

# RETURN of the MORMONS



From three States come reports of the proposed return of the Mormons to the upper Mississippi valley, where they held forth sixty years and more ago. Not only are missionaries being sent back to Missouri, Illinois and Iowa from Utah to carry on the awakening of Mormonism in the States which once attempted by force of arms to stamp it out, but the Utah branch of the church is acquiring property rights and officially recognizing the historic places which have been ignored before.

Sometime ago the Utah Mormon elders of the northern and southern Illinois and Iowa conference held their annual meeting in the old Mormon stronghold of Nauvoo, Ill., from whence their fathers had been driven by force of arms sixty years ago. The Utah Mormons revisited the site of the original temple and of Joseph Smith's historic home and fraternized with the sons of the men who had persecuted him.

Still more recently the Utah Mormons, twenty-one in number, made a pilgrimage to Carthage, Ill., and purchased the old jail in which the founder of the church, Joseph Smith, and his brother, Hiram, had been killed. Whether the jail is to remain simply a shrine for pilgrimages or is to be converted into a modern tabernacle has not yet been disclosed. Utah Mormons in large numbers have recently revisited places in Lee County, Iowa, Garden Grove and Kanesville, in the Western part of the State, where the original Mormons settled after being driven out of Nauvoo, and before going en masse across the plains to Salt Lake City.

In Missouri, Illinois and Iowa more Mormon proselyting has been carried on in the past year than ever before. There is a general awakening of interest in the places which once knew Mormonism, but stamped it out. No attempt is being made to return secretly. The deed to the Carthage jail property reads: "To Joseph F. Smith, in trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, residing in the city and county of Salt Lake, in the State of Utah."

The Nauvoo reunion was remarkable in many ways. It was the first official revisiting of the first great stronghold of Mormonism. Seventy elders were in attendance for three days, were given the freedom of the quaint old town and "had a fine spiritual and social time" on the testimony of a Nauvoo newspaper.

In Iowa the revival of interest has been especially marked. Iowa is the headquarters of the monogamous branch of Mormonism headed by Joseph Smith, a son of the original prophet and seer. The two branches of the church are at enmity, but on the occasion of the recent fire in Lamoni, where many valuable records of the Iowa church were destroyed, sincere expressions of sympathy were received from the Utah branch. Valuable papers handed down from Joseph Smith I. to his son, Joseph Smith II., and intended for transmission on to Frederick Smith, the future head of the Iowa and Missouri Latter-Day Saints, were destroyed.

This revival of interest in Mormonism and the apparent coming together in a friendly feeling of the Utah and the Mississippi valley branches of the church founded by Joseph Smith serves to recall the story of Mormon settlement and occupation in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa more than a half century ago, the persecutions of the time which drove the Mormons westward, and that remarkable begonia across the plains of 16,000 people which is one of the most romantic and unusual pictures in the panorama of American history.

The first attempt to found a colony of the followers of Joseph Smith, after his remarkable discovery in New York of the sacred tablets and the glasses by which to translate them, was made at Kirkland, Ohio, with the aid of Sidney Rigdon, an eloquent preacher of the Christian, or Campbellite, church. On April 6, 1830, these two men organized the church of Latter-Day Saints.

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A location was chosen in the vicinity of Independence, Mo., and there the devout converts strong in their faith, moved. A large tract of land was secured, houses were built, farms opened and the foundation laid for the temple. But while Missouri was a New Jerusalem to the Mormons, Missouri did not yearn for the company of the religious enthusiasts. The citizens of the western part of the State became intensely hostile to the new sect, and finally a large mob gathered, attacked its printing office and other buildings, and flogged some of the Mormon leaders.

Mormon leaders were arrested, their families driven from their homes at the point of the bayonets and the entire Independence colony hurriedly sent destitute out upon the bleak prairie, without even tents to protect them from the driving storms. The rivers and creeks were unbridged and filled with floating ice; the snow was deep, impeding progress. Many of the Mormons were killed, others desperately wounded, families were separated, women and children sick and dying for want of food, shelter and proper care. The oxen, which were the outcasts' only teams, died of starvation. Disease and death claimed daily victims. This was in November, 1838. The plight of the Mormon outcasts was pitiable.

Quitting Ohio voluntarily and being driven out of Missouri, the Mormons straggled across the Mississippi river and the Missouri boundary line into Illinois and Iowa. Some of them settled in Lee County, Iowa, near the present site of Keokuk and Montrose, but the larger number crossed over into Illinois, erecting temporary shelter for the winter. Across the Mississippi from Montrose was the little town of Commerce, started by New York speculators; this the Mormon refugees purchased, changing its name to Nauvoo. Joseph Smith, their prophet, came from imprisonment in Missouri, and pronounced Nauvoo the official seat of the church. Nauvoo soon became quite a city, famous all over America and in foreign lands.

**Evil Days for Nauvoo.**  
An alleged revelation, in 1843, permitting a plurality of wives, raised a storm of indignation in the surrounding settlements. It became bruited about, moreover, that the Mormons were harboring criminals and violating State and Federal laws. Clashes and riots followed and the situation quickly became as bad in Illinois as it had been in Missouri.

Finally, Gov. Ford, of Illinois, ordered out the State militia and also sent a force of ten men to Nauvoo to arrest Smith and his leading followers, assuring them they would be given a speedy and impartial trial. Protection from violence also was guaranteed.

Joseph Smith and his council surrendered and were taken to the Hancock jail, at Carthage, June 23, 1844. Smith is said to have had a premonition concerning his fate, predicting that he would be "murdered in cold blood." He and his brother were booked on a charge of treason.

Following the incarceration of the Mormon leaders, Gov. Ford disbanded all but three companies of the militia, leaving one to guard the prisoners, and sending the others to Nauvoo. The slight guard over the Carthage jail decided the most reckless opponents of Mormonism to make an attack. About 150 blackened their faces and assembled at Carthage about 5 p. m. on June 27, 1844. Here they learned that only eight of the soldiers were actually on guard at the jail. This little detachment made no resistance when the jail was stormed. Hiram Smith was shot dead. A few minutes later Joseph, the prophet, fired his revolver and succeeded in wounding four of the assailants, but when he sought to escape through a window was killed by the mob below.

These troublous times soon gave way, to worse, the conflicts between the Mormons and their opponents being almost continual. Finally the futility of trying to remain where they were was borne in on the Mormons. In the fall of 1845 they began to dispose of their property and prepared to emigrate westward into Iowa.

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The trail of the Mormons across Iowa could be followed for years by the graves that marked the pathway of their journey through Van Buren, David, Appanoose, Decatur and Union counties. More than 400 men, women and children who died from the effects of exposure and hardships of the exodus of 1846-47 were buried in the Mormon cemetery at Mount Pisgah. In 1888 the Utah Mormons caused a monument to be erected here in memory of the dead, who, for the most part, lie in unmarked graves.

In 1847 Brigham Young led an expedition from Iowa over the plains to Salt Lake, where he selected a location for the future home of the church. In June, 1848, the second expedition, consisting of 623 wagons and nearly 2,000 persons, joined the Salt Lake colony.

In the fifty years that have passed Mormons have been absent from their old haunts in the Mississippi valley. History will never repeat itself to the extent of seeing once more Mormon occupation and persecution; but evidence multiplies on every side showing that the Mormons of Utah are looking longingly and peacefully on the spots where their fathers founded the faith. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ART.

**Military Salon in Paris to Exhibit Their Work.**  
Paris is to have a salon militaire, or military picture exhibition, which, it is said, will awaken both surprise and admiration. It is a strictly official affair. It is to be held in the Grand Palais, where the regular annual salon displays take place. The honorary presidents of the management are General Fignart, the minister of war; Gaston Thompson, the minister of marine, and M. Dugardin-Beaumetz, who is vice-secretary to M. Briand in charge of the fine arts section of the department of education.

The hanging committee received more than 800 exhibits—oil paintings, water colors, sculpture, engravings and other art products. Edouard Detalle, the great painter of war pictures, who is said to be the moving spirit in the exhibition, expresses amazement at the great merit of the work in a majority of cases. A large majority of the objects sent in will be in the display.

The contributors range from subalterns to generals. In the marine section captains in the navy have sent sea pieces and midshipmen studies of exotic life and scenery reproduced from nature in Africa and Indo-China. General Michel, the commander of the Second army corps, is represented by a pen and ink drawing of the barracks at Nancy and their picturesque surroundings. Colonel Renault of the infantry, who exhibited a portrait of Minister Barthou, is to have one of General Brugere in the military exhibition. Naval Lieutenant Lacaze contributes a water color, "Summer Evening in Brittany." Naval Captain Landry, an oil painting, "Near Cherbourg." Colonel Inspector Lapalm, a picture, "Ruins of Chevreuse," and Army Chaplain Leveque, studies from still life.

Those who have seen the collection say that the cavalry artists seem to run to water colors, the artillery to painting in oils, the engineers to sculpture. The infantry are at home in every part of the work, including burnt wood and miniature painting. In the sculpture section the work of two officers who have some celebrity in art circles is described as specially good. They are Captains Allouard and Jacques Fromont-Meurice of the reserve staff.

Simultaneously with the exhibition there will be a "memorial" display of works by artists who have served in the army. It will include the names of Meissonier, who served as lieutenant colonel in 1870, and of Detalle, who was an ordnance officer on the staff of General Appert—New York Sun.

**The First Dancers.**  
People have danced for thousands of years and will probably continue to do so for ages to come. This custom is of ancient origin. The first people to dance were the Curetes, who adopted dancing as a mark of rejoicing in 1543 B. C. In early times the Greeks combined dancing with the drama, and in 22 B. C. pantomimic dances were introduced on the Roman stage. At the discovery of America the American Indians were holding their religious, martial and social dances.

When a man says he will do a certain thing, "or know the reason why," he frequently learns the reason why.

Everyone feels free to steal an apple from a farmer's wagon.

## Science AND Invention

The cement grave vault is rapidly gaining popularity in the west and middle west, and as the essential feature of any vault is its durability, the concrete or cement vault should prove as acceptable as granite, while costing but a fraction of the natural stone. One style being built extensively in Michigan consists of a wooden interior with a monolithic covering of heavy re-enforced concrete.

A case of remarkable sagacity in a pair of ravens is related in the Field. Two collie dogs were hunting rabbits, and the ravens were soaring overhead. As the dogs drove the rabbit out into the open near the top of the hill it ran straight into a trap and was caught. As the dogs came near the ravens came down, and by loud croaking, managed to drive away both. Then then started to devour the rabbit, which they quickly dispatched.

In mixing plaster of paris do not pour the water on the plaster, but turn the plaster gradually into the water, says Machinery, spreading it about in shaking it in and not stirring until all the plaster has been added. If mixed in this manner a smooth cream or thin dough without lumps will result. The proper quantity of gypsum is usually enough to peep out over the surface of the water over the greater part of the area; that is, about equal volumes of each ingredient. The addition of glue water to the mixture retards setting.

The origin of pearls has long been a debated question. A kind of pearl may be caused to grow in an oyster by introducing a minute grain of sand, but the resulting nodules are merely mother-of-pearl, and not the true genus. Genuine pearls sometimes have a nucleus consisting of a foreign substance, but not always. The most favored explanation at present is that pearls are due to a parasite in the oyster. The latest phase of this theory is the assertion that the larva, whose presence in the oyster causes the formation of pearls, cannot complete its evolution without being transferred to some other creature, thus showing a resemblance to the tapeworm. The egg-larva pierces the shells of oysters and imbibes the pearl-producing larvae, which complete their development in their new host. This suggests the desirability of protecting the oysters against the attacks of the ray for the sake of preserving the larvae in their pearl-making environment.

The English factory girls are not in all cases ready to accept scientific improvements in their working quarters. They actually have been known to show an aversion to well-ventilated rooms, preferring their old, stuffy quarters. Prof. Kenwood of University college, London, recently lectured to a number of such young women. Taking up a test-tube, the professor said: "The contents of this tube I hold show you the color of arterial blood before it has circulated through the body and gathered up its impurities." There was a suppressed murmur of astonishment as the girls gazed at the tube with its bright, blood-red contents. "Now in this tube," said the lecturer, "you see what represents the condition of the blood after it has passed through the body." A prolonged and horrified "O-oh!" greeted this exhibit. The tube seemed to be full of dirty red ink, and the professor took advantage of the impression he had made to lay down the principle: "No fresh air, no bright-red blood." Next he drove the lesson deeper by reminding the girls that Grace Darling had died of consumption at the age of 27, all because she slept in a chamber little bigger than herself. The glorious fresh air of the Farne Islands availed her nothing, although she breathed it all day. She slept in a badly ventilated room.

**Poser for the Professor.**  
A professor in philosophy was lecturing upon "Identity" and had just argued that parts of a whole might be subtracted and other matter substituted, yet the whole would remain the same, instancing the fact that, although every part of our bodies is changed in seven years, we remain the same individuals.

"Then," said a student, "if I had a knife and lost the blade and had a new blade put in it would still be the identical knife?"  
"Certainly," was the reply.  
"Then, if I should lose the handle from the new blade and have another handle made to fit it, the knife would still be the same?"  
"That is so," said the professor.  
"Then in that case," triumphantly rejoined the student, "if I should find the old blade and the old handle and have the original parts put together what knife would that be?"—New York Weekly.

**No Place for Them.**  
An English tourist in the West Indies had been warned against bathing in a river because of alligators, says a writer in Punch, so he went in swimming at the river mouth, where his guide assured him there would be none.  
"How do you know there are no alligators here?" he asked, when he had waded out neck-deep.  
"You see, sah," said the guide, "dey's too many sharks here. De alligators is skeered out. Dis ain't no place for dem, sah."

**One Thing Needed.**  
"Notwithstanding Marconi's achievements there is plenty of room for improvement yet in the science of telegraphy."  
"Yes, it won't be perfect until they devise some scheme to make it possible for a woman to receive a message without getting scared to death."  
—Philadelphia Ledger.

When a man stops to listen to two others arguing, he isn't after information; he wants to butt in, and air his own views on one side or the other.

# EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN BRITAIN.

IN England the Board of Trade has a bureau, whose work it is to investigate railroad accidents and in England the roads sometimes go a year and kill only one passenger. Here more have been killed in six months than in ten years there. This English bureau has a trained railroad expert at its head. He has an assistant, and a staff of clerks. Three army engineers are detailed to assist him. Under a special statute no evidence taken by this official investigation can be used, cited or employed in a suit for damages. Plaintiff and defendant in such suits may call the same witnesses, but their previous testimony cannot be employed to challenge or correct the evidence given on the trail for damages.

In England, as a result, when an accident comes, an inquiry begins in a day by experts who have been going to accidents for years. There is no rush of police, coroners and prosecuting officers for "exhibits," of bystanders for "souvenirs," of newspaper men for objects to photograph and of railroad men to conceal awkward evidence. The official investigators take possession and their inquiry holds the scene of accident. Railroads gain as well as the public and railroad improvements in Great Britain have followed the reports of railroad inquiries into accidents. As the same bureau investigates signal and safety appliances its officials are responsible for their condition and familiar with them.—Philadelphia Press.

## TELEPHONES AND COMPETITION.

EVERY community which has a telephone service is likely to be confronted by the question of granting a franchise to a rival company. Each case must be decided by the governing circumstances, but every case will show the peculiarity of the telephone problem. The telephone is a natural monopoly, for it is to the advantage of every subscriber that all users of telephones should be on the same system with him. More than one system means that a subscriber must have more than one instrument, or be out of communication with part of the world of telephone-users. It is difficult, however, to adjust human nature to ideal mechanical conditions. Established companies, without rivals, lack the motive of competition to keep rates down and service good. Therefore some communities have welcomed new companies which promised better and cheaper service. Dual systems, like labor strikes, are on their face economic losses, yet it may be worth while to endure the temporary discomfort and loss in order to secure better conditions ultimately. The butcher may be on one system and the baker on another, yet low rates may bring two instruments within the previous cost of one, and may so increase the number of subscribers within call as to atone for the inconvenience. If finally one company absorbs the other, the community may have become so well established in low rates that the surviving company dare not raise them.

On the other hand, the effect of competing companies is sometimes merely to divide the telephone-users of a community without adding many to the total number.

and if the companies then make an agreement to keep rates up, the community is worse off than before. In the strategical game which a community plays with public service companies, it is difficult to determine in the case of the telephone service how far the actual or threatened establishment of a rival company stimulates mechanical improvement and checks the natural tendency of a monopoly to extortion. No community can settle the question without careful study.—Youth's Companion.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOL A MORAL FORCE.

NOT only is the American public school the bulwark of free institutions; it is also a moral force, mighty in its influence under right conditions. There the children of the land are taught, if teachers are faithful to their obligations, the meaning of duty and discipline. They learn obedience, respect for necessary rules and regulations and the value of good conduct. They imbibed ideas of social relations which exert a potent influence upon the formation of character. In order that such instruction shall not be neglected nor perfunctorily imparted, it is essential that teachers shall be under no constraints or influences which may impair their sense of obligation as teachers or interfere with the faithful and efficient performance of their duties. Especially important is it that they shall be absolutely free of any political control or dictation. Whoever would prostitute the people's schools to politics is a public enemy of the most dangerous character. Such a person is more to be feared than any external enemy, for he would sap the foundation of our institutions and pollute the source to which our children and the children of the future must look for intellectual advancement and moral guidance. The anarchist is not more to be condemned than the man who would make the public school a political machine.—Chicago Journal.

## NATURE'S CONSUMPTION CURB.

THE census bureau has published its annual report on mortality statistics and from it some very interesting facts may be obtained and very important deductions made. The report applies only to certain so-called "registered" cities, but taking it as it stands it appears that pulmonary tuberculosis is the most fruitful cause of death. This as is well known, is an entirely preventable disease. In its early stages fresh air and sunshine are all the remedies needed. Other treatment is not only unnecessary but in most instances harmful. But the discovery of these simple remedies is of very recent origin. There has hardly been time for the general public to realize the truth and govern themselves in accordance with it. They need education. It is much easier to follow some expensive and difficult course of treatment for what our grandfathers called "old-fashioned consumption," than simply to live outdoors, eat abundantly but not too much of nutritious food and never do all the work you feel able to do. Yet modern medical science prescribes nothing more for this disease.—Boston Herald.

## WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

**A Problem Involving Life and Death in Mountain Climbing.**  
What would you do if you were in the position of the upper man shown in the accompanying illustration? The problem may not be one unknown in high mountain climbing. Suppose that while cutting steps in the snow on the top of a precipice, one mountaineer missed his footing, who clung almost

## RATS COMMIT A BURGLARY.

**Effect Entrance to a Bread Box supposed to Be Secure.**  
A man who was graduated from Yale in 1884 is now a bachelor. He lives in a very old house on upper Broadway. The few attentions his house receives come from a charwoman of great age and little activity. Hence there are rats on the premises. They are remarkable rats and when

box out of shape and while the owner is a mild-mannered person he can't afford new breadboxes every week, so he drove two large staples into his cupboard, fastening them against the box. Since then the rats have had no bread. Another feat the rodents accomplished handily is even more remarkable. The owner of the house keeps his flour in a large cylindrical can. The top fastens on snugly. The industrious rats have succeeded in removing the top from the can on a dozen different occasions. The opened can is tipped over and the flour is consumed, presumably with great rejoicing. It requires quite a bit of strength to remove this cover with the fingers, and how the rats succeed, using their tough little noses and paws, is beyond any explaining. But the evidences were there and the Yale bachelor is an honest man.—New York Sun.



A LIFE-AND-DEATH PROBLEM

hopelessly to the rope and with one arm broken. The guide had just time to make one twist of the rope round a slight projection of rock and was able to wedge himself so that he supported his companions for a time; but as there was only one twist round the rock, the slightest movement would have made the rope slip and the guide would have been dragged down. There was no help within miles. The problem for the guide, therefore, lay between hanging on until he should be exhausted and fall, too, or cutting the rope as the only chance of saving his own life.

you are told of their achievements by their landlord you are inclined to be incredulous. Yet you can't deny the evidences of their intelligence. In the kitchen is a large cupboard. On its broad shelf rests a rather heavy tin breadbox. Generally it contains bread. For a long time the tin cover kept the rats out. Then the rats held a council of war, appointed a committee on ways and means and lived on potato peelings until the report came in. The committee did its work well. It decided that as rats were poorly equipped to cope with tin breadboxes in an upright position it behooved them to proceed against the box, push it off the cupboard and allow the well-known laws of gravitation to do the rest. The plan was a success. Morning after morning when the owner of the breadbox came into his kitchen he found the box on the floor in confusion. The bread was gone to the last crumb. Successive falls dented the poor old



MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED STATE.