

# The Morning Astorian.

VOLUME LVII.

ASTORIA, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

NO. 168.

## ROBERTS TELLS ABOUT HIS WIVES

Testifies That He Kept Knowledge of Third Marriage From Both of His Other "Better Halves."

Knew Action to Be Contrary to Law and Did Not Wish First Wives to Testify.

## SECOND ROUND OF THE CASE

Important Testimony Brought Out at Hearing Before Committee Yesterday Favorable to Prosecution.

Washington, April 20.—What will be termed the second round of the Reed Smoot contest opened today before the senate committee on privileges and elections. It was announced that seven witnesses would be heard before the adjournment of congress, and it is practically certain that the committee will then adjourn to convene July 15. At that time will be examined witnesses who were unable to come to Washington and others who could not be reached with summonses to come here.

Important testimony for the prosecution is expected to be developed at this session of the committee. The hearing opened without formality of any character. Brigham H. Roberts was called to the stand by Mr. Taylor. He was questioned to bring out a statement of his official connections with the church. Mr. Roberts said he was elected to the position of one of the first 70 presidencies in 1888, and entered politics in 1889. His interest was manifested in making speeches, but he was not a candidate for office until 1894. He was then elected as a member of the constitutional convention which met in 1895. He explained his candidacy for congress and the opposition that had developed from Mormon sources. He said the church had opposed the election of high officials of the church to membership of the constitutional convention and that he had accordingly consented not to urge his candidacy. He was nominated during his absence

and was informed that the order had been rescinded.

He said that Joseph Smith was the member of the first presidency who said the ruling had been modified. He explained fully certain criticisms which have been made of an alleged influence which the first presidency and apostles had brought to bear against the present aspirations of himself and others. Mr. Roberts said he protested and later the church took up his protests. Mr. Roberts was defeated the first time he ran for congress.

He thought his last child was born three or four years ago.

In response to questions by Mr. Taylor Mr. Roberts said his first plural marriage was perfected by D. H. Wells, consul to the apostles, and he thought the ceremony was performed at the home of Mr. Wells' son.

Senator Overman inquired of Mr. Roberts whether his first and second wives had consented to his marriage to his third wife.

"No, sir," said Mr. Roberts. Continuing he said they did not learn of the marriage for three or four years.

"How was that?" asked Senator Beveridge. "Do you mean to say that the marriage was not known to anyone?"

"It was known to some of my friends, but not to my wives," was the answer.

"Why was the marriage concealed from them?" asked Chairman Burrows.

"Because I did not want to embarrass them."

"How embarrass them?"

"Well, we knew the marriage was illegal and might be embarrassing to them if they should, for any reason, be called on to testify."

Mr. Roberts said his third wife was the divorced wife of Dr. Ship, and in regard to his courtship he said he always had met her at the house of a mutual friend and never had called on her at her home. He also said that she continued to live in her home, but that he never had called on her there until she removed to rooms on Main street, Salt Lake.

Mr. Taylor asked Mr. Roberts if he knew that Maggie Ship Roberts lived in a house where lived her divorced husband and two of his divorced wives. Mr. Roberts said he was aware of that fact.

Questions were asked respecting Mr. Roberts' views regarding the manifesto of 1890 regarding plural wives and living in polygamous cohabitation and the witness said that he regarded the manifesto as an administration act of the church of binding force upon all members. He admitted that to disobey any of these laws would subject the members to liability to church discipline.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## TORONTO FIRE LEAVES LOSS AND SUFFERING IN AWFUL RED HOT WAKE

Flames Rage During Entire Night in the Busiest Centers of the City Entailing Loss of Over \$10,000,000.

Aid From Surrounding Cities Arrives Too Late to Be of Any Real Importance—Steady Wind All that Saves City From Total Destruction, as Sudden Shift Would Have Proved Generally Fatal.

Toronto, April 20.—Revised estimates of the loss place it at \$10,000,000 with \$7,000,000 insurance. One hundred and fourteen buildings were destroyed, and it is estimated that 6000 people are thrown out of employment.

Toronto, Ont., April 20.—The fire that raged throughout the night and up to an early hour today in Toronto's wholesale and retail business district, was the most disastrous in the history of the city. The total loss is conservatively estimated between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. The principal warehouses of the city were reduced to ashes and nearly 250 firms were put out of business. The area covered by the fire is three blocks in length and varies from half a block to two blocks in width. Every building on Bay street, from Melinda street southward to the waterfront, were wiped out and the fire spread on Wellington and Front streets, along the waterfront from this section and the Esplanade along the waterfront for a boundary for a few hundred feet to a whole block.

Early in the evening when the fire assumed alarming proportions, appeals for assistance were sent to London, Hamilton, Montreal and Buffalo. Special trains were at once started from these points, but it was long after midnight before the first of them began to arrive, and in the meantime the local firemen were having the fight of their lives.

From the time the fire started on the north side of Wellington street, a short distance east of Bay street, in the E. & S. Currie manufacturing plant, till it burned itself out at daybreak, there was not a moment when a shift of the wind to the northward would not have resulted in the destruction of the greater part of the city.

The fire started in the elevator shaft in the rear of the Currie building. Then the flames spread across the street to Brown Bros., and from there east to Bay street. The wind, which had been brisk, increased to a gale. A general alarm was sounded, but before all the firemen had reached the scene, the fire had leaped to the high buildings occupied by Anley & Co., and Pugsley, Dingman & Co. Then Suckling & Co.'s building adjoining Currie's caught fire. Almost simultaneously flames began to shoot out from the Brown building and the firemen were compelled to divide their forces. The roof of Dingman & Moneypenny's building, on the northwest corner of Bay and Wellington streets, was the next place to burst into flames. In an incredibly short time Suckling's, Currie's, Brown's and Dingman & Moneypenny's were all a mass of flames and the streams of water thrown into them had no apparent effect.

The Gale Manufacturing Company's immense plant in the rear of Anley & Company, was the next to fall prey to the flames, and shortly afterward the flames on the east side of Dingman & Moneypenny's were carried across to the east side of Bay to the Office Specialty building.

It was here that the firemen made a desperate stand to check the progress of the flames northward in the heart of the city. They won, but not until they had lost considerable by the flames, which were now sweeping down Bay street toward the river front. The office of the Evening Telegram, the next building north of the Office Specialty building, was slightly damaged in the two hours' fight with the raging flames.

In the meantime the immense ware-

house of the W. R. Brock Company, on the southwest corner of Bay and Wellington streets, was being subjected to the intense heat from the burning Brown building, on the east, and the Dingman & Moneypenny building opposite, with scarcely a stream of water playing upon them. The big wooden watertank on the roof caught fire, but in some strange manner the building itself escaped destruction for the time being. The fire cut its way through the rear of Brown Bros' building, which faces on Front street, the first street south of Wellington.

In a brief space of time Front street, on both sides, was like a roaring furnace. For over half an hour the fire in Front street burned fiercely, practically unchecked. It then began to wrk its way back upon Bay street, Gordon, MacKay & Co.'s warehouse serving as fuel. A few minutes before, the Canadian Rubber Company's plant started to burn. While it lasted this furnished the hottest and fiercest conflagration of the night. The flames, shooting hundreds of feet into the air and scattering great masses of sparks and cinders on every side, continued north on Bay street until a complete circle of fire had formed around the Brock building on the southwest corner of Bay and Wellington streets, over which the flames had hurried in their first dash south. The Brock building was soon in ashes.

It was only the intervening park that saved the Queen's hotel, one of the finest hostleries in the country. The guests hurriedly left and everything portable was removed from the hotel. The flames leaped across Bay street in half a dozen places, and shortly before midnight it became apparent that the whole block south of East Wellington street was doomed.

The Gordon-MacKay building, on the northwest corner of Front and Bay streets, which for nearly 70 years was one of the finest in the city, made a fierce blaze. The Copp-Clark building and Warwick Bros. and Rutter's were destroyed at about the same time. The heat was so great and the smoke and flying embers so thick that the firemen were helpless and, could not get near enough to the fire to play a single stream on it.

To add to the terrifying scene came a bombardment of explosions—giant firecrackers and fireworks stored in the Copp-Clark building. The fire next leaped across Front street to the McPherson Bros' boot and shoe warehouse and the adjoining building.

In 45 minutes the flames had leveled every building between Front street and the Esplanade, on the west side of Bay street.

The firemen, who had been forced to retreat slowly on Front street and the Esplanade, concentrated their forces and made another desperate stand; they failed this time. The flames leaped across the street below and destroyed McLaughlin & Co.'s flour mills at the southwest corner of Bay street and Front. From there the fire took an easterly course towards Yonge street and dangerously near the wharves. On the southwest it burned itself out for lack of fuel. The flames were also spreading toward the east along both sides of Front street and the east side of Wellington street.

At 2 o'clock the Eddy warehouse, the Lincoln paper mills warehouse and the Kleinerle Rubber Co.'s warehouse on the north side of Front street were burning.

On the south side the warehouse of H. S. Howland Sons & Co., the Dogg's

Paint Company and the Dodge Spitt Pulley Company were burning.

On West Wellington street, opposite the Brock building, Wyland Bark's warehouse, Bun Tin Reid Company's store, the warehouses of W. & L. Samuel Benjamin Company, A. Bradshaw & Sons, Kilgour Bros. and the Union bank were destroyed. The custom-house, a four-story stone building at the corner of Yonge and Front streets, was the barrier that stopped the progress of the flames toward the eastern end of Front street. Tons of water were thrown against the sides of the custom house. That structure was not seriously damaged.

Dynamite was used on several small buildings.

Hundreds of streams of water are still being poured into immense deposits of glowing embers, but the fire has spent itself and all danger has passed.

## BRYAN NOT AFRAID.

Believes That Only Crooked Work Will Nominate Parker.

Lincoln, April 20.—W. J. Bryan gave to the press the following statement concerning the action of the New York democratic state convention:

"I do not think the instructions will give Judge Parker any additional strength, but the platform adopted by the convention ought to prevent his nomination unless the democrats, when they assemble at St. Louis, decide to work a confidencé game upon the people."

## MEETING IN HOLY LAND.

Sunday School Convention Begins Sessions in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem (Monday), April 18.—Delayed in transmission.—The world's fourth Sunday school convention opened today in a huge tent outside of Herod's gate. Arch Deacon Sinclair delivered the opening sermon.

The attendance included 800 Americans and 500 British. E. K. Warren has been elected president of the convention. Numerous Turkish officials, Greek, Roman Catholic, Jewish and other priests are honored guests of the delegates.

## BASEBALL SCORES.

### Pacific Coast.

At San Francisco—Tacoma 1, Oakland 0.

At Los Angeles—Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 5.

### American.

At Chicago—Chicago 4, Detroit 3.

### National.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 4.

## ALL IS QUIET ALONG THE YALU

Japanese are Throwing up Entrenchments Opposite Golitzky and also Further to the North.

Troops of Orientals are Increasing in Numbers Wiju Being Central Point.

## LIGHTS OF TRANSPORTS SEEN

Cossack Sentinels Observe Maneuvers of the Enemy, Transports and Other Vessels Being on the Move.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—General Kuropatkin has sent the following telegram to the emperor:

"General Kashlainsky reports as follows on April 19:

"All is quiet on the Yalu. The Japanese are throwing up entrenchments opposite Golitzky and further to the north. The numbers of the Japanese troops are increasing. They are concentrating at Wiju and spreading north along the Yalu.

"Cossack sentinels have observed the lights of the Japanese transports near Ching-Tai-Is, opposite the village of Potonsa, 25 versts west of Tungkau. The vessels were anchored at a distance of 50 versts from shore. "According to dispatches from General Mitchenko, Japanese ships were also seen near Sou Chou."

## Quiet in Far East.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—The general staff has issued the following statement:

"According to official reports all has been quiet at Port Arthur and Yinkow and on the Yalu river during the last few days."

## Wants More Men.

Paris, April 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal says that a friend of General Kuropatkin has received a letter from him in which the general says that he intends to wait the arrival of another 100,000 men before risking a battle with the Japanese.

## One Price To All! Do You Know What That Means?

A boy can buy a Suit of Clothes from our immense stock, and get as good a bargain and as good a fit as though his father made the selection.

Fair and honorable treatment and the Lowest Prices consistent with Honest Goods have given our store the reputation of being the Leading Clothing house of the city.

# P. A. STOKES

## There is a Style and Fit

about our suits, shirts and jackets that distinguish them from others and the prices are below those of any other place in the city—for low prices have made The Bee Hive famous.

We have the largest stock of summer shirt-waists in the city—all in the very newest styles from the daintiest China Silk and Lawn to the heavy Oxfords.

We are showing in the new dress goods and trimmings all that the new styles demand.

In Millinery we lead. We are showing the newest Pattern and Tailor-made Hats.

Our shoe department is in keeping with the rest of the store.

YOU CAN BUY ALL THESE CHEAPEST

## AT THE BEE HIVE

# \$1.25 LATEST COPY-RIGHTS \$1.25

MY FRIEND PROSPERO.  
LITTLE GARRISON, Lie! Biles. LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR, Williamson.  
BARLASCH OF THE GUARD, Merriman. Sir MORTIMER, Mary Johnson.

## JNO. N. GRIFFIN