit Idao.

"In 1890," he continued, "two polygamous apostles, John Henry Smith and Mathias F. Cowley, came to Idaho from Salt Lake City and traveled through the southeastern part of the state on a political mission. They arrogated to themselves the right to dictate to the Mormon people on political questions, and you all know the result. What do you care for any declaration from Joseph F. Smith on the subject of the plural marriages? We have proved that Apostle Abram Cannon took a wife since the manifesto, that Apostle Merrill married his own son into polygamy since the manifesto, that Mathias Cowley has married a plural wife since." Every one of you in southeastern Idaho knows that polygamous marriages have been contracted since the manifesto. There are men right here in this convention who have come to me and told me about cases of church interference in politics that have come under their personal observation, and they have protested against it. To you men of southeastern Idaho I want to say that I made my early fight in behalf of the Mormon people, and I have a right to expect their support when I say to Alfred Budge, who has four wives and is living with all of them, that he shall not dictate the politics of this people. I implore you not to get up in this audience and proclaim to the world that the passage of this resolution will drive you out of the Democratic party. When you do that you are doing an injustice to yourselves."

President Bassett came back when Senator Dubois had finished with the assertion that there were men in the convention who were guilty of worse vices than polygamy and unlawful cohabitation.

"We give you our word of honor," he added, "we will cry down all vice in southeastern Idaho if you will cry it down in your own sections."

Mr. Poole in a Hole.

C. W. Poole, a Fremont county Mormon, offered an amendment providing that all other sexual offenses as well as polygamy and unlawful cohabitation be made a subject for special legislation in Idaho, a state which has no law against adultery or any similar offense. Mr. Poole said he wanted to test the good faith of the so-called anti-Mormons. His challenge was promptly accepted by Mr. Pence, who agreed to accept the Poole amendment provided the other side would withdraw all objection to the paragraphs under discussion. Mr. Poole was clearly in a hole. He said he didn't think it would be democratic to ask congress to confer with the states, and finally sat down amid laughter.

Delegate Swalm Beatty of Canyon county, who had seconded the motion to strike out the Mormon planks, announced at this juncture a change of heart. He said that after hearing the discussion he was satisfied that the planks were proper. Then a delegate from Fremont asked that the southeastern delegation should be given an opportunity to caucus on the Pence proposition, and the convention, accordingly, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Night Session.

At the night session Delegate Poole, for the southeastern counties, announced a willingness to accept the polygamy feature of the resolution provided his amendment calling for the enactment of additional marriage and divorce law and for the passage of laws to punish persons guilty of all sexual crimes was incorporated in it.

A long parliamentary wrangle followed, ending with an order for the previous question.

The Poole amendment was voted down, 76 1-3 to 203 2-3. Next the amendment to strike out the polygamy planks was voted down, 71 2-3 to 223 1-3.

Then came the vote on the adoption of the report of the majority of the resolutions committee and the affirmatives carried the day, 215 1-3 to 76 2-3.

Instructions for Hearst.

I. M. Wolf of Mountain Home immediately moved that the vote be reconsidered and the name of Alton B. Parker be substituted for that of W. R. Hearst in the instructions. Before a vote could be taken a motion to table the motion to reconsider was made, put and carried and the Hearst people had clinched their victory. The election of delegates and alternates followed, the list given above being put through by acclamation after the name of Relf Bledsoe had been substituted for that of William Burke for alternate, a hard fight being made on Burke because he talked in the legislature against the eight hour law and his name was withdrawn. The only name mentioned for national committeeman was the name of Si Donnelly of Kootenai and he won without a struggle. Just before adjournment at 9:30 o'clock the convention passed a well deserved vote of thanks to the people of Weiser for the cordiality of their entertainment.

GUEST OF HONOR.

Minneapolis, June 6.—Judge Arellano, chief justice of the Philippine islands, was today the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Judge Charles A. Willard, also of the supreme bench of the Philippines.

Judge Arellano is a native, on his first trip outside the islands. He is on his way to Washington. Later he will visit Europe and return to the Philippines by way of the Suez canal.

PLACES PARTLY FILLED.

San Francisco, June 6.—The places of the striking freight handlers of the Southern Pacific company were partly filled this morning and the movement of freight from this city continues. There has been no blockade and the company does not anticipate any serious trouble.

MOYER REMAINS IN THE BASTILE

Colorado Supreme Court Upholds the Governor.

ONE DISSENTING OPINION

LEADING LAWYERS DIVIDED ON THE SUBJECT.

Denver, Colo., June 6.—The state supreme court today refused the application for a writ of habeas corpus for Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who is held as a military prisoner at Telluride by order of Governor James H. Peabody. The governor's action in declaring martial law in San Miguel county, imprisoning Moyer and other union men on the ground that they had incited insurrection and rebellion, suspending the writ of habeas corpus and ignoring the authority of the local courts as seems necessary to him in maintaining law and order, is sustained. Chief Justice Gabbert and Justice Campbell concurred in the decision. Justice Steel dissented.

The opinion of the court was given by Chief Justice Gabbert. Its main points are as follows:

The governor has sole power to determine when a state of insurrection exists in any county of the district. The courts have no power to interfere with his exercise of this prerogative.

The governor has the right to use the military forces of the state to suppress insurrection.

He has also the power to order the imprisonment and the killing of insurrectionists if in his opinion that extremity is necessary.

He can detain military prisoners until he decides that the insurrection is quelled.

The courts of the state have no right to interfere with the military authorities and their handling of prisoners.

They have no power to attempt to discharge military prisoners.

The contention of the appellant that the military prisoners should be turned over to the civil authorities is characterized by the court as absurd.

The question which the court was asked to decide was of such vast importance to the state that seven prominent lawyers were asked as advisory counsel to submit opinions. Charles Hughes, one of those, it is understood, did not send in any opinion. The other six split evenly. Those who sustained the position of the governor were Attorneys L. M. Goddard, Platt Rogers and A. C. Field.

Former Governor Charles S. Thomas, Leroy Stevick and Harvey Riddle dissented from the opinion of the court.

PROTECTION DEMANDED.

Call Made Upon the President of the United States.

Telluride, Colo., June 6.—O. A. Floaten, one of the proprietors of the People's Supply store, M. J. Sullivan, secretary of the local miners' union, and Tony Rolla, a bartender, who have been advised by the military authorities to leave San Miguel county, have retained Congressman H. M. Hogg as counsel, and, acting under his advice, have decided to remain here until forced to leave. The following telegram has been sent to President Roosevelt at Washington, to which no reply has yet been received:

"Have been ordered to leave our homes by June 7, but do not intend to go. We, as citizens of the United States, demand your protection under the constitutional rights. The civil courts would protect us, but they are powerless. The governor will not protect us. (Signed.)

"O. A. FLOATEN,
"M. J. SULLIVAN."

PREMIER BALFOUR DECLINED TO ANSWER

London, June 6.—Premier Balfour declined to reply to a question in the house of commons today or give any information regarding the communications with Russia on the subject of the declaration regarding contraband of war, especially food and cotton; the coaling of warships at neutral ports or the alleged setting of mines outside territorial waters. Mr. Balfour remarked that the present war was certainly raising novel questions of international law. The whole subject was being anxiously reviewed by the government, but he did not think any public object would be gained by the publication of communications on the subject made by Great Britain.

HEAVY LOSS TO FARMERS.

Falling Water Reveals the Havoc Wroughtg in Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo., June 6.—All Kansas rivers, except the Walnut and the Verdigris, in the southern part of the state, continue to fall today. The streams named are rising slowly and are driving families from the lowlands around Arkansas City and Coffeyville, but it is not believed that they can go much higher. But little rain is reported for this part of the southwest today.

As the waters subside the great amount of damage wrought becomes apparent. The continuous sweep of water over the farms in the past month has practically ruined many of them, much of the soil having been washed away. The water has been over the wheat, corn and alfalfa fields so long that the farmers believe that crops are completely ruined.

FORMER BANKER IS A TAILOR IN PRISON

Leavenworth, Kan., June 6.—J. E. Marcell, the former cashier of the wrecked Highland bank, sentenced to thirty-five years in prison, five years on each of seven counts of forgery, which is said to have amounted to $200,000, has been placed at work as an apprentice under Emmett Dalton, the former outlaw, in the tailor shop at the Kansas penitentiary. His health is poor and he was given light work. Marcell cannot be paroled until he has served at least eighteen years of his sentence.

DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED.

New York, June 6.—At the annual meeting of the Amalgamated Copper company in Jersey City today proxies for 1,000,000 shares out of the 1,538,000 shares in the company were presented and all of the retiring directors were re-elected. The official reports said that the company's affairs were entirely harmonious.

LIBERTY BELL HONORED.

St. Paul, June 6.—All the public and Roman Catholic parochial schools in St. Paul were dismissed for a half holiday in honor of the liberty bell, which arrived here on its special car from the south at an early hour. Thousands thronged the union station to view the relic and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by a battery of the national guard. At noon the relic was started for Minneapolis.

AN ABSURD RUMOR FROM MADRID

United States Accused of Sending a Fleet to Tangier for the Purpose of Forcing the Cession of a Port in Morocco.

LONDON, June 6.—The fears expressed at Madrid that the action of the United States in sending a fleet to Tangier was due to the American desire for a port on the east coast of Morocco, and the rumors at the Spanish capital of an exchange of notes between the European powers with the view to obtaining assurance that the American action will be confined to liberating Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley, are not shared and are not confirmed at the Spanish embassy here. Nor has Ambassador Choate heard anything of the exchange of notes mentioned by La Correspondencia Espana. The Spanish government appears to be acting in perfect harmony with Great Britain and the United States, and no apprehension is expressed in Spanish official circles that the United States has any designs except to assure the safety of Mr. Perdicaris and American citizens.

The dispatch of the Spanish battleship Pelayo and other Spanish vessels to Tangier, it is pointed out at the Spanish embassy, was rendered essential by the large number of Spanish subjects residents in both Morocco and Spanish territory on the west coast of Africa. Some fears are expressed that a general rising in Morocco might ensue in the event of a hasty action by an outside power, but it is believed that if France is not hampered she will be able to secure the release of the captives.

The rumor of the suggested sale of the Philippine islands to Japan receives no credence here.

CRISIS AT TANGIER.

Danger of An Uprising Owing to the Presence of Warships.

Washington, June 6.—Rear Admiral Chadwick, in a cablegram to the navy department, today said that the British minister at Morocco had requested the English government to send a battleship to Tangier and gave the information that the sultan of Morocco was expected to arrive at Tangier. The admiral advised the department further that the general opinion in Tangier was that the naval forces in the harbor should not yet be reduced.

The feeling prevails at the state department that yesterday marked the crisis in Tangier, so far as relates to the possibility of a Moorish uprising growing out of the large foreign fleet in the harbor. It was the end of a period of devotional worship which invariably inflames the fanatical spirit of the Moors to the highest degree and, now the crisis has passed without an outbreak, it is believed here that progress will soon be reported in the matter of securing the release of the captives, Perdicaris and Varley.

The navy department sees no occasion to diminish the naval force at Tangier, notwithstanding the several suggestions that such a course would be beneficial which have appeared in the European press. However, this matter has been left in the hands of Admiral Chadwick.

Rumors Discredited.

Paris, June 6.—Referring to the dispatch from Malaga saying that the Spanish battleships Pelayo and Numancia, and the armored cruiser Cardenal Cisneros, had sailed for Tangier, the foreign office here says it received a denial of a similar report, previously published, but is not aware whether the warships have gone to Morocco.

The rumors current in Madrid that the European powers have exchanged notes relative to restricting American operations in Morocco are discredited by the foreign office.

British Warships Sent.

Gibraltar, June 6.—The British battleship Prince of Wales sails for Tangier tomorrow. The other ships of the British Mediterranean squadron, which were to have sailed for Italy today, have been ordered to remain here.

It is reported that the French Mediterranean squadron is on its way to Tangier.

STATE NEWS

ENFORCING THE ORDINANCES.

Failure to Construct Chimney Costs Park Citizen $20.

Park City, June 6.—This morning at 11 o'clock, before W. S. Lockhart, city justice of the peace, the case of the city against E. Jasperson came up. The defendant appeared without counsel and stated that he wanted none. After hearing the evidence on the part of the city to the effect that Jasperson had refused to build a chimney and continued to keep the tin pipe through the roof of his residence the judge imposed a fine of $20.

Four hobos were up before his honor, too. Three of them showed a disposition to work and were given a chance to get a job, while the fourth exhibited no inclination to labor and he was accordingly given an hour's time and an escort out of town.

The funeral of the late Mary Blumgreen was held this afternoon from the Catholic church at 2:30.

Final arrangements are about made for the state encampment which will be held here by the G. A. R. W. S. Hancock post No. 4 will do the entertaining and about the end of this week will issue the official programme of the day.

B. M. Sperry came up from Salt Lake this morning.

Miss Nellie Goodrich leaves today for Missouri. Miss Goodrich was one of the teachers in the High school here this year.

W. F. McLaughlin was among the morning arrivals over the R. G. W.

Henry Spriggs returned from the metropolis this morning.

Clifford Herbert came up from Ogden today.

Park City ball club returned this morning from Ogden.

W. H. Green is in town today on business.

Charles McMahon came up from Zion today.

A. E. Edwards was on the incoming morning train.

Charles Van Ess was a Park City visitor from Zion today.

James Lockhart went to Coalville today.

REGISTRATION AGENTS.

County Commissioners of Utah County Make Appointments.

Provo, June 6.—The board of county commissioners has appointed the following registry agents for Utah county:

Alpine—E. J. Nash.
American Fork—No. 1, F. A. Jackson; No. 2, Mrs. Hannah Dunkley; No 3, John Kelly; No. 4, Alice Elsmore.
Benjamin—Frank Matley.
Clinton—D. A. Mitchell.
Colton—Lyman Marble.
Cedar Fort—J. E. Garn.
Fairfield—William B. Thomas.
Goshen—L. E. Thomas.
Lehi—No. 1, Sabina Candeland; No. 2, Annie Sorenson; No. 3, Thomas J. Russon; No. 4, William Ashes.
Lake View—Mrs. P. C. Bunnell.
Lake Shore—Susan S. Measom.
Mapleton—Mrs. Luella Johnson.
Provo—No. 1, Sarah Brereton; No. 2, E. J. Ward; No. 3, Mary J. Vincent; No. 4, Mame John; No. 5, Phebe Lundberg; No. 6, Jane B. Snyder; No. 7, Grace L. Cheever; No. 8, Alta Strong.
Payson—No. 1, William J. Douglas; No. 2, Ruth Quigley; No. 3, James Boyle.
Pleasant Grove—No. 1, Emily Bullock; No. 2, F. S. Humphrey.
Provo Bench—Willard Kofford.
Springville—No. 1, John V. Wadsworth; No. 2, A. O. Packard; No. 3, E. P. Brinton; No. 4, Mrs. Mary J. Finley; No. 5, Mrs. Harriet Hayward.
Salem—Mrs. Harriet Davis.
Santaquin—No. 1, Caroline Openshaw; No. 2, Isaac McCarter.
Spring Lake—A. B. Thomas.
Spanish Fork—No. 1, Kelly Jameson; No. 2, William T. James; No. 3, George S. Boyack; No. 4, John E. Bowen.
Manning—T. R. Sundberg.
Mt. Nebo—B. R. Jefferson.
Tucker—John Geagley.
Thistle—W. B. McKell.
Vineyard—John Nordstrom, jr.
Pleasant View—Fannie Bonnett.

DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION.

Choose Delegates to State Convention June 9.

Castle Dale, June 5.—The Democrats held their county convention at Huntington last Tuesday. The following delegates were chosen to attend the state and judicial convention at Salt Lake City next week: Huntington, D. C. Woodward, William Howard, A. M. Truman; Castledale, C. E. Larsen and Lars Christensen; Orangeville, B. F. Luke, George Fox; Ferron, J. H. Cook and Joseph Hansen; Cleveland, Louis Ovesen. Alternates—James Petersen, Jasper Robertson, Don D. Duncan, Nephi Williams, P. E. Johnson.

Memorial day was fittingly observed at Castledale in a programme at Social hall and decoration of the graves of the departed.

Stanley, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Leslie of Ferron, was drowned in an irrigation ditch on Thursday. The little one had strayed away from his mother and it is unknown how the accident occurred. Stanley was a very bright little lad and the many friends of the parents and the little one sympathize with them in their great loss. The funeral occurs today.

Dr. Pearson left for Price this week to take charge of Dr. Fisk's practice at that point. Mr. Fisk went east to attend several medical conventions, also to attend the World's fair.

PROVO NEWS NOTES

Provo, June 6.—The public wedding which the Elks intended to give at the reunion next week will not be a feature of the occasion. The grand exalted ruler of the order has instructed by wire that the ceremony be eliminated from the programme and the instruction will be followed. The reason for the decision is not publicly known, but members of the order here think it is because of a desire that the order do nothing that might tend to lessen the sanctity that should characterize the marriage ceremony.

Dr. J. H. Talbott, superintendent of the Methodist mission, preached here yesterday. He announced that Rev. Charles Lewis, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan university, will come here the first week in July to take charge of the Methodist church, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. Wildman Murphy about two months ago. Mr. Lewis comes highly recommended. He is a married man and will bring his wife with him.

Major Sam A. King has returned from Richfield, where he has been attending to legal and mining business. He states that the new gold discovery near Monroe is attracting great attention and that experienced mining men have taken hold of the proposition and are expecting good results. In regard to the major's candidacy for delegate to the national convention, he states that it is yet uncertain whether he will permit his friends to present his name before the Salt Lake convention as he may find it difficult to spare time to go if elected. As the county, however, seems to be practically unanimous for Mr. King there seems little doubt that his name will be presented, and if it is, he is almost sure of being elected.

John R. Miller of Price, a patient at the state mental hospital, died Saturday. The remains were sent to Price today for interment.

City Marshal Henry noticed a man imbibing some suspicious looking fluid at one of the soda fountains of a drug store Sunday. The man left a portion of the medicine in a glass, which Mr. Henry picked up and had the contents put in a vial. He claims it is whiskey and the druggist may have a chance to explain before Justice noon in the near future.

Charles W. Thomas, aged 26, and Elizabeth Pearl Daniels, aged 22, both of Provo, have taken out a marriage license.

A FAMILY FRACAS.

Brothers-in-Law Engage in Shooting Scrape Over Land.

Vernal, June 3.—Warrants were sworn out today for the arrest of Michael Flynn and James Burton on a charge of assault. The two are brothers-in-law, and have had considerable difficulty about some ranch property and have indulged in several gun plays, which culminated Wednesday in the two combatants taking a shot at each other. The shot fired by Flynn was at close range, and went between Burton's legs and throwing up the dirt behind him in such a manner that Flynn thought he had fixed his man, and it was not till he came in to give himself up that he learned that there would be no funeral, as Burton was uninjured.

Heavy rains continue to fall in this section of the state. Owing to the heavy rainfall much of the water has been turned out of the canals.

Green river has been higher during the past two weeks than it has been for several years.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

California Man Cuts Throat of His Divorced Wife.

Alturas, Cal., June 6.—Last night Lee Johnson cut his wife's throat and then committed suicide by blowing his head off with a shotgun. The couple were married several years ago and never lived happily together, and several months ago Mrs. Johnson was granted a divorce. Johnson called at her house last night and killed her with a pocket knife. He then went to the Dunn place, two miles south of here, where he obtained the weapon with which he ended his own life.

EPPINGER JURY MUST REMAIN WITH SHERIFF

San Francisco, June 6.—At the opening of the trial today of Jacob Eppinger, the former grain dealer, Judge Lawlor ordered that the jury remain in charge of the sheriff until the conclusion of the case. The jurors will be lodged at the Palace hotel. The order was unexpected, and was objected to by several members of the panel, but without avail.

District Attorney Byington then made his opening statement, in which Eppinger was accused of obtaining large sums of money by fraudulent means. The taking of testimony then began.

STORE DYNAMITED BY BOLD BANDITS

Vancouver, B. C., June 6.—A special from Golden, B. C., says:

Early this morning a terrific explosion, which shook every building in Golden, awakened the inhabitants with a suddenness that brought to mind the Frank disaster of last year. W. A. Alexander's jewelry store had been dynamited. The building is a total wreck and the stock of jewelry and watches blown to atoms. There is no clue yet to the perpetrators of the outrage.

LOWER COURT AFFIRMED.

San Francisco, June 6.—The circuit court of appeals gave a decision today in the case of the Empire State Idaho Mining company against the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining & Concentrating company, affirming the judgment of the lower court in favor of the respondent. The action was brought to quiet title and define the boundaries of the Stemwinder lode claim.

LOSS HALF A MILLION.

Richmond, Va., June 6.—A fire in the tobacco district of Danville destroyed three warehouses and 1,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco. The American Tobacco company was the lessee of all the buildings. Estimated loss is $500,000, covered by insurance.

YOUNG TRAGEDY IS MYSTERIOUS

Possibility That the Victim May Have Committed Suicide.

WOMAN'S BAIL PUT AT $5,000

INQUEST HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL FRIDAY.

New York, June 6.—Proceedings were begun today by Coroner Nicholas Brown in an endeavor to solve the mystery surrounding the death of Frank T. Young, the wealthy bookmaker. Young was shot on Saturday last while on his way in a cab to a steamship pier to sail for Europe with his wife. With him was Mrs. Nan Patterson, formerly an actress, whom Young had known for several years. Mrs. Patterson was held without bail by the coroner and was locked up in the Tombs prison.

The police at first believed that Young killed himself, but various circumstances caused them to change this opinion, and today the detectives in charge of the investigation said they were sure Young's wound was not self-inflicted.

The entire case may center about the revolver with which Young was killed. Six detectives have been at work on this feature of the case since Young's death was first discovered. Friends of Young say he never carried a revolver.

Mysterious Witness.

Much mystery was made of a witness who, it was said, would be produced at the inquest and whose testimony would go far to clear up the case. Friends of Young said this witness was "not a thousand miles away from the scene when Young was shot." Who this witness is, what connection he had with the case, could not be learned. It was said, however, that when he took the stand and told his story it would be made plain that Young did not kill himself and had no intention of doing so.

The father and brother of Mrs. Patterson, who came here from Washington, called at the criminal courts building today. Beyond expressing their belief in her innocence they declined to discuss the case.

Since Saturday much that has important bearing on the case has been brought to light by detectives and the district attorney's office. Reports of a quarrel between the dead bookmaker and Mrs. Patterson have been investigated, and statements that the actress threatened Young have been looked into.

Believes Her Innocent.

Abraham Levy, Mrs. Patterson's counsel, said today his client would undoubtedly be liberated after the hearing.

"Everything points to the fact that Mr. Young shot himself," Mr. Levy said, "and I am satisfied the coroner and all other unprejudiced persons will think so after the evidence has been heard. We shall insist that there be no delay in the hearing today, for it is our intention to get our client out of the Tombs as soon as possible."

The coroner's physician who performed the autopsy on Young's body said today that he saw no reason why the bullet wound that caused the man's death could not have been self-inflicted, especially if the trigger had been pulled with the thumb.

Pieces of epidermis removed from two fingers of the right hand of the dead man for close inspection were perforated with powder, although it was not clearly evident from a hasty inspection that the marks were really made by powder.

The hearing was postponed by the coroner, and Mrs. Patterson's bail was fixed at $5,000. Adjournment was opposed by Mrs. Patterson's counsel, but after a long argument the coroner decided to put the case over until Friday.

Mrs. Patterson remained in the coroner's office while her friends sought security for the bond.

Pale But Composed.

Mrs. Patterson, who was accompanied to the coroner's office by her sister, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, seemed much more composed than she was on Saturday, but she was very pale. She was represented by five attorneys. Assistant Attorney Garvan said a postponement was necessary because Mrs. Young, who was expected to be a very important witness, was too ill to appear. Mr. Garvan held that $10,000 should be the minimum bail required, saying:

"If this woman is guilty of any crime at all, she is guilty of murder in the first degree."

"I believe that the process under which this investigation is being conducted," said Attorney Levy for Mrs. Patterson, "is entirely inadequate and I am satisfied that I could obtain this woman's release by a writ of habeas corpus from the supreme court."

Coroner Brown then announced that he would adjourn the case until Friday and fixed bail at $5,000.

District Attorney Jerome later declared that he would oppose the release of Mrs. Patterson on bail. He went to the office of Coroner Brown and served notice that in the event of a bondsman appearing with bail he would want to be heard in opposition to its acceptance.

Young Wanted His Letters.

"This is a case," said he, "in which the coroner has no right to accept bail. I shall oppose the release of this woman, no matter what amount of bail is offered."

It transpired that this action by Mr. Jerome was due to the fact that he has in his possession an affidavit of William Luce, a brother-in-law of Young, in which Luce declares that on Friday evening Young told him that he was going out to see Mrs. Patterson.

"He asked me to go with him," the affidavit says, "saying 'the little woman has some letters which I must get from her. I'm afraid of her, and I do not know but what she might kill me. I'm through with her. I intend to break it off tonight.'"

Luce went with him and met Mrs. Patterson and the three remained together until 3 o'clock Saturday morning. Mrs. Patterson did not have the letters with her, however, and, according to Luce, it was for this reason that Young telephoned her to meet him on Saturday, asking her to bring the letters with her.

Mrs. Patterson was taken back to the Tombs this afternoon.

CALLAWAY'S SUCCESSOR.

New York, June 6.—Albert J. Pitkin, vice president and director of the American Locomotive company, was elected president of the company today to succeed the late Samuel R. Callaway, who died last week.

W. M. Barnum, a director of the Pacific Coast company, was elected a director of the company to fill the place made vacant by Mr. Callaway's death. Mr. Barnum was also elected to membership on the executive committee.

ON GOLD BASIS.

New York, June 6.—The consul general of Japan today received a cablegram from his government saying that the special silver currency in use in the island of Formosa will be received in payment of public duties only and will not be reissued after July 1. The silver notes issued by the Bank of Formosa will be reissued as gold notes at the same time. The object is to place the currency of Formosa on a gold basis.

KING'S CONSENT NECESSARY.

London, June 6.—The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has arrived here today to visit King Edward. It is said that the object of her trip is to obtain his majesty's permission for the marriage of her daughter, the divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse, to the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia.