# Independence, Jackson Co., of Today-and Some History

ATTER DAY SAINTS in all the world feet a strong and peculiar interest in Jackson county, on the western border of the state of Missouri, chiefly for the reason that t embraces the site on which they believe will yet be built the city of Zion. All who are well informed concorning the early history of the Church know that the town of Independence In this county was designed by revelation as the gathering place of the

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Furshant to the commandment given to this effect a considerable number of the saints removed from the east in the year 1521 and purchased lands in Jackson county. It is not the intention to recite here the developments that followed, and what culminated in the exputsion of our people from the state of Missouri, but rather to lead up to. nd speak upon features existing toduy; and which are of special interest to Latter-day Baints everywhere,

Within the last four years the Church has purchased several places of real estate in Independence, the largest of which is a tract of 25 acres shown in the accompanying view. About half of this tract was embraced in the "sixtythree acres" described below. One of the properties purchased was a commodious residence which now serves the purpose of mission headquarters and is the residence of the mission, president, Elder S. O. Bennion,

There is a thriving branch of the Church in Independence, numbering, all told, including missionaries, about 60 souls.

THE TEMPLE LOT.

All of the people who visit Independence have a special desire to see the Temple lot. It is a beautiful spot of ground and contains between three and four acres. It is covered with a heavy growth of grass in summer, and small trees are scattered over it.

It lies in the western part of the town, about a half nile from the "square," which is the husiness cen-ter, and the trolley line which con-nects Independence with Kansas City, and on which there is a five-minute

service, passes it. The condensed history of the Templé lot is an follows: In the year 1831, Bishop Edward Partridge in behalt of the Church, purchased a tract of 63 acres and a fraction, the boundary lines of which were somewhat irregular. Lengthwise the tract extends north Lengthwise the tract extends north and south; its width was approximate-ly half its length. At the extreme morth end of this tract, 10 acres was originally laid out as a temple 1 t, and within this 10 acres was the tem-ple site proper, which was deally but with great ceremony on Aug. 5. 5. On the day previous the site of the City of Zion was dedicated under sim-ilar circumstances. circumstances

ilar circumstances: A little more than two years after these dedications, the saints were driv-en by mob violence from Jackson coun-ty across the Missouri river, which bounds it on the north, and thereafter nothing was done towards realizing the object had in view in these dedi-cations escribes. The tract of 63 across

nothing was done towards realities the object had in view in these dedi-catory services. The tract of 63 acres was sub-divided and held by various parties, either on the strength of tax titles or mere pessessory rights. Up to the year 1870 the land em-braced in this tract was not regarded of greater value than the farming lands surrounding it. But in that year a real estate firm conceived the idea of platting that part of it which less close to the center of town, and making an addition to the town. The records showed the title to be vested in Edward Partridge personally, and this real estate firm sent to Utah and obtained from several of the heles of Edward Partridge quit claim deeds. On the strength of this title they plat-ted about 10 acres and advertised the lots for sale. MEDRICKITE PURCHASE.



Successful, but on appeal to a higher court at St. Louis they were defeated. Under the laws of Misseard, when a plaintifi brings a suit in ejectment against a defendant, who is in actual possession of real estate the plaintiff must fall, provided the testimony shows that a third party has a better title to the property in dispute than either the plaintiff or defendant; although that third party may decline to take part in the tailing. The reason why the Reorganites failed was not because the Hedrickites had a good title, but it was because the tes-timony showed the Church in Utah had a better title than either of the liti-gants. The case was decided about 20 years age, since which time the Hed-rickites have continued in undisputed possession of the temple lot. ORIGIN OF THE HEDRICKITES.

ORIGIN OF THE HEDRICKITES.

ORIGIN OF THE HEDRICKITES. In the year 1845, when the salmts were expelled from Nauveo, there existed in and near Bloomington, III., four of five branches of the Church aggregating a membership of approximately 300 scals. Each branch was presided over by an elder, who had been ordained and ap-pointed in the manner usual in the Church. These branch presidents and the members of the Church over whom they presided, agreed not to follow the Church when it went west, but to re-main were they were. A sort of bond of fellowship grev up among them, and they adopted the bellef that the Church as a whole, fell into transgression while the anits were living in Jackson coun-ty; that II was on account of this trans-gression that their enomies had power over them; that the Church was never reinstated in the first quorum of apos-ties was illegal, and that all of the movements of the Church subsequent to its expulsion from Jackson county, and all of the revelations given after that event, were without divine author. that event, were without divine author-

From 1846 to 1864, a period of 18 From 1846 to 1864, a period of 18 years, the sect remained in a quiescent condition in and near Bloomington. III. So far as there was any activity among them, it was under the leadership of the branch presidents, no one of whom, however, was recognized as a ranking leader. A young man famed Granville Hendrick, who was but a boy when the saints left Nauvoo, became an influen-tial member of the little community, and in 1861 he delivered to its members a revelation or prophecy which required and in 1864 he delivered to he memories a revelation or prophecy which required them to remove immediately from their homes in Illinois to Independence, Mo., there to await the coming of the mon "mighty and strong," who is spoken of in the eighty-fifth section of the Doe-relow and Covenants trine and Covenants, The members of the sect unanimously

received the promulgation from Gran-ville Hendrick as the word of the Lord, and proceeded to conform to it within a

meeting every Wednesday evening. None of the members of their church now hving were ever members of the Utah Church, and noarly all of them are descendants of those who com-prised the branches of the original Church in and near Bloomington, II. as above stated. They are very carnest in their belief that the man "mighty and strong," will come and so the eventues in order, and they are waiting for his appearance; professing to be willing to follow bis instructions when he shall appear. Their loyality to that temple lot is as-tenlishing; no amount of money could

when he shall appear. Their loyalty to the temple lot is as-tonishing; no amount of money could buy it from them. They are nearly all poor, but without a murmur they tax-ed themselves severely to defend the ejectment suit that they might hold this spot of ground. They are unan-imous in declaring that they will hold it until the Lord manifests to them what they cught to do with ft. They believe in the jaw of consecra-tion, and are now considering stens toward its adoption, but they do not believe in tithing as the Utah Church does, ngither do they helleve in bap-tism for he dead, nor other forms of temple work practised by the Utah Church; in fact they have no distinct idea of what a temple is for. Their membership has neither in-creased or decreased much during the 40 od years of their oxistence as a re-hgious sect. One illustration of this article is their church which stands on the temple lot near the caset spot where the cornerstone was laid Aug. 2, 1831.

2, 1831.

#### THE REORGANITES.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints claim a membership of 50,000 in all the world. They are very widely scattered

done. The Reorganites are building a san-itarium in Independence, in obdelence to a "revelation" received a year or two ago by their Prest, Joseph Smith, It is well under way, a pretentious af-fair, and will cost from thirty to forty thousand dollars. There are several branches of the Reorganite church in Kansas City, where they have between 400 and 500 members. A few weeks ago they paid \$21,000 for a church edilice with al-tached buildings in Kansas City. Elders and members of the Utah Church who are now in Independence rather expected a good deal of oppo-sition from Reorganites, but this ex-pectation has not been realized, ex-cept in a small degree. In occasional instances where a member of the Utah Church meets a Reorganite, the lat-ter will manifest some bitterness, but as a general rule they show a friend-by feeling toward the people from Utah, and many of them are decidedly so.

LIAHONA THE ELDERS' JOURNAL. About the year 1991 the question of

About the year 1901 the question of establishing a missionary paper that should circulate in all of the missions in the United States, began to be discussed among the mission press-dents stationed east of Utab, and thought it was often referred to nota-ing definite was done about it until 1906, when President German E. Elis-worth of the Northern States mission, head bold of the mission pression.

On March 5 the four mission presi-dents named above met at Independ-ence and completed arrangements to is-sue the first number on the seventy-seventh anniversary of the organiza-tion of the Church, April 6. They in-structed the editor to have a large structed the editor to have a large package of copies in Salt Lake City not later than that date. There were many serious difficulties

contribution had been secured, nor had

the character, departments, or conthe character, departments, or con-tents of the publication been deter-mined except in a very general way. All details were left with the editor, who at the outset was also business manager and the name suggested by him for the paper. The Liahona, was adopted. adopted.

With the co-operation of the mission with the co-operation of the mission presidents, the most thorough canvass of the stakes of Zion for subscribers ever made for any publication was quickly under way. Local officers in the stakes and wards received circulars requesting their co-operation and hun-dreds of returned missionaries were the lated as convasions agents. The allisted as canvasing agents. The el-ders in the field also canvassed among saints and friends, and the result was that subscribers' names by the thousand poured in.

#### WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE. The Liahona was a weely magazine of 16 large pages, and 11 numbers were issued when it was consolidated with the Elders' Journal, which had been for about four years, published at Chat-tanooga, Tenn. under the able manage-ment of President Ben E. Rich of the Southern States mission, and had won for itself and for him an enviable repu-tation. In consolidated form the maga-zine took the name of Liahona. The Elders' Journal, and continued to be issued weekly with 32 pages, including the cover, of standard magazine size. It now had a circulation of nearly 20,-000 copies, the largest ever obtained by any Church publication except the Semi-Weekly Deserts News. THE STAFF.

#### THE STAFF.

At the April conference President S, O, Bennion of the Central States mis-sion was appointed business manager, structed the editor to have a large package of copies in Salt Lake City not later than that date. There were many serious difficulties to overcome and a vast amount of work to do in order to carry out these instructions. No office quarters, nor office help, had been provided. Not a office help, had been provided. Not a ed to take the position of assistant

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BIG CIRCULATION.

Recently the magezine was lo ated under the nur Th stakus o It etra SLEIA

That it for this reason of aiding in th who read it and relatives o introduce the otter than order hona The Journal sent tion price is size considered mugazines In B. F. CUMMINGS.

For Evening Wear,

There, is nothing quite so striking rich, or apyrop as a set of Mehr Menesy, the Fur . Knutsford

"EMPIRE Theatre." STRENGTH OF CROCODUES

JAWS. Sir Samuel Bak, r in his book a

wild beasts says that the power of it and because such that the power of a jaws of the crocodile is terrific. Once he had the metal of a lar hook the thickness of ordinary to graph wire completely bent togets the barbed point being presed that against the shank and rendered up ics. This compression was caused the sum of the presedent of the shark of the shark and rendered points. compression was enued f the erocodile's jaws wh we durk which he had an in brock bailed by the snap of the crocodily scizing a live duck which he had a neath the wing. On another o sion he found a fish weighing pounds bitten clean thrugh as if d ed by a knife. This again was ; work of the snapping jaws of a cro

### dile. A Frenchman, Paul Bert, once make experiments on the arength of a cro dile's jaws by means of a dyna meter. He found that a cross meter. He found that a cree weighing 120 pounds exerced a 1 of 205 pounds in closing his jaw, lion has an enormous jaw power. African traveler once pushed he end of his gun into 2 lion's m and the pressure of the jaws en it as thhough it had been street. it as thhough it had been struch steam hammer,-Chicago Daily N

-"EMPIRE Theatre."



HEDRICKITE PURCHASE

A few years before this the Hedrick-ites, a dissenting body, of which a brief sketch is given below, gathered in Insketch is given below, gathered in in-dependence to the number of a out 156. Included in the lots advertised for sale was this tract embracing the temple site proper, and in order to get possession of this sacred epot, the Hedrickites bought eight of the lots, the dimensions of which were 50x150 feet, with an alley in the rear. These eight lots comprise the tract which is now known as the Temple lot, and which is enclosed in one piece by a which is enclosed in one piece by a

Not long after the Hedricklins came Not long after the Heatricatos cone into possession of these eight lots, the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints brought a suit in ejectment, based on the claim that the land was originally purchased by Ed-ward Partridge with Church funds, and was therefore rightfully the property of the Church, and that their organization may the Invited encount to offer lawful successor to the orig-

al Church. Prolonged littgation followed, In Promotion with a summary of testimony was taken relative to the history and doe-trines of the Church. In the district court at Kanaas City, where the, case was first tried, the Beorganites were

## and proceeded to conform to it within a few months after it was given. About 150 located in Independence, and hought the lots embracing the temple site as above set forth. They erected a build-ing on the temple lot for worship and other purposes. It is a plain frame structure two stories high and about 20x40 feet in size. Though of cheap construction, its cost was a severe tax upon the small community. upon the small community.

SOME OF THEIR CLAIMS.

SOME OF THEIR CLAIMS. The Hedrickites call themselves the Church of Christ, claiming that that was the name given to the Church in some of the early revelations received by the Prophet Joseph Smith and, that the name "Church of Josus Christ of Latter-day Saints," given in a later rev-elation, was not authorized. In short, they reject all of the revelations re-ceived by the Prophet subsequent to the year 1834. The Hedrickites number in all the

The Hedrickites number in all the The Hedrickites number in all the world about 300 souls; shout hulf are in Jackson county, and the other half are scattered in other states, chiefly Ohio. They believe to the Book of Mormon and in the revelations contain-ed in the Doctrine and Covenants that were given prior to the year 1834. Their orkanization is extremely sim-ple, consisting of six elders and a few priests and deacons. In independence they hold Sunday school and preach-ing service on Sunday and a payor

#### Danielsen Plow Company Independence, Missouri. A Great Enterprise Launched by Utah Men in Jackson County.

On June 27, 1967, ground was broken and dedicated at Indepen-dence, Jackson county, Mo., for an acricultural implement factory to be created by the Datielsen Plow company, a large corporation whose of-ficers and stockholders are mostly Uah men, and on Jan. 1, 1908 the factory, completed and in running order, will be dedicated with suitable

factory, completed and in running order, will be dedicated with suitable public exercises. The building, crected and equipted with machinery in the short space of five months, is 260 feet long and 100 feet wide, and is con-structed of sized, brick and glass, with cement floor. Experis have pro-nounced it one of the best, must modern and most convenient factory structures in the United States. Its equipment includes every tool and machine required for the work to be done in it, all of the latest huppryed designs

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The people of the Bochy Monnunius should be proad to know that such a vest enterprise as this has grown out of the industry and me-chanical genius of a fellow citizen.

They are very widely scattered throughout the United States, and in many foreign countries. That set is permeated with some degree of interest in Jackson county, and expectatly in Independence, and in vague antici-pation of the events forotold to take place there, they have gathered here in considerable numbers.

They claim a membership located in and near Independence of nearly 2,-000 souls. Just across the sirect north from the Hedrickite church stands a church edifice erected by them, which is the most pretentious structure owned by them anywhere in the world. It is gray sundstone, and cost probably \$40,000; it has been in use many years, but was never fin-ished, the spirzs not having been con-structed as will be noticed from the 4-lustration accompanying this article. They claim a membership located in

worth of the Northern States mission, took hold of the matter in earness. With the approval of the first presi-dency he began to make arrangements for the publication of such a journa, and on his recommendation Elder B. F. Cummings, who had often discussed such an enterprise with several of the mission presidents, was selected as

ono souls. Just across the street north from the Hedrickite church stands a church edifice erected by them, which is the most pretentious structure owned by them anywhere in the world. It is gray sandstone, and cost probably \$40,000; it has been in use many years, but was never fin-isbed, the spirzes not having been con-structed as will be noticed from the H-lustration accompanying this article. Within the last two or three years the Reorganites have bouch many rieses of real estate included in the "staty acres." as it is called. They own most of the ground immediatory surrounding the temple lot, but their stone church is just outside of the boundary line of this historic tract, Joseph Smith, the president of this organization, recently purchased a nice residence in the western part of twn, not far from their church, and their presiding bishop, E. L. Kely, owns and occupies a nice residence editor. At meetings of several mission pres-

## ONTARIO'S APPLE CROP.

#### High Prices Realized and Large Ship. ments Made to Europe.

Consul A. L. Seyfret, of Collingwood reports that the part of the Canadian Province of Ontario known as the eninsula has for some years been famous for its vast productions of fruit, and gives the following account of the apple orchards and this year's cron.

The eastern exposure of the mountain range extending from Lake Ontario to the Georgian bay seems to be the ideal home of the apple tree. In the vicinity of Collingwood this fact has been fully proved, for the mountain side is almost continuous orchard extending from farm to farm. The great success in growing perfect apples is largely due a the short season. On the 1st of Jon - Dese mountain orchards were white with snow, but two woulds Loop, like a miracle in transformation, th orchards were white with blossoms and now are red with as fine and as perfect a crop of apples as was ever grown on this continent. All varieties are plantesi, but the leading one is the Northern Spy, which matures late in October and, with proper care, keeps

October and, with proper care, keeps until late the following summer. The San Jose scale has not made its appearance so far in this fruit soc-tion. Fugs and other insects so in-ing is unknown, for there is no need of . This year's apple erop is decidedly the best ever grown here and is now being packed and barreled. Most of the apples were bought sarily in the season by buyers from Great Britain, and thousands of barrels have already been shipped to Glasgow by way of Montreal. The price paid was from \$1 to \$1.50 per larrel on the tree. The owner of the orchard who refuses to apple analy to \$1 a barrel.

apple evaporating establishment at Collingwood and another at Creedmore. They bought 10,000 harrels at \$1 a bar-They bought 10,000 harrels at \$1 a bar-rel delivered at the factory. The whole output of evaporated apples has been sold by this firm at 8 cents a pound and will be shipped to the northwest. The waste, such as the core and par-ings, is dried, barreled, and shipped to France, where it is used for making "champagne." The smaller grades of apples, not big enough to pare, are cut up by the machines and evaporated with cores and parings and are shipped to Belgium, where they supply the wants of the poorer class of people. Many other fruits are grown in this district, but plums and peaches are hext in importance. This is the highest altitude in Canada where pathes have been successfully grown, and their suc-cessful cultivation here is due to the poculiar conditions of climate produced by the mountain on one side and the open hay on the other.

A firm from Rochester, N. Y., has an

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### THE NEW TOWNSITE OF PRATT

Is being thrown open for settlement. Buy a tract close to town while it is cheap. This land, in five, ten, twenty or forty acre tracts, may be bought on easy terms, or on the installment plan :: We have some splendid farms ranging in size from 40 acres to 320 acre tracts, at above prices.

#### Buy Now Before the Railroad Comes In

Mr. J. B. Evans, the O. S. L. tax agent and right-of-way man, has recently purchased 240 acres of land from this firm. Mr. Evans and other Short-Line officials are investing in these lands because they know a good thing when they see it. Our large bodies of coal, our mountains covered with timber, our beautiful streams of water flowing over grassy benches, our heavy crops of alfalfa and grain, our splendid fruits and vegetables, good schools and churches, make this one of the choicest spots in Idaho.

GEN. MGR. T. R. CUTLER SAYS IT IS ONE OF THE GREATEST UNDEVELOPED SEC-TIONS IN THE WEST.

Write for circular to the TETON VALLEY REAL ESTATE CO. DRIGGS, IDAHO



## DeBouzek Funtze Company Designers Engravers Electrotypers SALT LAKE CITY