

# HAS A BIG FAMILY.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENT OF MORMONS.

The Husband of Five Wives and the Father of Forty-Five Children—Has Been Married Six Times.

Salt Lake City.—The man with the biggest family in the world is Joseph Smith. Smith is the president of the Mormon church, for upon him fell the mantle of the Mormon church president of world-wide fame, Brigham Young. President Smith has five wives—plus one divorced—and 45 children and 150 grandchildren. The only man whose record in the matter of children beats that of Smith's was that of Brigham Young himself, who left 56 children.

Smith's wives and unmarried children live in a row of detached mansions in Salt Lake City. The married children and grandchildren live in various houses all over the city. Smith supports all the inmates of his five mansions, but his married children and his grandchildren have to support themselves. This proud father of 45 children is very rich. His estimated income available for supporting the five establishments is \$100,000. The estimate is made from his known salaries as director of 20 different corporations, banks, and factories.

His first wife was his cousin Lavinia, with whom he fell in love as a boy. After he had been married to Lavinia a few years he married the two Lamson sisters, Julia and Edna. This one man married these two sisters on the same day and by the one ceremony of marriage, an event that caused a shudder in the breasts of all citizens outside of Utah.

But the first wife objected to Smith's second and third wives, and so she went to California and obtained a divorce. No sooner had she secured her decree of divorce than Smith promptly married a fourth woman—Sarah. Then came the fifth, Alice, and later, Mary, the sixth. None of these objected to being a mere fraction of a wife, so these are the five wives whom Smith supports in the five mansions to-day. Alice, the fifth in the Smith matrimonial succession, said not long ago: "I am a plural wife and I am proud of it."

Smith now calls one of the sisters referred to his "legal wife," and designates



JOSEPH SMITH, (Head of the Mormon Church and Father of World's Largest Family.)

her home as his "official" residence. The woman to whom he was last "united," Mary, is said to be Smith's favorite wife, and, as if in corroboration of the report, she lives in the finest and costliest of the five mansions.

He married wife number one 39 years ago; so that in 39 years he has become the father of his extensive family. His "favorite wife" just referred to—the one he married last—has borne five children, the smallest number of all the six wives except the first one, who had only two. Thirteen children—the largest number of all—were born in, and live in, the mansion of wife number four, Alice, the fifth wife, who said she was a plural wife and glad of it, has eight children; while of the two sisters married simultaneously, one has borne her master 11 children and the other six.

Smith has of late months "exported" a large number of Mormon families from Utah to Mexico, establishing there a colony, with the idea that it may ultimately become the new headquarters of the Mormon church, safe from the laws of the United States.

## Why Varnish Turns White.

It has often been wondered why paint and varnish turn white for a while after a heavy rainstorm. This is probably due to molecules of moisture being driven into the minute divisions of the paint or varnish, and thus giving them the color that we see on foam on the water. The natural color of the paint or varnish can be quickly restored by rubbing on a little fine oil, which takes the place of the vapor in the paint.

## Kopak.

Kopak is a new product of the Philippine Islands and those adjacent, which is attracting much attention. It is a sort of yellow wadding which makes fine mattresses, life preservers, etc. Naturally it is the covering of the seeds of certain trees. Ten and a half ounces will support a man in the water, and one small mattress will support several men. It is expected that all ship mattresses will be made of kopak.

## New Consumptive Treatment.

Prof. Jacob, of Berlin, has developed a new method of treating consumption which promises great results. Heretofore the trouble has been to reach the seat of the disease. He makes the trachea and larynx insensible by cocaine, introducing a thin rubber tube and injects Prof. Koch's tuberculin. In this way he has succeeded in making the bacilli disappear in from four to eight weeks.

# ENGLAND'S NEW SEA LORD

Sir John Fisher Is a Strong Man Equal to Any Emergency.

London.—October 31 was the day on which England celebrated the ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and it was an appropriate date for Admiral Sir John Fisher to take office as senior naval sea lord.

The British navy thus enters upon a new regime. Admiral Fisher's appointment has given universal satisfaction, and its results are looked forward to with hopeful anticipation.

A naval correspondent of the New York Herald writes: "It is at once apposite and suggestive that these two events should have taken place simultaneously, namely, the celebration of the culmina-



SIR JOHN FISHER. (Of Whom England Expects Much as Lord of the Navy.)

ing employment of the British fleet in 1805 and the induction in office at Whitehall of the strenuous personality who is bound to fashion to his own liking and despite constitutional checks the weapon ready for use if necessity requires it in 1905.

"Sir John Fisher is a very strong man, swift of judgment, tenacious of purpose, keen to a degree uncommon in almost any walk of life save that of money grubbing.

"A man of affairs, who has wielded large power and has influenced the march of events, once told me that the three men with whom he had come in contact who had most impressed him were Bismarck, Rhodes and Fisher.

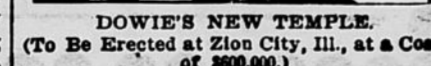
"Fisher is emphatically the product of naval training. The son of a soldier, born in 1841, he entered the British naval service when but 13, and has made his way absolutely without interest or influence. A cheerful worker, clear thinker, vigilant observer, Fisher is a man who inspires confidence among all who come in contact with him. He is not a man of the desk only, but the clear eyes, the lurking humor of the lips, the strong, broad chin and bronzed complexion suggest the open air life—the breezy discipline of the bridge of the battleship—rather than the close confines of study for the post that Sir John has now assumed, that of chief naval adviser to the government.

## NEW TEMPLE FOR ZION CITY

Dr. Dowie Is Building a Magnificent Place of Worship for His Church.

Chicago.—With impressive ceremonies ground was broken for the new and magnificent temple which John Alexander Dowie is to build in Zion City, and which when completed will be one of the marvels of the religious architecture of the world, and a rival of the famous Mormon temple at Salt Lake, though not so expensive as that edifice.

The construction of this remarkable temple will occupy practically the entire male population of Zion City, except such as cannot be spared from the manufacturing industries of the Christian Catholic church, for several months to come. The distinguishing features of the structure will be twin towers 150 feet in height flanking the main en-



DOWIE'S NEW TEMPLE. (To Be Erected at Zion City, Ill., at a Cost of \$600,000.)

trance. Marble will be freely used in its construction. It will cost \$600,000. The site selected for the new temple is northeast of the present place of worship, called Shiloh tabernacle, which will be torn down when the new building is completed. Dr. Dowie is anxious to found a college at Zion City, and says that after the structure has been used as a place of worship for five or six years he proposes to build a much larger building for that purpose and devote this one to college purposes.

## Electric Traction in Coal Mine.

Electric traction is used in at least one coal mine. Two locomotives of 80 horse power each handle the 800 tons daily output. They are seven feet long and three feet high, running in headings too low for the use of mules. A single 80 horse power motor is used with its armature geared to two driving sprockets, one on each axle. The gradients are from 1 in 25 to 1 in 8.

## Largest Lighthouse.

Victoria, B. C., is soon to operate the largest lighthouse in America. It will be of 750,000 candle power and visible for 25 miles.

# PEARY'S NEW VESSEL

SHIP IN WHICH EXPLORER WILL SEEK THE NORTH POLE.

Will Have the Good Points of All Vessels Used in Polar Explorations—To Be of 1,500 Tons Displacement.

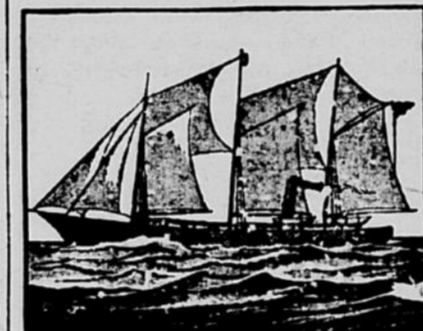
New York.—Encouraged by his previous performances, Commander Robert E. Peary, of the United States navy, is now having built a new craft for his final dash for the north pole. Less than a year's time will see this sturdy vessel headed for the northland and the region of eternal ice. In this last and what is to be his final effort Commander Peary has united the fruit of his own experience in the past together with the difficulties that have confronted his rivals in this forbidding field of geographical research. This new ship will be very remarkable in many ways.

The vessel is technically described as a three-masted fore and aft schooner rigged steam vessel, with auxiliary sail power, says a writer in the New York Herald. The foremast and the mizzenmast will be single sticks of the best Oregon pine, and the mainmast, while of the same material, will carry a separate topmast of selected yellow pine. At the masthead of the mainmast will be carried the "crow's nest," from which a lookout will direct the navigation of the craft.

The ship will be 144 feet long on the load water line and 150 feet long from the tip of her stem to the after side of her rull. Her maximum beam over her guard will be nearly 35 feet, and when laden she will draw nearly 17 feet of water. Her displacement when ready for sea, and with all coal and stores aboard, will be quite 1,500 tons.

The two big deck houses will provide quarters for Commander Peary, the ship's officers and the members of the scientific staff. These houses will be of peculiar construction and are designed to be portable. The object of this is to facilitate their removal from ship to shore if emergency demand, where they may be turned into reasonably comfortable habitations, susceptible of economical heating and maintenance. Most of the crew, of which there will be about 20, will be housed on the berth deck.

The keel, stem and sternpost will be built of heavy white oak, and over the regular keel there will be a stout



PEARY'S NEW SHIP. (With It the Daring Explorer Will Attempt to Reach the North Pole.)

false keel of the same material, which will bear the rub of thick ice and grounding. The frames will also be of white oak and closely spaced. The deck beams will be of very thick yellow pine, unusually well supported and fastened to the frames by big through bolts.

Amdships these beams will be supported right up from the keelson by steel stanchions so arranged that they may be set up by bolts to take up any "give" in the structure during the course of construction. To insure exceptional stiffness to the hull there will be heavy yellow pine diagonal braces, very securely fastened, at every frame. While cutting up the space between decks, this arrangement gives just that resistance to the pressure of ice upon the bottom and bilges that will cause the vessel, like a melon seed pinched between the fingers, to rise and free itself of the stress.

Above all things it is essential that the vessel should not leak, and to insure this and to take the constant rub of the ice the hull will be covered with a double course of five-inch planking. The inner course will be of yellow pine and the outer course, which will be immediately subjected to wear, will be of well seasoned white oak. The inner course will be caulked when finished and made securely water tight. Over the inner course will then be laid a sheeting of tarred hemp or tarred canvas. After this is thoroughly secured the outer planking will be laid and bolted with exceptional strength to each frame.

## Great Salt Plants.

There are two great plants for solar evaporation of salt in the United States. One at Salt Lake and the other on San Francisco bay. The brine pumped at Salt Lake carries over 20 per cent salt and is free from impurities. That pumped at San Francisco has on the other hand somewhat less salt than the water of the open sea, and it has the customary impurities. At present Utah ranks sixth among the states as a salt producer, and its output now reaches up to 500,000 barrels per annum.

## Wild Horses Spread Mange.

Thousands of wild horses roam the unfenced ranges of Oregon, and the state veterinarian has ordered that they shall be shot. This is to prevent the spread of mange among cattle and other live stock.

## A Curious Structure.

In Segovia, Northern Spain, stands one of the most curious structures in the world, a palace that is known as "the house of the points," because its front is carved into innumerable facets.

# WATER CURTAINS FOR FIRES

A Successful London Scheme Likely to Be Tried in New York City.

New York.—The adoption by this city of an auxiliary system of mains which will carry salt water for fighting fires has interested merchants and owners of warehouses and other large buildings in a scheme for checking the spread of fire from one building to another, by means of a curtain of water, which, in an emergency can be turned on, completely covering the sides of a building with a force sufficient to prevent any flames from penetrating it.

A building in London has recently been equipped with such a protective



THE FIRE CURTAIN. (Showing Method of Operation to Prevent the Spread of Big Fires.)

system, and, as a result of tests the value of the appliance has been so recognized that a substantial reduction has been made in the fire insurance premium demanded by the company carrying the risk.

On every side of the building separate water pipes, perforated on the under side, are attached to the roof a few feet from the walls. These pipes are connected by valves with a central one, in which a water pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch is maintained.

If a fire in a nearby building threatens to spread the opening of a single cock, accessible from the street, will throw from the pipe on the roof thousands of jets of water so close together that they form a perfect water curtain between the flame and the threatened side of the building. The force with which the streams are thrown from the pipe makes it impossible for the water to be evaporated by nearby flames and prevents absolutely any flames from passing through it.

The water may be turned on to protect only one wall or all of them, as circumstances may make necessary, and another set of drenchers, working on the same principle, but throwing the water horizontally, protects the roof.

The valves which control the system on the London building are operated from the sidewalk, and the police stationed nearby have been instructed how to operate them. London authorities have declared that the system is a notable advance in protection against fire.

New York fire experts, who have studied the plan which has been tried in London, say that if generally adopted here it will effectively stop the spread of big fires. Had some of the big buildings in Baltimore and Paterson been so equipped, they say, conflagrations in those cities would have been checked much sooner and possibly might have been checked at the outset.

## HUGE FIGURE OF BUDDHA.

Discovered by English Troops Near the Forbidden City of Lhasa.

London.—One of the most interesting of monuments seen by English troops in Tibet was the huge figure of Buddha passed about 15 miles from the forbidden city of Lhasa. Some idea of the great size of the idol may be obtained by comparing it with the height of the



A BIG BUDDHA. (British Troops Passing It in Tibet, Near the Forbidden City.)

soldiers shown in the sketch filing past. The Buddha was carved out of the cliff itself, and is rudely colored. It is protected by two lofty stone buttresses and a light roof. The heap of white stones shown on the right of the sketch is the accumulation of years. Devout travelers add to the heap as they pass. The troops passed many of these figures carved in the rocks during their march, but none equalled this one in magnitude.

# NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Mysterious.

A neighbor, in passing by the farm of Ulrich Torson, about nine miles south of Granville, saw the form of young Tudor Torson, who is about 18 years of age, lying in a pool of blood. He was unconscious and investigation disclosed the fact that his skull was crushed. His father who lives near Star, was notified and the young man brought to Granville and placed in the care of Dr. Davies. The young man was alone on the farm and the manner in which he received his injury, is but surmise, but indications point to the fact that he had finished his supper and was watering the horses, when in some manner one of them struck or kicked him.

## Land Taken.

Four hundred and twenty claims or about 67,000 acres of land embraced in the Fort Totten Indian reservation was thrown open to entry. Twenty-nine persons appeared and filed. This land is entered at the rate of \$4.50 an acre, \$1.50 per acre payable at date of entry and the balance at 50 cents per acre each year until paid in full.

The land is being entered by a conservative and well-to-do class of people—many from Minnesota and Iowa—who intend to reside upon, cultivate and make permanent homes for themselves. The conditions under which the land was opened to settlement leave little room for speculation.

## Shot.

G. W. Jones was shot at Williston by Otto Sporland. They had been quarreling over some money. Sporland said Jones had \$10 belonging to him, which he, Jones, would not return. Jones said he did not have it. Sporland left Jones' place saying, "I'll get a gun and you'll give it up." Sporland soon returned and drew a gun on Jones.

Jones took hold of it and Sporland pulled the trigger. The ball entered Jones' chest just over the right lung and came out at the shoulder blade. Jones' condition is not critical, but he has an ugly wound. Sporland is under arrest.

## Children and Matches.

Children and matches formed a combination which proved a source of great loss to Thomas Burke, living northwest of Berthold. His children were playing around the barn with matches and set fire to a stack of hay. The flames were quickly communicated to the barn, where five head of stock were tied and which would have been burned to death had it not been for the pluck and presence of mind of Miss Lizzie Dorstler, who after discovering the fire ran into the house after a knife, hastened to the barn and cut the ropes with which the cattle were tied.

## Horses Burned.

Fire destroyed M. J. Fast's barn near Saline, Ward county, and seven horses perished in the flames. Mr. Fast's son, who was sleeping in the hay loft, had a narrow escape also from losing his life in the burning building, and was compelled to jump to the ground from an opening in the loft, sustaining slight injuries. Considerable grain was stored in one end of the barn but the fire was controlled before reaching it and a portion of it was saved. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

## Wool.

The price of 30 cents a pound for unwashed wool is acting as a stimulus to the sheep industry, and many cattlemen are now buying sheep. The average price for prime ewes this fall is \$3 to \$3.25 per head. Grass fed mutton sheep have sold this season at from \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. which is high when contrasted with the low prices that beef cattle have brought.

## A Hustling Town.

The following new buildings have been built at Sherwood within twenty days: Three banks, three hardware stores, three restaurants, three barber shops, three lumber yards, one hotel, two newspaper offices, three livery stables, in all about thirty buildings. Land is held at \$2,000 per quarter. About one mile of the track from Mohall to that place has been laid.

## Guess.

People who have been observing the muskrats this fall say that they have been perfectly idle, and have made no preparation whatever for winter. Hence it is argued we are to have an open winter. But the other day a man shot a goose with a thick breast bone. How are we to reconcile these things?

## News Notes.

Artesian well at Ogema gives 40,000 gallons an hour. Two Italians were held at Dickinson on the charge of murder. Edgerton man attempted to break coil. Colt broke his face. The N. P. train No. 6 will be held for fifteen minutes this morning to enable the trainmen to cast their ballots. The N. P. dam at Sykeston has been repaired. A car of cement was used in the job. A horse shoe was run through a threshing machine at Fingal. The Great Northern has been adjusting the claims of the farmers near Norwich for damages from a prairie fire started from sparks of an engine. An Iowa man, who had farmed in North Dakota this summer, was in Fargo this week en route to Hawkeyedon for the winter and stated that he had cleared \$2,800 this season. A Stradivarius violin two hundred and fourteen years old has been received by Lieut. Gov. Bartlett and is displayed in the North Dakota exhibit.

# THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Nov. 12.

Four tramps were burned to death in a barn which was destroyed by fire in Altoona, Pa.

Negotiations for a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Denmark have been opened.

The October grand jury at St. Louis returned 12 indictments against men charged with registration frauds.

The Danish government will accept President Roosevelt's invitation to participate in a second peace conference.

James H. Foote and Alfred Gaines, electricians, were drowned while duck hunting at the St. Clair Falls, near Detroit, Mich.

The total strength of the United States army at the close of the last fiscal year, was 3,871 officers and 68,946 enlisted men.

A grand jury in Chicago recommends that capital punishment, if used, be the punishment for armed hold-up men.

"Bill" Hatfield shot and killed his wife, Maud, and then blew out his brains at Meeteetsee, Wyo. Jealousy was the cause.

Frank Grosvenor, a nephew of Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, was instantly killed in a runaway accident in Rome township, near Athens, O.

By an explosion Friday in the mine of the Peabody Coal company, at Sherman, Ill., two miners, James McGee and Anton Neruscha, were killed.

The emaciated body of Tom Wall, of Chicago, was found in the underbrush near the town of Afton, Ia. The man had literally starved to death.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland performed ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new building of the Hebrew technical school for girls, now being erected in New York.

Mrs. Annette Moran, widow of the late Edward Moran, a distinguished marine painter, is dead at her home in New York from pneumonia. She was about 80 years old.

Charles Hackensen, a window washer in the Hookery building, Chicago, slipped beneath a guard rail on the ninth floor of the building, fell and was instantly killed.

Former Congressman Augustus Brandegne, ex-mayor and one of the leading citizens of New London, Conn., is dead at the age of 76. His son is now a member of congress.

It is announced that Emperor William has decided to hereafter use the pardoning power liberally in cases of lese majeste. This is a radical departure from the previous practice. Ray Borom, who was arrested in Spokane, Wash., and brought to Decatur, Ill., charged with killing Richard L. Roberts in April last, was found guilty and sentenced to 40 years in the penitentiary.

Three persons lost their lives, 20 were injured, nearly half a hundred were overcome by smoke and an equal number are temporarily homeless as a result of a series of fires in various parts of Greater New York.

Edward Howard, a pattern maker living in Detroit, was shot and instantly killed by his son Arthur, aged 21 years, while the elder man had his wife and daughter pinned to the floor by their throats.

Mrs. Henry H. Donaldson, wife of the head professor of neurology at the University of Chicago, committed suicide by hanging. It is supposed despondency over her ill health caused her to become temporarily insane.

Terribly cut and crushed about the head, the dead body of Alma Steinway, a telephone operator, aged 18 years, was found in a vacant lot near the Spring Grove cemetery at Winton Place, a suburb of Cincinnati.

Elbert Kramer, 40 years of age, was murdered and placed on the railroad track near St. Charles, Ky. The supposition is that he was the victim of robbery, as money and other articles belonging to him were missing.

Alexander Sutherland, said to have been the last survivor of the famous Balaklava "Six Hundred," is dead at his home in Denver, Col., where he had resided for 40 years. He was the trumpeter who sounded the bugle call for the memorable charge immortalized in verse by Tennyson.

# THE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 12.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$2 50 @ 3 30
Hogs, State, Penn.	5 25 @ 5 50
SHEEP—Wash. Patents	3 00 @ 4 50
WHEAT—December	1 19 1/2 @ 1 20 1/2
MAY	1 14 1/2 @ 1 15 1/2
CORN—December	48 1/2 @ 50 1/2
OATS—Natural White	27 @ 27 1/2
BUTTER	14 @ 25 1/2
CHEESE	7 1/2 @ 10 1/2
EGGS	19 @ 35
CHICAGO	
CATTLE—Fancy Steers	\$6 00 @ 7 00
Fair to Good Export	5 15 @ 5 60
Fed Texas Steers	3 75 @ 4 25
Medium Beef Steers	4 10 @ 4 70
Calves	2 75 @ 3 25
HOGS—Assorted Light	4 80 @ 4 95
Heavy Packing	4 80 @ 4 85
Heavy Mixed	4 90 @ 5 00
SHEEP	3 00 @ 4 75
BUTTER—Creamery	16 @ 25 1/2
DAIRY	12 @ 15
EGGS—Fresh	17 @ 25
LIVE POULTRY	9 1/2 @ 16
POTATOES—Per bu.	25 @ 30
GRAIN—Wheat, May	1 13 @ 1 14 1/2
Cash, No. 2 Red	1 17 @ 1 18
Corn, May	37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
Oats, May	21 @ 21 1/2
Barley, Malt	23 @ 52
Rye, December Delivery	80 @ 81
MILWAUKEE	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nov.	\$1 17 @ 1 17 1/2
Corn, May	46 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Oats, Standard	22 @ 22 1/2
Rye, No. 1	85 @ 85 1/2
KANSAS CITY	
GRAIN—Wheat, December	\$1 05 @ 1 05 1/2
May	1 04 1/2 @ 1 04 3/4
Corn, December	43 1/2 @ 43 3/4
Oats, No. 2 White	29 1/2 @ 30
ST. LOUIS	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	\$3 50 @ 4 25
Texas Steers	2 50 @ 4 25
HOGS—Packers	4 75 @ 5 00
Butchers, Best Heavy	8 55 @ 5 10
SHEEP—Native	3 50 @ 4 75
OMAHA	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$3 85 @ 4 35
Stockers and Feeders	2 50 @ 4 00
Cows and Heifers	2 10 @ 4 00
HOGS—Heavy	4 85 @ 4 55
SHEEP—Wethers	3 50 @ 4 50