

## PREST. SMITH HAS FINISHED.

Prosecution and Defense Announce  
They Are Through With Him  
As a Witness.

MRS. CLARA MABEL KENNEDY.

Testified She Had Entered Plural  
Marriage Since the  
Manifesto.

Washington, March 7.—After having Joseph P. Smith, president of the Mormon Church on the stand for nearly five hours today before the senate committee on privileges and elections which is investigating the right of Reed Smoot to sit as a senator, both the prosecution and the defense announced that they were through with him and another witness was called. This was Mrs. Clara Mabel Kennedy, who told some secrets of the "Mormon" Church which if not broken down will prove as important as the statements of President Smith that he and other officials have been persistent in obeying the law. Mrs. Kennedy said she was married by Brigham Young, an Apostle of the Church, to James Francis Johnson, a polygamist, since the manifesto of 1890, and that she has had two children by that husband. The marriage was performed in Mexico, according to the witness, at the home of a high official of the Church.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the beginning of the afternoon session Mr. Smith said that according to his best understanding Presidents Woodruff and Snow conformed to the law. He said that of the six Apostles appointed since the manifesto of President Woodruff, only one, M. F. Cowley, is a polygamist.

In regard to Joseph M. Tanner, president of the faculty of the Utah agricultural college, Mr. Smith said that it was understood that he had more than one wife.

He declared that so far as he knew, no one in the Church had been appointed an official in the Church because he is a polygamist; that such appointments have been based on merit alone.

Referring to the many institutions in which Mr. Smith is interested, Mr. Worthington inquired what companies are controlled by the Church.

"Only one," said Mr. Smith, "that is the theater, which was started by Brigham Young and in which the Church has always held a majority of the stock."

Mr. Worthington announced that he had finished with the witness and Mr. Taylor then asked if four out of seven members of the board of trustees of the agricultural college are polygamists.

Mr. Smith said he believed that to be the case. He answered also that his election as president was since Mr. Smoot's election as an Apostle. Senator Foraker asked Mr. Smith if he

had any objection to Mr. Smoot becoming a candidate for senator, and Mr. Smith said: "I gave my consent to his becoming a candidate."

"Why did you think your consent necessary?" asked Chairman Burrows. "Because it is a rule that any one of the general authorities of the Church desiring to engage in any business outside of his Church duties must get the consent of the first presidency and the Twelve Apostles before he can do so," said Mr. Smith.

The presiding officer of Mr. Smith's ward was given as George R. Emory, who, he said, is reputed to be a polygamist.

Mr. Taylor returned to the testimony in regard to the number of children Mr. Smith had since the manifesto of 1890, and he repeated that there had been 11 to the best of his recollection.

"Are you sure of the number?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"I cannot say that I am absolutely sure."

"Now, I don't want to be impertinent, but isn't it a fact that there have been 20?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"No, nothing like it," was the answer. "Well, how many by your wife named Alice? Please give the names."

"By Alice there were Fielding, Jesse and Andrew. The youngest is about 4 years old," answered the witness.

"That is the one born on the day of Mr. Smoot's accession as an apostle, is it not?" asked Mr. Taylor.

The witness answered that it was and proceeded to give children born to his wife Mary, since the manifesto.

"By Mary, the children are Silas, James and Agnes," he said.

"Whose child is Samuel?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"He is Mary's," he answered. He stated that he could not give Samuel's age or the age of his son Calvin, and that by each of his other three wives he had had at least two children since the manifesto.

Mr. Taylor pressed the witness for a detailed statement of the children by the other three wives and the witness protested vigorously.

"Am I to understand that I am not to be permitted to have children by my lawful wife?" he asked of the chairman.

"Unless I am compelled to do so I shall decline to answer any questions in regard to the number of children I have had by my first wife."

"What do you mean by lawful wife?" asked Chairman Burrows.

"I have a legal wife," answered Mr. Smith. "I mean the woman I married first—the woman I married many years ago. She is the mother of eleven of my children."

"Do you include the number of children you have had by this woman since the manifesto of 1890 in the number of children you have had by all your wives since that time?" asked Senator Hoar.

"I do," was the response.

Mr. Taylor again asked for a detailed schedule of Mr. Smith's children born since 1890 and over the protest of Mr. Smith Chairman Burrows directed that the question be answered.

Mr. Smith gave a list of children by the wives in the order in which he married them. The list follows:

By Julia—Edith and Rachel.

By Sarah—Asaph and Janetta.

By Mina—Martha and one child which died.

By Alice—Fielding, Jesse and Anderson.

By Mary—Silas, Agnes, James and maybe Calvin.

He reiterated that he did not know the age of the last named.

Mr. Taylor questioned the witness in regard to the ages of several of the other children and Mr. Smith answered: "I am not in the habit of carrying birth records about with me."

Several questions were addressed to the witness in regard to the alleged marriage of Apostle Teasdale to a plural wife since the manifesto of 1890, and Attorney Vanduyt, for the defense, entered a protest on account of the manner in which the questions were put, and particularly in regard to the

assumption on the part of the prosecution that such a marriage had taken place when nothing had been offered directly to prove it.

Chairman Burrows directed that the information be given, but nothing was elicited which had not been offered previously.

Both the prosecution and the defense announced that they were through with Smith for the present, but before he was allowed to leave the stand Chairman Burrows inquired: "How many children have you now, Mr. Smith?"

"Forty-two," was the answer; "21 boys and 21 girls, and I am proud of every one of them."

The witness was asked by Senator Burrows if Joseph Smith Jr., the founder of the "Mormon" Church, was a polygamist, and after answering affirmatively he said that Mr. Smith "was married to Eliza R. Snow in 1842 and to Maria Partridge in the '40's. His first wife was living with him when he married the second."

Witnesses offered to give the dates later, but Mr. Burrows said it was not necessary, and he inquired only because he had been informed that he was not a polygamist.

As Mr. Smith started to leave the stand Senator Dubois again stopped him and asked the ages of President Woodruff and of President Snow at the time of their deaths.

It appears that both were more than 70 when the manifesto was issued," said Senator Dubois. "You have testified that both obeyed the law in regard to polygamous cohabitation and have not practiced it since that time. I think it likely."

Senator Overman said that he had pamphlet saying that Jesus Christ was a polygamist. Turning to Mr. Smith he asked:

"Is that what your Church teaches?"

"No, sir," was the response. "What we teach is that Jesus Christ was descended through a long line of polygamists, through David and down to Abraham. With that Mr. Smith left the stand, having been the only witness in the five days the hearing had progressed.

SEN. KENNEDY ON STAND.

The prosecution then called Mrs. Clara Mabel Kennedy of Sevier county, Utah, to the stand, who testified to having been married into a plural marriage since the manifesto of 1890. She said the ceremony had been performed by an Apostle of the "Mormon" Church.

Mrs. Kennedy said she was born in Albany, N. Y., 27 years ago, and went with her parents to Utah when she was two years old. Her parents were "Mormons," and she was brought up in that faith and had been taught the propriety of the plural marriage, and, in fact, never had known any different life until after her marriage.

The family moved to Diaz, Mexico, when she was about four years old, where she lived until 17 years of age, when she was married to James Francis Johnson, who already had one wife.

Mrs. Kennedy said she met the first wife and they had "a slight interview" about going into the family as a second wife.

The first wife gave her consent to the arrangement.

According to arrangements Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and baby and the witness drove from Diaz to Juarez, Mexico, to be married.

They remained there two weeks before the ceremony was performed.

"Where were you married?" asked Taylor.

"At the home of A. F. McDonald, the counselor of the first president of the state," said the witness.

"When?"

"May 15, 1890."

"Who married you?"

"Brother Young."

"Do you mean Brigham Young, the apostle?"

"Yes, sir."

The witness was asked by Mr. Taylor if she had ever seen Apostle Young before, and she said she had in Diaz and Juarez two or three times, and that she

could not be mistaken. She could not identify a picture of Young, however.

Mrs. Kennedy said she lived with Mr. Johnson about five years, part of the time in the same house with the first wife. She said she had two children by Johnson, one of whom is now living.

She separated from Johnson at the end of five years, and about a year after that married Mr. Kennedy, by whom she had two children. Her present husband is an Episcopalian, but she remains in the "Mormon" Church.

Senator Foraker questioned the witness in regard to the ceremony uniting her and Johnson. She said she could not remember much about it, except that there were present Mr. Johnson, Brother Young and Mr. McDonald. There was no prayer, she said, but she remembered that she stood up and answered questions that were asked her.

The witness said she accompanied her husband to Mesa, Ariz., where he was counselor to the state president.

"Why did you separate from your husband?" Senator Foraker asked.

"Well, I could not stand the pressure any longer," she replied.

"What do you mean by 'could not stand the pressure'?" asked Chairman Burrows. "Were you not treated right?"

"No, sir; I was not," she said.

"Would you have stayed if you had been treated right? It was not because you were opposed to 'Mormonism'?"

"I am a 'Mormon' still," she said, "though not a very good one."

Senator Hoar asked the witness if she had received any form of marriage certificate from Apostle Young, and she replied that she had not.

Mr. Worthington took the witness for cross-examination, and asked if she did not know that Brigham Young is now dead.

"Yes, I heard so a few weeks ago."

"And Mr. McDonald—don't you know that he is dead?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"No, I had not heard that," said Mrs. Kennedy.

Mr. Worthington asked the witness if she knew whether her first husband was living or dead, and was informed that she knew nothing about him, and had not heard of him since the separation.

The witness became confused several times under cross-examination and made some contradictory statements, later when her attention was called to them by the attorney for the prosecution. She was unable to give a description of Apostle Young.

Chairman Burrows adjourned the hearing until tomorrow, with Mrs. Kennedy still on the stand.

STEEL RATES WAR RAGES.

New York, March 8.—The westbound steamer rate war, predicted recently because of the establishment by a German company of a new line between New York and Scandinavia ports, is now practically in effect and a minimum rate of \$18 has been announced by the German company. A further reduction of \$2 can be obtained by passengers willing to take passage by way of Hamburg. Thus far the rate maintained by the English companies has been \$27.50. Four companies are directly interested in the matter and sharp retaliation is looked for.

Inauguration of a steamer service between New York and Mediterranean ports by an English company was the original cause of the trouble.

A BANK EMPLOYEE SUICIDES.

Montreal, March 8.—L. G. Appleton, employed in the Toronto branch of Moisson's bank has shot himself to death in the corridor outside the executive offices of the bank here. Appleton had been summoned from Toronto for the purpose, it is stated, of making an explanation in regard to his accounts. After an interview with the officers of the bank he killed himself.

## A REPORT ON GRAFT IN CHICAGO

Municipal Committee That Investigated Subject Says There Is None

LIKE OBTAINS IN OTHER CITIES

Whatever There Is Only Sporadic—Still Some Public Evils Call For Reform.

Chicago, March 8.—After three revisions the report of the municipal "graft" committee has been given to the city council. Alderman E. F. Herrmann, chairman of the committee, handed in the document, which concludes five months of investigation into charges of city hall corruption.

The report finds there is no graft in Chicago—that is, no "systematic" graft—such as obtains in other cities. Graft in Chicago is only "sporadic."

The report also makes recommendations for the reform of public evils.

The investigation was started when Mayor Harrison in an interview last fall said that if he were to weed out corruptionists he would have grafters jumping out of every window of the city hall.

The results—before the report was issued—were the suspension or discharge of more than 50 city employees, the indictment of a dozen and the resignation of numerous others.

In the matter of measures for the suppression of vice the report of the committee takes issue with several of the reform movements which are now in the public eye. The report favors all night saloons in localities devoted to nocturnal industries, and, as a solution of the problems arising from the social evil, advocates the segregation of red light resorts to certain quarters of the city to be denominated by the chief of police.

The Chicago police, states the report, compare favorably with the peace officers of other cities, but laxity in the discipline of the department is only too apparent.

THE BRITISH PAVILION.

Col. Watson, Commissioner Gen., Takes Possession of It.

St. Louis, March 8.—Col. C. M. Watson, the British commissioner general, took possession of his office in the British pavilion at the world's fair grounds today.

The furnishings and furnishings of the interior of the British building are in keeping with the grandeur of the royal rooms they represent. The rooms comprise the banquet hall, Elizabethan room, Georgian room, Adams room and Queen Anne room.

Louisiana Day at the exposition will be Sept. 14. The assignment has been made by the committee on ceremonies at the request of the governor and the world's fair commission of that state.

Hon. Stanley Bois, Ceylon's commissioner-general, has arrived. Ceylon's exhibits have already arrived.

The great pipe organ that is to be installed in festival hall will, it is stated, probably not be in position by the opening of the exposition. The organ has not been shipped from Los Angeles as festival hall has not yet been completed, but it is packed and ready for shipment and installation will probably begin the latter part of this month. Ordinarily it takes 90 days to set up such delicate and massive mechanism, but extra forces of workmen will be put to work and every effort made to have the mammoth musical instrument in place at least soon after the opening.

ALL CASES NOLLED.

Those Against the Union Miners Charged With Derailing Trains

Cripple Creek, Colo., March 8.—All cases against the union miners charged with different train derailings, the Vinlandor W. Hill and his son John Hill, who confessed to complicity in the attempted train wrecking, has not been dismissed, and will come up on March 18. He testified that he was with Special Agent Beckman and attempted to derail a Florence and Cripple Creek passenger train which was loaded with union and non-union men.

BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE.

Results in Killing of Two Men and Wounding of Another.

Valden, Miss., March 8.—In a fight between Aaron Stewart and son on one side and W. W. Hill and two sons on the other, the Stewarts have shot and killed W. W. Hill and his son John Hill. The weapons used were pistols. The difficulty arose in a dispute over a boundary line. The parties were neighbors living about 12 miles west of here.

FLED TO THE HILLS.

A Cloudburst Causes Ranchers to Flee to Save Their Lives.

Walla Walla, Wash., March 8.—A cloudburst occurred about Dixie in the foothills of the Blue mountains about 5 o'clock tonight, and as a result the ranchers along Mud creek bottom have been compelled to fly from their homes to the hills. Communication with Dixie and points intervening has been broken off. Fears are entertained for Dixie, which lies only four feet above the creek. Trackmen report that the water is overflowing the tracks and rushing down the hills in torrents. Details of the damage cannot be obtained as yet. The creek here, to which Dry creek is tributary, has risen about three feet by midnight. Ranchers along Dry creek report the water rising to an unprecedented height.

Manila Constable Suicides.

Manila, March 7.—John Arthur, a constabulary supply officer, has committed suicide.

York Poolroom War.

New York, March 8.—There is a possibility that the war being waged between poolrooms of this city and the telegraph company, which serves to its customers returns from the various race tracks, may result in the presentation of a bill to the legislature which should it become a law, will prohibit the transmission of information relating to racing results by telegraph or telephone in the state of New York. In fact, two such bills are now in contemplation. One is being drawn by a lawyer connected with the City club. The other will come from the proprietors of several poolroom syndicates.

Perhaps the most important move

since hostilities began has been the shutting off of service to a poolroom in Chicago, which, it was said, had been caught delivering race results to an agent of the New York gamblers for transmission to this city by telephone. This did not have the effect, however, of crippling the New York rooms. Information was obtained from various sources, but not without much delay.

THE KAISER CONDOLES.

Sends a Sympathetic Telegram To Countess Von Waldersee.

Hanover, Prussia, March 7.—Emperor William's telegram of condolence to Countess von Waldersee on the death of her husband was as follows:

"Royal Schloss, Berlin.

"In heartfelt sympathy I and the empress feel for you in your bitter loss for we know what you have possessed and have now lost in him who has gone to God. My grief is shared by the army, which looked upon him as the chosen warrior in time of serious war. In him I lose an old and cherished friend. May God comfort and strengthen you."

(Signed) "WILLIAM, REX."

WILL APPEAL TO CARNEGIE.

For Money to Build a Home for Homeless Girls.

Chicago, March 8.—Mrs. Lawrence Hodgkinson, of the meeting of the Progressive Health club, has declared the heart of the woman of wealth generally is more responsive to the whine of a dog than to the appeal of a girl who is homeless and penniless. Dr. Anna Holm said: "The mother's criminal neglect in permitting her daughter to grow up in ignorance" was the first step toward suicide.

Andrew Carnegie will be asked to give the \$50,000 declined by a Massachusetts city to the club women of Chicago to build a home for homeless working girls, and an effort is to be made to raise funds from other sources.

It was planned to establish a class for young girls where they may learn from women physicians the things their mothers neglected to tell them. The city authorities will be appealed to to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the sale of carbolic acid and other poisons except by prescription.

Women to Have Athletic Club.

New York, March 8.—Women in exclusive society who have for some time been planning the establishment of an athletic club, finally have closed negotiations for vacant property in Madison avenue, and will at once begin the work of construction. At first it was expected they would purchase the building once occupied by the Knickerbocker Athletic club, but this idea was abandoned and the ladies will have an entirely new building modeled upon the most modern plans.

Just five hundred women, including non-residents, will be admitted to membership.

Collection of Oregon Minerals.

Portland, Or., March 8.—A fine collection of Oregon minerals has been gathered together by State Mineralogist J. H. Fisk for exhibition at the St. Louis fair. The exhibit comprises every variety of minerals that is found in Oregon. The exhibit will be shipped from here next Saturday in all probability.

There are 30 cases consisting principally of minerals of economic value which can be used in the arts, manufacturing agriculture or commerce. Among them are boxes of crude sienna, fire clays, three qualities of iron ore, shell-marble, coal and steatite.

Arbitration Conventions Signed.

Madrid, March 8.—King Alfonso has signed decrees ratifying the arbitration conventions between Spain and Great Britain and Spain and France.

# WHAT SHALL I EAT?

I need the carbohydrates to make flesh and supply my body with heat and energy.

I need albumen and phosphate of potash to restore wasted brain and nerve matter.

I know that working and thinking consumes energy and brain and I know this waste must be rebuilt by food. The field grains contain these elements I know but most people, like myself, absolutely cannot digest the large percentage of starch in grains and trouble follows.

## What Shall I Eat?

A few minutes spent in studying the subject proves that all these questions have been scientifically answered in

# GRAPE-NUTS

This food is so perfect the weakest stomach can digest and assimilate it. It contains more nutriment than the body can make use of than 10 times as much meat, wheat, oats or bread.

Most all field grains are heavy with nourishment but not in the form for human use.

Grape-Nuts is only entire wheat and barley and salt, but scientific processes requiring many hours treatment have made all the grains ready for any stomach. (These starches are all converted into Grape-Sugar, in other words.)

Practically pre-digested (although not chemically treated) all this natural nutriment is ready as soon as it goes into the stomach for immediate absorption into blood, muscle, heat, energy, etc., and to make the delicate gray matter in nerve and brain.

## THE PROOF

Is found in ten days' trial. Look for the miniature book, "The Road to Wellville," found in each package. Everyone should read it. Now in its 10th million.

## THERE'S A REASON

You will do well to

THINK IT OVER.