

MARRY THE DEAD

Teachings of the Mormons Made Known.

SMOOT INQUIRY RESUMED

High Official Tells Endowment House Doctrines.

RECALLS CANNON'S MARRIAGE

Brother of Lillian Hamlin Testifies He Believes She Wedded Apostle on High Sea—Dr. J. M. Buckley Is Also Called.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Three witnesses were heard today in the case of Senator Smoot before the Senate committee on privileges and elections. The committee resumed its investigation after a long recess. The first witness was Rev. W. J. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate of New York, who told of a Mormon meeting he attended in Salt Lake last summer, in which President Joseph Smith declared he would not give up his plural wives.

George Reynolds, a high official of the church, testified in regard to the ceremonies that have taken place in the endowment house and concerning ecclesiastical divorces granted by the church, and John Henry Hamlin told of the plural marriage of his sister, Lillian Hamlin, to Apostle Abraham Cannon, which ceremony he said he understood to have been performed by the president since the manifesto of 1890.

Most of the testimony related to the inside church policy, but did not connect Senator Smoot with any of the alleged violations of state or National statutes. Women Dominate Among Spectators.

The room was crowded, women predominating among the spectators, as was the case last session. Senator Smoot arrived early, accompanied by Waldemar Van Cott, a Salt Lake attorney, who is assisting A. S. Worthington, of this city, in the conduct of the defense. Judge Franklin S. Richards, of Salt Lake, adviser to Mormon witnesses, and Mr. Worthington also were present.

Ex-Representative H. W. Taylor, of Ohio, acted again as counsel for the protestants. When the hearing opened the members of the committee present were Senator Burrows, chairman; Foraker, Dubois, Pettus and Overman.

The first witness called by Mr. Taylor was Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., of New Jersey, editor of the Christian Advocate of New York. Dr. Buckley told of visits to Utah in 1901, and again last June. At that time he attended a joint convention of the Young Men's and Young Women's Unions of Mormonism. Those who spoke were Brigham H. Roberts, Elmina S. Taylor and President Smith. The audience was estimated by the witness at 11,000 persons. The line of inquiry introduced by Attorney Taylor concerning the meeting was in reference to what had been said at the convention about polygamous cohabitation.

The witness said this subject had not been discussed by Mr. Roberts or Mr. Taylor, but the former told of "President Smith's unequal conflict with the Government," in connection with the testimony given last winter before the protestants. When the committee, Dr. Buckley was estimated from the speech of President Smith on the subject of marriage. The witness said that for 10 or 15 minutes President Smith had talked of the responsibilities of marriage, and how the contract is regarded by many persons.

"Then," said Dr. Buckley, "President Smith drew himself to his full height and spoke on the subject of divorce. He said that the mothers of his children had been given him by God and were saints of God. He deplored the mother-in-law who said that his mother-in-law were the best friends he had; that they were true women, worthy of their daughters."

Dr. Buckley read from another article on this subject, which said that President Smith's voice "rang out as strong as William J. Bryan's, and he defended the Mormon marriage and declared that polygamy was not adultery, but was a system of marriage."

President Smith was quoted by the witness as saying that he could not give up any of his wives; that it meant eternal damnation to abandon a multiplicity of wives.

Dr. Buckley said he had made inquiry concerning Senator Smoot, and he had found no one who said one word against him.

On cross-examination Mr. Worthington brought out that the statements quoted from President Smith's speech had not been reduced to writing until a day or two later, but the witness declared himself able to remember so perfectly that he can make verbatim quotations from speeches two or three weeks after they are delivered.

Church Official Called. George Reynolds, a Mormon, living in Salt Lake, testified that he is the first assistant superintendent of the Mormon Church Sunday School Society, and secretary of the missionary committee of the apostasy, and formerly clerk, or recorder, of the Endowment House. This relation was covered in about 1871. The Endowment House was torn down in 1903, but the Temple is now used for the same purpose. Mr. Reynolds told the committee he has given certificates of marriage since he ceased to be recorder of the Endowment House, in cases where widows sought to obtain pensions. He made the certificates from records in his possession, but these records he said had since been removed to the Temple, and he has not access to them now.

In answer to questions by Senator Overman, Mr. Reynolds said that marriages were performed with dead persons in the endowment bureau.

who have been married for time and eternity, but does not divorce legal marriages until the courts have acted," said Mr. Reynolds.

"In a few instances only I should say," said the witness, "that some of the marriages were granted from dead persons."

"For something done after death or before?"

"In life time."

"Is the dead person given an opportunity to be heard?" the senator asked.

"No, sir; it is because such cases are held to be unjust to the dead accused, so that few divorces of this kind are granted," said the witness.

"Is any one appointed to defend the accused?"

"Never, but the complainant is given a hearing if satisfactory evidence is furnished to the church."

"Then it is purely ex parte?"

"Purely so."

Senator Overman was attempting to bring out what assurance a man may have of having his severed wives in heaven if divorces are granted after death.

Church President Has Power. Mr. Reynolds testified that the president of the church has always the power to issue ecclesiastical services. Mr. Taylor read from a republished address by Brigham Young on the question of the unimportance of wives after plural marriages had been contracted by the husbands. In this address President Young said he was going to give all women until October 1 (date of address was not offered in evidence) to decide whether they wanted to accept the teachings of the church. In the event that they did not want to accept the doctrines, President Young said he was going to give them their freedom to go where they would. He said he was talking to all women, his own wives included, these first wives and all plural wives.

Mr. Taylor asked Mr. Reynolds if that promise to the women related to President Young's authority to divorce. The witness said that he thought President Young did not mean that.

"Then, what did he mean?"

"I think he was talking about a man who was annoyed and did not mean what he said," replied Mr. Reynolds. Continuing, he said the action of the president was based on the same authority as "Loosing on Earth" or "Binding on Earth," referring to divorces and marriages.

Taylor showed the witness a contract of separation between George T. and Ellen Watson, which Mr. Reynolds acknowledged he executed in 1867. He was unable to state whether the marriage he dissolved was a plural one.

"Are you a polygamist?" Mr. Taylor asked.

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Reynolds. "I have any children married in polygamy?"

"I believe so; one daughter."

"To whom is she married?"

"I married, it is to Benjamin Clough."

The witness explained that the marriage had taken place in Mexico, but he had no knowledge of the ceremony, and never had made any inquiries concerning it. It was brought out by Mr. Taylor that the witness had displayed no curiosity on the subject of marriage because he believed the marriage to be a plural one.

Has Twenty-Six Children. Mr. Reynolds testified that he had 26 children. He gave the names of the seven presidents of the seventies, of which he is fourth in rank. Three of the wives were polygamists. He (Reynolds) had two wives now.

Senator Dubois asked Mr. Reynolds if his daughter or her husband had been cut off from the church because of the marriage. The witness said that both of them had been in Mexico, and had never been before the church authorities for trial.

Mr. Reynolds said he was one of the advisers who aided in perfecting the Woodruff manifesto, which was first submitted in President Woodruff's handwriting. He testified that the committee had revised the manifesto. "I believe the manifesto is said to have been inspired," asked Chairman Burroughs.

"It was a revelation from the Almighty."

"And you changed it?"

"Not the meaning."

TOGO MUST DELAY

Battleship Sevastopol Adopting Defensive Measures.

DESTROYERS IN NEW POSITION

They Are Lying Behind Three Hospital Ships, and Japanese Are Prone to Believe They Are Abusing Red Cross Flag.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND PORTLAND OREGONIAN. TOKIO, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Port Arthur states that the Russian battleship Sevastopol, which is lying outside of the harbor, is apparently adopting defensive

WILL REMAIN IN CABINET AFTER MARCH 4.



SECRETARY OF THE NAVY MOODY. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President Roosevelt announced today that Secretary Moody, at his earnest request, had consented to remain in the Cabinet after March 4 as Secretary of the Navy.

measures. The Japanese fleet is therefore unable to make an immediate attack, pending the discovery of the nature of the Russian precautions and the condition of the forts still held by the Russians which cover the position of the Sevastopol. The discovery that the Russian destroyers are not anchored in the shelter of the Liotshan Mountain, but are lying behind cover of three hospital ships flying the Red Cross flag, has prompted the Japanese to make efforts to ascertain whether there is merely a coincidence or whether the Russians are abusing the Red Cross flag. In the latter event the Japanese, though earnestly desirous of observing the stipulations of the Geneva convention, would nevertheless feel constrained to open fire on the destroyers.

TO SEEK OUT BALTIC FLEET. Japanese Fleet Will Give Battle Far From Port Arthur.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Shanghai correspondent of the London Post alleges to have received good information to the effect that a Japanese squadron will soon start in search of the Russian Baltic fleet, with the intention of giving battle at a point far removed from Port Arthur. This move, the correspondent's informant says, has been made possible by recent additions to the Japanese fleet, which increases it to an exceptional grade of efficiency.

Demand Land Tax Be Reduced. SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND PORTLAND OREGONIAN. TOKIO, Dec. 12.—All the political parties endorse the government's scheme of increasing the war taxes, but demand almost unanimously a reduction of land tax by 14,900,000 yen, the yen being 96 2/3 cents. Deducting from this reduction certain revenues to be raised in other directions aggregating 4,500,000 yen, the net diminution will amount to only 10,400,000 yen, which will doubtless be obtained by means of loans.

FORTRESS WELL PROVISIONED. Capitalist Declares He Knows It Can Hold Out Three Months.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—(Special.)—The Chicago Daily News has a Hong Kong dispatch from a staff correspondent today which says: "According to a leading capitalist of the Chinese coast, who has financed many efforts to run the blockade to Port Arthur, it has been ascertained that the fortress is well provisioned, and unless carried by assault can hold out for three months. He estimates the garrison at 15,000 men. The main shortage, he says, is in big gun ammunition, but there is enough of all kinds to last for some time."

STEAMERS OF ALL KINDS are in great demand on the Chinese coast. They are being bought by both belligerents for hospital ships, transports and colliers. It is believed in Shanghai shipping circles that the Baltic fleet will make its base in the Pescadore Islands, the only typhoon warship anchorage near Formosa. I am informed on excellent authority that the warships will be able to break their way through the ice to Vladivostok, in case the fall of Port Arthur should take place before the arrival of the relieving fleet."

RUSSIANS DRIVEN WESTWARD. Forces on the Shanks Reported to Have Lost a Number of Men.

TOKIO, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Japanese army in Manchuria says: "At 3 o'clock in the morning of December 11, a body of the enemy's infantry attacked Fatsai, but at dawn was completely repulsed northward."

"In the afternoon of December 11 the enemy's artillery holding a position west of Manapo Mountain opened a cannonade against Yaotsh and Tachihopootan, and the enemy's artillery posted west of Da

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Mountain shelled Putnawa. Neither caused damage. Marmachek, on the right bank of the Hun River, was attacked by the enemy's cavalry. The Russians were driven westward, losing a number of men. The Japanese sustained no casualties."

CHINESE LIKELY TO RISE. Any Japanese Reverse Will Probably Be the Signal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—(Special.)—The Chicago Daily News has the following today from a staff correspondent at Hong Kong: "Rumors of impending Boxer troubles are prevalent throughout North China. Information from several sources points to the fact that the Chinese are drifting everywhere, and that conditions are similar to those that preceded the last outbreak, but that the trouble is more widespread, and the organization much better. It is believed that large numbers of Japanese officers are drilling troops in the interior and commanding detachments of General Ma's army northwest of Peking, and at a Japanese reverse will be the signal for a general uprising of the Chinese against Russia, led by Japanese officers."

"Many residents here fear that such an outbreak could not be confined to its original limits, but would endanger the safety of the foreigners throughout China."

NOW SHELLING THE TOWN. Japanese Report Port Arthur Is Being Badly Damaged.

TOKIO, Dec. 12.—The commander of the Japanese naval land battery, reporting today, says: "Four Russian battleships, two cruisers, one gunboat and one torpedo stowship lying in Port Arthur harbor are completely disabled. There is no further possibility for bombarding the Russian naval force."

"Are now engaged in shelling the town of Port Arthur, which is being heavily damaged."

Dispatches received today from the Japanese base at Port Arthur report that the interior of the fortress was bombarded with heavy guns yesterday, seriously damaging the battleship Poltava, the transport Amur and the wireless telegraph station at the foot of Golden Hill, and that the arsenal was set on fire.

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Mrs. Sarah Bryant, President of Memphis Social Science Club, residing at 271 Atkinson Ave., Memphis, Tenn., writes: "I suffered with delicate health for three years, trying doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines until I lost courage and thought I would never regain my health; but a few doses of your 'Favorite Prescription' made me change my mind. I could see a decided change from the first, so I kept on taking it for three months, faithfully and am now in perfect health."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.