

NO BIG BATTLE EXPECTED SOON.

May be One Latter Part of the
Month but None on Land
Before Then.

JAPANESE POURING INTO KOREA

Eye Witness Tells of Attack on Port
Arthur—Honors for Kuropatkin
—Russia is United.

London, March 4.—The far eastern news published this morning consists chiefly of more or less reliable reports of Japanese military movements. The general idea among correspondents appears to be that no important land battle is expected before the end of March.

A dispatch to the Daily Express from Chemulpo, dated March 2, says that 15,000 Japanese troops have landed at Chemulpo and gone to Ping Yang.

Cabling from Harbin, Manchuria, a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle gives a rumor that 60,000 Japanese have landed at Wonsan.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that three separate Japanese armies have landed in Korea, and the Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a report from Chefoo to the effect that six Japanese cruisers escorting ten transports, have been seen steaming in the direction of the Gulf of Liao Tung.

Nothing in any of these reports is improbable, but it is probable that the Japanese are maintaining strict secrecy as to their movements.

Cabling from Chefoo, under date of March 2, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that although Japan has lost a small cruiser and that the machinery of two of her warships has been damaged, "these probably have been fully repaired, and in any event Japan has complete command of the sea and will effectively isolate Port Arthur. He anticipates the early renewal of naval movements, the landing of Japanese troops at the best strategic positions and the occupation of territory near Port Dainy as soon as the winter moderates. He predicts that, having secured the Yalu river the Japanese will threaten Kirin, cutting the railroad and menacing Vladivostok, while a second force deals with the Liao Tung peninsula.

According to the correspondent of the Morning Post at Chefoo, a Japanese battleship has run aground near Chemulpo.

"Refugees from Port Arthur," the Nagasaki correspondent of the Times cables, under date of March 2, "believe there were 20,000 troops there the middle of February. The report that the 10,000 Russian troops who were dispatched to Korea in the beginning of February were so ill equipped with transport and supplies that it was thought they would be compelled to return.

"They say also that the Russians treated the Japanese at Port Arthur so brutally that they fled to the sea-shore, embarked in sampans (small harbor boats) and endeavored to reach Port Dainy. Several were drowned."

STORY OF THE SEA BATTLE.

Moscow, March 3.—M. Arkounin, an actor, who has returned here from Port Arthur, was an eye-witness of events there prior to his departure. He lived at a Japanese hotel in Port Arthur and received the first warning of the likelihood of hostilities from his Japanese landlady on Feb. 3, who declared that the Japanese had already landed at Yinkow and that another place soon would be taken. On Feb. 7 the Japanese began leaving Port Arthur. Upon orders from Viceroy Alexieff those remaining on Feb. 9 were detained, about 100 of them being held up at the hotel.

M. Arkounin had been informed that the Chinese would begin celebrating the New Year by setting off fireworks and shooting guns, so when firing was heard for the first time from the sea it was supposed to be the Chinese celebration. The warships in port had been cleared of all wooden work on deck on Feb. 29 but this had not occasioned alarm. The people were surprised to see flashes of fire from the Golden Hill forts, but even this did not suggest the truth.

"I went to sleep that night," continued M. Arkounin, "without realizing that fighting was going on. The next morning I saw the battleship Carew vitch in the eastern basin of the harbor, near the dock, and the battleship Retvizan at the entrance to the harbor.

FREE IF IT FAILS.

Druehl & Franken, Druggists, Offer
the People of Salt Lake City Vinol,
a Body-Building, Strengthening
and Healing Medicine.

We have a warranted cure for all thin, tired, debilitated, nervous people. It is Vinol, the most delicious and valuable preparation of cod liver oil ever discovered. Vinol tones up the digestive organs, cures all stomach troubles, makes rich, red blood, creates strength, and builds up firm, healthy flesh.

Mr. Frank Graves, a lawyer of Winoski, Vt., writes: "Permit me to say a word endorsing the peerless merits of your cod liver oil preparation, Vinol. I was in very poor health when I bought my first bottle of Vinol, and I wish every sufferer could see what it has done for me. It brought back my appetite, put flesh on my bones, strengthened my nervous system and toned up my whole physical condition. Vinol simply did wonders for me."

As we have so often stated in these columns, Vinol is the greatest strength-giving known to medicine, and we do not believe there is a person in this vicinity but what Vinol will benefit at this season of the year; it never fails to make the weak strong and the sick well.

Vinol is just as valuable for all hacking coughs, chronic colds, throat and bronchial troubles, and we return money if it fails. Druehl & Franken and Smith Drug Co.

They were apparently in good condition. At 8 o'clock the military authorities took possession of the telegraph and telephone service what it has done for me. The town was still quiet and business went on as before. The children went to school, the banks and shops were open, and even Chinatown showed no signs of commotion.

At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th I again heard shots. I proceeded at once to the square and found the people were panic-stricken. Chinese women and children were running from their homes, glancing anxiously behind them as they hurried away. All the shops, banks and other places in town at once closed. We could see two great columns of smoke arising from one of the great batteries, and thought they were due to an explosion, but it was soon learned that this smoke came from the mortars. Suddenly the firing stopped and the Japanese fleet began to steam away. It was rumored about the town that an explosion had occurred on board one of the Japanese vessels.

"During the bombardment the wind blew toward the forts, and consequently the smoke from our guns interfered with the aim of the Russian gunners. It was rumored in Port Arthur, and believed by the Japanese, that the Russian fleet was being driven away. All the ships, banks and other places in town at once closed. We could see two great columns of smoke arising from one of the great batteries, and thought they were due to an explosion, but it was soon learned that this smoke came from the mortars. Suddenly the firing stopped and the Japanese fleet began to steam away. It was rumored about the town that an explosion had occurred on board one of the Japanese vessels.

"The cablemen in Port Arthur had been drafted into the military service and it was almost impossible for those leaving to get their baggage taken down to the railroad station."

HONORS TO KUROPATKIN.

Paris, March 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that when Gen. Kuropatkin starts for the far east on March 12 he will go on a special train and be accompanied by part of his staff. It is reported, the correspondent continues, that the czar said to him:

"You will return a field marshal." There has not been a field marshal in Russia since Count Gourko. The Newsky shipyard is about to begin the construction of 19 submarine vessels of the English type. Work on these boats will be pushed with all speed.

The Harbin correspondent of the Matin says that a detachment of Japanese cavalry, commanded by Uitchenko, has entered Mao Eur Chan, South Manchuria, close to the Korean border.

It is alleged here, he continues, that 60,000 Japanese have now been landed at Wonsan, their objective being Manchuria. In Korea the weather is cold and there is snow. Here it is comparatively fine. The sea is still rough at Port Arthur.

RUSSIA IS UNITED.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—For the first time since the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 the anniversary today was officially observed throughout the empire as a general holiday and with special services in the churches. The newspapers took the occasion to review the reforms introduced by Oscar Alexander III—who by a stroke of his pen freed 23,000,000 serfs—declaring that the present celebration may be regarded as a turning point in Russian history, marking the recognition of a wider freedom in national life, the realization of which is not far distant. The people were surprised to see flashes of fire from the Golden Hill forts, but even this did not suggest the truth.

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Several Russian sculptors have gone to the far east to model war types on

the spot. This is believed to be the first attempt of the kind.

Yavorskaya, the Russian Bernhard, went to Kolpin, near here, and presented to each man of the pontoon detachment which left Kolpin yesterday for the far east a canvas bag containing felt boots, a shirt, a towel and minor comforts.

The government takes the view that the Japanese Korean treaty is in direct contradiction to the Anglo-Japanese convention, the Russo-French declaration and all preceding international agreements proclaiming Korea's independence, and that as it was drawn up under duress it cannot have legal force.

The landing of 2,500 Japanese at Song Chin, Plakien Bay, Korea, Feb. 19, reported by Maj.-Gen. Pfing, chief of staff of Viceroy Alexieff, is believed here to be the origin of the recent reports of a Japanese landing at Port Arthur, and is considered to be an attempt to outflank the Russian advance from the Yalu river. The Japanese, according to Gen. Pfing, have gone to a point between a mountain pass leads to the headwaters of the Yalu, 80 miles distant. Marching in that mountainous region is declared by experts here to be almost impossible. The absence of roads, it is added, will completely upset the Japanese plans, and the Russian fleet, leading through Ping Yang, being already in possession of the Russians.

CHINA WILL BE NEUTRAL.

Paris, March 3.—Credence is not given by the foreign office to the reports that China is on the eve of joining Japan in the war. All the advices received here indicate that China proposes to observe her declaration of neutrality, and that the Chinese troops sent north have instructions to enforce her neutrality.

It is authoritatively announced that France has not been approached to cede any islands to Russia for use as coaling stations by the latter when she sends her Baltic fleet to the far east. Should Russia make a request to this effect it will be denied, as such action would be regarded as a breach of neutrality. To show France's purpose to remain neutral it is pointed out that Russia has a coal depot at Vladivostok, near Nieu, but that Russian ships will not be allowed to use that station as in time of peace.

Canal Commission Confirmed.

Washington, March 3.—The senate today confirmed the nominations of the isthmian canal commissioners and also the following: Lieut.-Col. James F. Handlett, U. S. A., retired, California, agent in Oklahoma; J. Blair Schoenfeldt, Wyoming, agent for the Indians of the Union agency in the Indian territory; Frank M. Foote, receiver of public moneys at Evanston, Wyo.

Cruelty of a German Officer.

Berlin, March 3.—The inquiry into the smutty of Lieut. Prince Prosper von Arnberg, who is serving a term of imprisonment for the murder of a native Indian, suspected of being a British spy, during the period of his cruelties to natives as commander of a station in German Southwest Africa, began today before a military court of the first guards division.

His conviction in 1900, his sentence to death and the commutation of this sentence by Emperor William to fifteen years' imprisonment, has shown evidence of insanity. The object now is to ascertain if he was deranged in 1899 when he was guilty of the acts which resulted in his death sentence. The examination of witnesses brought out remarkable instances of the prince's abnormal cruelty and his liking to inflict pain and suffering.

Modern Churches Are Dying.

New York, March 4.—In an address which was the feature of the fourth annual meeting of the Baptist Social Union of New York, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D., pastor of the Baptist Temple of Philadelphia, has declared that modern churches are dying slowly but surely because of indifference of pastors and congregations.

"The modern Christian church," he said, "is becoming submerged because of laxity. Pastors are growing indifferent and congregations are all the time becoming smaller. There are too many movements, too many offshoots and differing phases of creed. The result is that the parent church is dying. The truly reason that the young man goes to church nowadays is because he knows his best girl is there."

"The Y. M. C. A. is more prosperous than the church because it is made attractive with its books and gymnastics with a true Christian spirit. With hospitals and colleges the sectarian spirit is waning. Men who make large endowments, as a rule, so stipulate that the institutions they help shall be non-sectarian. If the church is to live we must come back to the first teachings of Christ."

"Adirondack" Murray Dead.

Gulfport, Conn., March 3.—William Henry Harrison Murray, the writer, known as "Adirondack" Murray, died today, aged 64.

PREST. SMITH STILL TESTIFYING

[When the "News" went to press last night the testimony in the case of Senator Smoot was still coming. That which was not in last night's issue is herewith presented, making the record continuous and complete.]

Washington, March 3.—Attorneys for the protestants in the Smoot investigation today said they intended to prove that the defendant is associated with an organization which practices polygamy and connives at violations of the law, and that his very vote as a senator of the United States is subject to the wish and command of the "Mormon" Church. President Joseph F. Smith confessed that he himself had continued to cohabit with his plural family since the manifesto of 1890, and that he realized fully that he was violating the state laws. President Smith also testified that Reed Smoot tried to get the consent of his associate apostles in the Church before he could become a candidate for senator.

The confession of President Smith was the sensation of the proceedings today before the senate committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Smith said that the manifesto of 1890 had left him and others with plural families in the unfortunate situation of being compelled to defy the law or desert their families. For himself he had preferred to "take chances with the law" rather than to disgrace himself and degrade his family by abandoning his wives and the children they had borne him. He admitted that he had had children by all of his five wives since the manifesto, and said he had acknowledged them openly without interference or disturbance from the people of Utah, whom he spoke of as liberal and broad-minded. The defendant will take the witness stand tomorrow.

Mr. Taylor then asked concerning instructions given to missionaries as to the teaching of polygamy.

Mr. Smith said the book called "Ready Reference" is used by missionaries. This book, he said, contains a chapter on polygamy declaring that practice to be divine. He said the book was an old one and he had no knowledge of recent publications. The marginal note on the chapter on polygamy was "Polygamy in the sight of God."

Mr. Smith added, however, that the use of this book is almost entirely abandoned by the "Mormon" Elders doing missionary work. The standard works of the Church, he said, were the books taken with them. In reply to questions from Chairman Burrows, Mr. Smith said he did not know whether or not the missionaries take with them copies of the manifesto of 1890, suspending polygamy as an order of the Church.

Mr. Taylor asked how many wives Mr. Smith had in 1890.

"Five," said Mr. Smith. He was questioned in regard to a wife Elvira who was divorced from him and died many years before 1890.

Mr. Smith protested that the questions were very embarrassing and answered:

"I dislike to announce my private and personal affairs. I do it reluctantly and solely because I am required to do so by this honorable committee. This matter is going before the public and I do not want it to appear that I am a 'spotter' or an informer."

He added:

"If there is anything I despise it is an infamous 'spotter' and an 'informer.'"

Mr. Worthington objected also but no attention was paid to the protests, though Mr. Taylor ceased the questions objected to. He asked, however, if Mr. Smith had not claimed in 1896 or 1897 that his wife, Elvira, was not divorced and whether he did not claim a part of her estate for that reason.

Mr. Smith declined to answer the question in regard to the property but denied that he had said she was divorced.

Mr. Taylor asked concerning Brigham H. Roberts' position as first president of the first Seventy, and asked if Roberts was not elected to that high position after he was elected to Congress. Mr. Smith said he could not remember.

In answer to questions by Senator Dubois, the witness said Mr. Roberts was elected by the Seventy and that objection had been made to his retention in that high position.

Continuing, he said: "I could not consistently object to Mr. Roberts my-

self, and I do not know of any member that could."

"Then you place all of the Seventy in the same category with yourself?" said Senator Dubois.

"Yes, I suppose so," said Mr. Smith. "Do you mean that because all members of the Seventy are polygamists they could not object to Mr. Roberts?" asked Senator Foraker.

"No; not at all," said Mr. Smith. "You say that when you place yourself in the same category as the 'Seventy,'" said Mr. Foraker.

"That was Senator Dubois' word, not mine," said Mr. Smith.

"When you answered you adopted the word," responded Senator Foraker. Senator Dubois went over the ground again and brought out the fact that objection had not been made to Mr. Roberts continuing in office after it had been proved he was a polygamist.

Inquiry having been made by several members of the committee as to what Mr. Taylor expected to prove by certain questioning the latter said:

"I expect to prove that Mr. Smoot could not by any possibility have put himself up against his associates in his communications."

"Not even in his vote as a United States senator?" asked Mr. Beveridge. "No not even with his vote as a senator," responded Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor said Mr. Smoot would be bound to follow the direction of the Church not only in spiritual affairs, but also in temporal things, because under the definitions of the Church it is impossible to distinguish between the two. He would have to obey or resign his apostleship.

"Who is the editor?" Mr. Smith where his property should go in case of his death.

"My property would go to my heirs," said he, "and the property which I hold in trust for the Church would go to my successors."

He was asked concerning the management of the Deseret News, and said there was no more independent paper in Utah and that it was not governed by the Church.

"Who is the editor?" he was asked. "Charles W. Penrose," answered Mr. Smith.

In answer to other questions Mr. Smith admitted that Mr. Penrose is a polygamist.

In answer to questions concerning revelations, Mr. Smith reiterated former statements that such revelations were accepted or rejected at will; that there is no restraint upon any member except his or her voluntary wish. He said he did not always obey the revelations from God.

"One can obey or disobey with impunity," he added.

"Then that is the kind of God you believe in?" said Mr. Taylor.

"Yes, the best kind of God I believe in," said Mr. Smith with emphasis.

A ruling of the Church was quoted in regard to the release of duties of certain members, apostles or others in high positions in order to perform other duties, and Mr. Taylor asked, "Was it by Mr. Smoot to get consent to run for senator?"

"He had to get the consent of his associate apostles and the first presidency," said Mr. Smith, "in order to go before the legislature. He obtained that consent."

When asked if any one else was given consent to run for office, Mr. Smith said no one had asked for such consent.

An effort was made to show that Mr. Smoot could not act of his free will, but Mr. Smith declared the consent amounted to nothing more than a release from his duties in the Church in case he was elected.

Senator Hoar asked if Mr. Cannon was given consent to come to Congress.

Mr. Smith answered that Mr. Cannon had never been an official of the Church and therefore did not require consent.

Mr. Smith said if Mr. Smoot had persisted in running for office without the consent of the Church he would not have lost his official position, but would be out of harmony with the twelve apostles.

The Moses Thatcher incident was taken up and Mr. Smith said he had remained for many years an apostle of the Church, though not in harmony with his associates. He remained in that position until finally removed by the apostles. When asked the reasons for the differences of opinion between Mr. Thatcher and the other apostles Mr. Smith said there were various causes.

"Was it because he desired to become a candidate for United States senator?" Mr. Smith answered that Mr. Thatcher was of that kind, answered the witness.

The expression "or something of that kind," created amusement among the senators present.

Mr. Taylor asked concerning J. M. Tanner, formerly president of the Agricultural College of Utah, who it was said resigned his position for the reason that the head of the school was a polygamist. Mr. Smith said Mr. Tanner was a polygamist.

The recent controversy at Brigham City over music was declared by Mr. Smith to have been "a tempest in a teapot and only a newspaper furor to connect the Church with a matter in which it was not interested officially."

If You are Perplexed

In reference to the best disposition of the amount of money (small or large), which you are putting aside for your family or for your old age, write The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for information as to the form of policy that will best suit your needs. Here is an example of results:

The late Archibald N. Waterhouse, of Philadelphia, who died suddenly last Friday, held policies amounting to \$80,000 in The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The forms of insurance under which these policies were issued were so selected that his widow will receive at once \$20,000 in cash and an annual income of \$4,000 for twenty years, and if she is living at the end of that period she will receive \$60,000 in cash, making the total amount received under these policies \$140,000 on which the premiums paid by Mr. Waterhouse amounted to only \$27,492.20. (From the Philadelphia Record, Nov. 13, 1903.)

The **MUTUAL LIFE**
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW YORK
Oldest in America **RICHARD A. McCURDY, President** Largest in the World
RULON S. WELLS, Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Smith, in answer to questions by Chairman Burrows declared he had performed no polygamous marriages since 1890 anywhere on earth.

Mr. Dubois asked if any of the Apostles had performed such a service, and Mr. Smith said if they had they would have been fined and imprisoned if found guilty, and if the charge could be proved the offender would be excommunicated.

Senator Hoar made another request for the four books which have been described by Mr. Smith as the standards of authority, saying that they would be needed in considering the case.

"But," interposed Senator Dillingham, "I suppose we can furnish our own Bibles."

Mr. Smith volunteered to supply all the volumes himself, even the Bibles, if the committee desired to have copies of that book.

Mr. Taylor devoted much attention to a discussion of the "Mormon" marriage ceremonies. It was brought out that all high officials of the Church and all of the Elders are authorized to marry persons, and that such marriages are registered in accordance with the state laws on that question.

The celestial marriage, or the marriage for eternity, Mr. Smith said, was one of the things the "Mormon" Church believed in. This ceremony of marriage was described as one to carry two persons through heaven in happiness. It often was performed when one party was dead, and sometimes when both parties were dead. In that event the relatives of the contracting parties represented them. When questioned closely by Mr. Smith admitted that a man and woman, both living, were sometimes married for "eternity."

Mr. Taylor concluded with Mr. Smith and the defense will examine the witness tomorrow.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

College of it to be Established at University of Chicago.

Chicago, March 4.—The establishment of a college of domestic science is announced at the University of Chicago. Dean Marion Talbot is to be head of the new department. The first courses will be offered at the beginning of the spring quarter, April 1.

The courses will include cooking and the study of the science of foodstuffs. It is intended that the work shall not only train a girl to cook but teach her domestic engineering, including house sanitation, public hygiene, the chemistry of foods and other phases of sanitary schemes.

The only departments similar to it in the country is that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Those on Risks in Congested Districts of Large Cities to Advance

New York, March 4.—Fire insurance rates on risks in the congested districts of large cities are to be advanced according to the Journal of Commerce. The great losses in Baltimore, Rochester and other cities thoroughly aroused the underwriters in regard to the conflagration danger of important business centers throughout the country and a committee of 20 was appointed by the executive committee of the national board of fire underwriters to discuss the whole subject of business risks.

After several meetings this committee evolved a statement addressed to all members of the national board embodying nearly all the insurance companies of importance in the United States.

The committee recommends that at the meeting of the board next May the

entire subject shall be gone over thoroughly because it is one of vital interest to the business men of the country. That a sub-committee be at once appointed to define the boundaries of a population of 100,000 and over, and by expert opinion shall determine the relative danger of conflagrations in these districts by reason of defective fire construction; that supply of or building shall fix for recommendation to the various rating associations a schedule for the advance of the fire insurance rates scheduled; be prepared by the sub-committee applicable to all congested business districts, making uniform charges for area, height of buildings, as well as for vertical openings through floors and roof, open stairways, lack of standard fire shutters, steel attics, walls, and floors not standard.

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