

manuscript was submitted to the authorities of the Church and endorsed through the agency of Elder Joseph B. Keeler, who says the contents of the book should be thoroughly understood by every parent, especially mothers. Brother Keeler further testifies that the work would be the means of enlightening the minds of many on matters little understood, yet of great importance to the physical, moral and religious well being of the race. We desire to testify that we know that the teachings received in an organization are in harmony with science and our religion. The aim of our beloved instructor is to teach in plain and simple language, easy to be understood, not designed to qualify us as professional obstetricians, but to encourage mothers to be more motherly, more healthy and more happy. These classes wherever they are organized and sustained will dispel the almost universal ignorance and substitute knowledge in regard to the needs peculiar to our sex. A few of the subjects discussed in our work are: Hygiene, the laws pertaining to marriage, moral training of the children, social purity, economy in the household, the true healing art, etc. There are no principles that will tend more than these to help us fulfil the measure of our creation. To acquire a knowledge of these things and conform our lives thereto is the aim of our organization. As Latter-day Saints we understand that we live in the dispensation of the fulness of times, when all things are to be gathered in one. We regard our beloved Sister Hannah Sorensen specially prepared to dispense to our sisters knowledge pertaining to the laws of life and health. The most enlightened, moral and refined among the people of the world, many of them, are seeking after these principles; how much more then should we do so, seeing they are every one of them sustained by the servants of God both ancient and of our day. May the work and usefulness of these organizations grow and increase until all the daughters of Zion shall be thoroughly acquainted with the laws of living and so fit themselves to fulfil their great destiny in bringing upon the earth the pure spirits that are awaiting pure inheritances is the prayer of your humble subscriber in behalf of our organization here.

HANNAH J. GILLESPIE.

OMAHA'S CELEBRATION.

OMAHA, April 4.—The architects of the Transmississippi Exposition have submitted a general plan showing the grouping of the main buildings and the arrangement of the Exposition grounds. The plan contemplates massing the exposition on "Kountze tract," being that portion extending from Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth street. On this tract they propose to locate the main buildings, grouping them about a lake extending through the center.

The main entrance to the exposition is placed by them at Twentieth street on the south line of the grounds. This entrance is intended to be an imposing piece of architecture, being in the form of a triumphal arch. A preliminary sketch showed an arch extend-

ing clear across Twentieth street, to be designated as "The Transmississippi Arch." This will be ninety feet in height to the extreme top and seventy-five feet to the cornice. The striking feature of this entrance will be the decoration of the frieze, and from this the arch takes its name. This frieze will be finished in Moorish design, with numerous small arches, in each of which will be placed the official seal of one of the transmississippi states or territories, this portion of the work being done in colors, giving the whole a most striking appearance. Above the entrance is a large seal of the United States, the seal and the arch being surmounted by the eagle grasping the arrow and the olive branch.

Passing beneath this artistic and imposing entrance, the visitor will find himself confronted by a most impressive arrangement of architectural effect calculated to make upon the mind at the outset a most favorable impression. Immediately in front of him, and stretching away on either hand, will be an expanse of sparkling water reflecting from its crystal surface the beautiful forms of the magnificent buildings grouped along its banks. Across the water the eyes of the visitor will rest upon the administration building, constructed in the form of a towering archway with pleasing architectural effects combined with utility as an office building. The entrance arch and the administration arch span the main boulevard to the section of the grounds lying to the north.

Stretching away to the left of the visitor, who stands facing to the north, will be seen, on the south bank of the lake, the auditorium with the Federal Government building standing in stately magnificence at the extreme western end of the grounds, facing the east. At the east of the entrance arch on the south side of the lake will be seen the Art building and the Manufactures building. On the north side of the lake the Agricultural building will be at the west side of the Administration arch, while the Mines and Mining building and the Electricity building will be at the east of the center.

Occupying the center of this tract of ground will be a series of small lakes, varying in width from 100 to 450 feet, spanned at convenient intervals by ornamental bridges.

The main buildings in this portion of the grounds will be connected by covered passageways, constructed in ornamental designs and intended to afford protection from the rays of the sun during the summer months. The buildings themselves will be from 400 to 600 feet in length and from 150 to 250 feet in width.

At the eastern end of this portion of the grounds the visitor will find a grand staircase forming a magnificent architectural finish to the esplanade of the picture and giving entrance to a handsome viaduct spanning Sherman avenue. Crossing this viaduct the visitor will find himself in a beautiful park stretching away to the south, with the horticultural building, the Aplary building, the Aquarium, the Nebraska and other state buildings grouped in a pleasing manner. Here, also, will be a band stand which will be a most attractive piece of architec-

tural design. This portion of the grounds will be parked and planted with large number of shade trees and plenty of grass. Along the edge of the bluff, but far enough from the to take out of the view the unsightly buildings which disfigure the foreground below, will be a wide promenade from which may be had a magnificent view of the broad valley of the Missouri.

That portion of the grounds lying to the north of the viaduct across Sherman avenue will be devoted to the amusement section or pleasure. Here will be grouped the several villages, the palace of beauty, the Turkish harem, and the manifold other attractions. This section will extend to the northern portion of this part of the grounds and here will be another viaduct across Sherman avenue, over which the visitor may pass to the track known as the old fair grounds. Here will be found more of the pleasure, extending as far west as Twentieth street, being so arranged that the visitor cannot pass from the main portion of the grounds on the south to any other portion without passing through the pleasure.

That section of the grounds lying north and west of the old fair grounds will be devoted to the agricultural and live stock sections of the exposition. Here will be located the horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., and the irrigation exhibits, including exhibits of various methods of irrigation, growing crops under irrigation, etc.

The section devoted to sports will also be located in this portion of the grounds, and the baseball grounds will have a field all to themselves, while grounds will be prepared for bicycle races, football and other sports.

The question of the locating of entrances for railway passengers and other details are also under consideration.

PIONERR MRS. DUZETTE.

ROCKVILLE, March 28, 1897.

As I have seen nothing recently from this part of far away Dixie I thought I would write a few items of Pioneer history to the many readers of the NEWS. I am the daughter of Samuel Ewing, the third child of a family of nine children. I was born May 31, 1833, in Lancaster county, Penn., Little Britain township. I was 13 years of age when we crossed the plains. We were in Jedediah M. Grant's 100, Brother Noble's 50, and Hayes and Kimball's 10. We buried my mother fifteen miles this side of Laramie; she was the first white woman of the latter-day Gospel who laid down her life in seeking religious freedom in that journey, and will no doubt be numbered with the martyrs. We prepared her for her last resting place—the best that our limited facilities would allow. We wrapped her in a quilt, and having nothing with which to make a coffin, we laid her in a deep vault dug in a deeper grave, sawed the table up to cover the vault, then filled the grave with rocks, brush and earth, to prevent the prairie wolves from disturbing all that was earthly of our dear loved one. Then we left her in her cold and lonely resting place to continue our sad and lonely journey with heavy hearts and