

MORMONS MEET AT LAMONI

Reorganized Church Combats Practice of Plural Marriages.

HEAD IS SON OF FOUNDER SMITH

Has Nothing in Common with Utah Sect Except Belief in Divinity of Book of Mormon.

LAMONI, Ia., April 3.—(Special.)—The Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints will hold its annual general conference at this place, beginning the sessions next Tuesday. Sessions will be held daily until about the twentieth.

This organization is the non-polygamous branch of the so-called Mormon church and has nothing in common with the church in Utah outside of a belief in the divinity of the Book of Mormon and the revelations given to Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church. The reorganized church has persistently fought the doctrine and practice of polygamy and its leading men have done much in assisting legislation which put a stop to plural marriages by the organization in Utah. That it is the legal successor of the original church has been fully established, and upon various court decisions to that effect it has been allowed to retain possession of property held by the old church.

Lamoni is the official headquarters of the church, although its presidency maintains its office in Independence, Mo., which is the home of President Joseph Smith. President Smith is the oldest son of the Prophet Joseph Smith, who was killed by a mob of religious intolerants in 1844. He is now 77 years old, but is quite vigorous in body and retains unusual powers of mind. Unfortunately, his name is identical with that of the president of the Utah Mormon church, the latter being Joseph F. Smith, the son of Hyrum Smith, brother of the prophet, who was killed in 1844 at Carthage, Ill. This similarity of names has been the cause of some confusion, but the lives of the two men have been entirely foreign to each other, and measured by the standards of civility and morality, represent a contrast instead of a comparison.

The counselors of President Smith in the presidency of the Reorganized body are Frederick M. Smith, a son, and Richard C. Evans of Toronto, Ontario. These three men will be in charge of all meetings of the conference.

Church Industries at Lamoni.
The publishing house of the church is maintained at Lamoni. The Herald Publishing house is a modern printing and book binding establishment, where a high degree of efficiency is shown in all grades of printing art, as evidenced by three-color work on sale in the book stores of the town. The Saints Herald is the official organ of the church, but a number of other periodicals are published, among them being a monthly magazine of no small merit, the Herald of Liberty, which is published weekly, and a paper for lighting purposes and the entire plant represents an investment in excess of \$100,000.

Other church institutions are also found in Lamoni. Two nonsectarian agencies here, with a large tract of land in connection. Graceland college is also managed under the direction of the church, although its work is kept entirely along nonsectarian lines.

These combined interests have made Lamoni one of the best towns in the country. The church members are law-abiding and industrious and are on the best of terms with the citizens of other faiths. The publishing house being here, the mail business is the largest of any town of like size in the United States.

It is now the mecca for all Latter Day Saints at this time, but it divides honors with Independence, Mo., in getting these annual gatherings. Each train brings scores of delegates, until the town is overrun, and it proves a severe tax upon the local members to shelter the visitors.

The leading choruses of the church are already in session and the quorum of the twelve apostles will convene in the evening of the work in all lands, has been holding meetings since March 14.

The auxiliary societies hold meetings prior to the general conference of the church proper. They are the Zion's Relief-Literary societies and the General Sunday School association. The first is a society similar to the Epworth league and the second has charge of all the Sunday schools in the branches of the sect.

J. A. Gansolly of Lamoni is president of the Relief and T. A. Hougans of Independence, Ia., is superintendent of the Sunday School association. This year the conventions of these societies occupy about four days before the conference of the church and they are always held at the same place for the annual gathering of the faithful.

WEIRD INCANTATIONS TO CUPID

Foolish Woman Sues for Return of Money Paid for Fortune Teller.

Because mysterious occult services chanted in a graveyard at midnight, love incantations, all costing \$10, did not bring back her sweetheart, who she says is the "handsomest man in Chicago," Mary Simak, 34 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, wants Mrs. Sigmund Wysocki, 777 Milwaukee avenue, dealer in love potions, to return the money.

Although dirt was taken from the graves and lighted candles sprinkled with the blood of a black cat were placed on them to frighten away the devil, and queer chants were sung by the woman robed in black, all in the dark of the moon and according to the most approved methods of giving a fright to the gentiles in little town from down below, Anton Sorlock, the straying sweetheart, did not return.

The cemetery seance cost only \$5, but other sessions, less lugubrious, but to the same end, ran till for the supernatural aid to the total of \$117.

"Anton Sorlock, my former sweetheart, left me in July, 1907," the girl told Municipal Judge Uhr, when the suit went on trial.

"I heard of this fortune teller and that she could find lost sweethearts. Tony was so good looking, I never found another man in Chicago, so good looking. He was tall and stout and had the finest little white mustache. He left me and went away, I know not where. Mrs. Wysocki said she would find him. She gave me several readings, and as a final effort, about a year ago, said she would drive the evil spirits away by holding a service in a graveyard. I paid her \$5. She said she would go to the graveyard late at night, in the dark of the moon, and dig up earth, clothe herself in black robes and burn candles and sing chants, and the evil spirit, it would vanish and Tony would return."

"Did your sweetheart return?" asked Attorney L. J. Heigler, representing Miss Simak.

"No, he did not, but I would give ten times that amount if he would."

"What amount?"

"The \$5 I paid for the graveyard ceremony."

"What other amounts have you given

Mrs. Wysocki for the return of your sweetheart?"

Miss Simak then enumerated a long list of prices paid for different readings, amounting to \$117.

Mrs. Wysocki after admitting that she read cards for the gratification of loveless swains and forlorn maids, denied that she received the \$5 for the graveyard incident. She also denied that she ever promised to return the lost swain.

"Can you effect the return of the lost man now?" asked Judge Uhr, taking a hand in the examination of Mrs. Wysocki.

"No, I never promised to return the sweetheart."

Mrs. Wysocki then told the court that she read cards at times and that she never charged more than 10 cents for a reading. She denied charging such amounts as Miss Simak alleged. Chicago Inter Ocean.

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HISTORY PLUCKED FROM STAR

Priest Astronomer Who Has Learned the Age of the Pyramids of Egypt.

It has remained for a priest of the Catholic church in America to settle for all time the mooted question of the age of the great pyramids of Egypt.

The priest is Rev. Father Guicheteau of the French Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third street, New York, and the figures at which he has arrived after months and intricate calculations show that the pyramids were built about 3,500 years before the birth of Christ.

On this assumption Father Guicheteau calculated his calculation. He made some observations with his telescope and set to work figuring out the problem by trigonometry, a most arduous task, which meant long burnings of "the midnight oil." At the termination of his labors Father Guicheteau's figures showed 3524 B. C. as the date of the building of the pyramids. He had crept into his work, the priest-astronomer repeated all of his work twice, each time arriving at the same figures. Scientists generally have expressed the opinion that the date arrived at by Father Guicheteau represents the date of the building of the pyramids within a few years one way or the other.

Calculations with the same end in view have previously been made, but none of the figures obtained have heretofore been generally accepted as reliable. The majority of the calculations gave, like Father Guicheteau's, the year 3,500 B. C. or thereabouts, almost without exception within fifty years of that date. Father Guicheteau's astronomical solution of the world problem, 3,524 years before Christ's birth, seems therefore to be well nigh indisputable.

The solving of the great problem of the pyramids is not Father Guicheteau's only astronomical accomplishment. With a telescope on the roof of the parish house of his church, the cleric has brought to light several unknown variable stars and has added in other ways to the sum total of the world's knowledge of the firmament.

By means of eyepieces specially designed to deflect half the rays of the sun, Father Guicheteau has made some important studies of the sun and its wonderful corona. The astronomer-priest has made an extensive study of the great luminary.—Brooklyn Eagle.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

One-day Nina ran to meet her papa, saying, "Papa, I ran away this morning and mamma whipped me, and you will just have to put the latch on the gate higher, so I can't reach it."

"Whenever I use a speck of powder every one notices it!" declared Johnnie's sister to her chum.

"Why don't you use smokeless powder?" put in the boy, overhearing.

Mamma—What are you doing with that string, Lola?

Lola (tossing a 5-Ty'n) It on my finger, mamma, so if I forget anything I'll be sure to remember it.

"Jennie," said a mother to her small daughter, "what should a little girl do after washing her face and hands?"

It was a hint for Jennie to comb her hair, but she didn't take it.

"Why, she wipes 'em on a towel, of course," was the reply.

Donald had returned from a visit to the country, and was full of reminiscences of persons and things that had interested him.

"I met a boy, mamma," he said, "that had the queerest name I ever heard. He said his folks found it in the Old Testament. It was—let me see—it was Father William, or William Father; I've forgotten just now which. But it was one or the other."

"Donald," said his mother, "there is no such name as Father William or William Father in the Old Testament."

"Are you sure, mamma?"

"I certainly am, dear. I have read it through several times. William is a comparatively modern name. It isn't anywhere in the Bible."

"Well, but oh, I remember now!" exclaimed Donald. "It was Hildad.—Youth's Companion."

Interesting Information.

"We can learn from all men, even from the humblest," said H. K. Adair, a detective.

"Turn a deaf ear to no man. The lowliest tramp may have information of incredible interest for you."

"I will remember a walk I once took down Market street. As I strode along, proud and happy, a rose in my buttonhole and a gold-headed cane in my hand, a drunken man had the impudence to stop me."

"'Ain't you Mr. Adair?' he said.

"Yes," said I. "What of it?"

"Mr. Adair, the detective?" he hiccupped.

"Yes, yes. Who are you?" I asked impatiently.

"Mr. Adair," said the untidy wretch, as he laid his hand on my shoulder to keep himself from falling. "I'll tell you who I am, Mr. Adair. I'm—hic—the husband of your washerwoman."

"What that of that?" said I, scornfully.

"My scorn brought a sneer to the man's lips, and he said:

"You see, you don't know everything, Mr. Adair."

"What don't I know?" I demanded.

"Well, Mr. Adair," said he, "you don't know that—hic—I'm weary of your new white shirt."—Saturday Evening

BRANDEIS STORES
BOSTON STORE & SONS
Only a Few More Days Before Easter

Spring Clothes
of REAL STYLE and REAL MERIT

You are selecting from the best stock in Omaha when you buy your suit here

Brandeis sells the clothes for men who want practical use from a suit all season long. Our suits are the ideal ones for business wear because they are well made and never loose shape. They are right up-to-the-minute in style—all Brandeis clothes are.

As a special Monday see our group at..... \$15

The New Raincoats, Cravenettes and Topcoats
You'll need one right now and for many weeks to come \$25
Buy the best—get them at Brandeis for \$10.00 to..... \$25

The Best Dressed Men in America Wear Rogers-Peet Clothes

made by the most skillful tailors in New York. These are essentially the clothes for gentlemen. There is tone and refinement in every suit or overcoat of this renowned make.

Rogers-Peet Spring Overcoats, at..... \$19.00 to \$30.00
Rogers-Peet Spring Suits, at..... \$21.00 to \$35.00

Young Men in Particular Like Our Hirsch-Wickwire Clothes. Correct and Classy.

Boys' Easter Clothes at Brandeis

Boys' Combination Suit—made of the finest worsteds—(two pair of knickerbocker pants and one coat to each suit)—just as serviceable as two suits, at the price of one. Others ask \$5.00—
Our price..... \$3.50

BOYS' CONFIRMATION SUITS

Suits for confirmation should surely be of good quality and better appearance than the ordinary that is the kind we sell.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits, Boys' Black and Blue Boys' Long Pants Suits, extra pair knickerbocker to match—Clay Worsteds made in the extreme Serge Short Pants styles young men like, at..... \$4.75 Suits, at..... \$5 to \$10 at..... \$5 to \$15 Little Boys' Reefers in all the new colors and correct styles, at..... \$2.98

BRANDEIS STORES

STUDY INDUSTRIAL LIFE HERE

Agents of Y. M. C. A. International Committee to Come to Omaha.

DRAWN BY PACKING CENTER

They Have an Improved System of Teaching Foreigners How to Speak and Write the English Language.

George B. McMill, formerly an Omaha railway man, and Peter Roberts of the industrial department of the international committee, Young Men's Christian association, will come to Omaha with a number of associates the last part of May to study the industrial situation here.

Omaha has been selected as a typical packing center where there are many foreign-born citizens, who must learn the English language for their own protection and usually without much assistance from the public.

The findings of the men who have to do with the industrial department in all parts of the world will be reported to the conference of employed officers of the Young Men's Christian association, which meets in Omaha, June 1 to 6 inclusive.

This department has a method of teaching the English language to foreigners, no difference how dense, in a remarkably short time and while in Omaha some few of the new arrivals at the Omaha packing houses will be given some free lessons in English, which will give them a better start in mastering the language than they would get by going to school several months.

The lessons are copyrighted, printed on big charts that a large number of men may see them and some of the hardest ones can be taught to a class in a few minutes. Some of the lessons which will enable a man who has never heard of English, to tell his friends all about going to breakfast; going to his home, or going into certain rooms and getting certain things, can be learned by an ordinary foreigner in five minutes.

To demonstrate the value of the system those attending the conference of the industrial group at the Omaha meetings in June, will be given an opportunity of seeing and hearing a man come into the room ignorant of English and go out with a remarkable amount of knowledge of the language.

Some of the state conferences of the employed officers are to be held early. The Indiana conference is April 14 and 15, and the New York conference at Binghamton, May 6 to 7.

JIM HILL AND HIS PILE

How the Great Northern Magnate and Canadian Associates Made a Killing.

Our enthusiasm concerning the romantic phases of American railroad history should not lead us to overlook the extraordinary liberality wherewith our government once bestowed the public domain upon any gentleman that happened to be in the railroad line of enterprise. Aided by a corps of expert accountants, the magazine has spent months in gathering the facts and figures upon which this introductory article is based. Reckling the first chapter in this greatest of all railroad romances, the writer explains that in 1857 what is now the state of Minnesota was a territory, and that on March 3 of that year the congress of the United States granted to the territory of Minnesota a vast area of public lands to be used to encourage the building of railroads. Nineteen days later, which at that time was about as quickly as the good news could reach St. Paul, the territorial legislature chartered the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad company, which patriotic gentlemen had formed in expectation of congressional generosity, and to them, therefore, was conveyed much of the land bestowed by congress—subsequently enhanced by further largesse of the same kind.

Says Mr. Russell:

"What this was I hesitate somewhat to say because I doubt if in these days I shall be believed. I can only assure you that I have examined the records in the federal court at St. Paul and what with diffidence I transcribe here is taken from official documents. From these it appears that in its final state the gift of public property upon the patriotic gentlemen in the railroad way was free of all charges, all the odd-numbered sections of land for a

WHAT WORLD THROWS AWAY

Enough to Sustain an Equal Population if Economically Disposed.

A Chinaman will live on what a Frenchman throws away; a Frenchman will live on what a German throws away; a German will live on what an Englishman throws away; an Englishman will live on what an American throws away. We are the most wasteful people in the world. This is so much the better for those who deal in our waste. The humble junk business, the trade of unconsidered trifles, has prospered in America more than in all other countries. In Boston lives a dealer who has accumulated more than \$1,000,000, several of his competitors own six-figure numbers. The leading dealer in Providence, who handles nothing but scrap-iron, is worth \$900,000. Philadelphia has two junk millionaires