

the consolation of the family of the dead. Language could not be too strongly used in describing the character of the departed. He was a sturdy man, physically and mentally, strong and positive in character. Such men cannot fail, at times, to create feelings that more pliable natures do not cause; but every man who admired true manhood, courage and integrity, could not fail to admire President Smoot and recognize in him a man of true worth. There were many such men among the Latter-day Saints; it required men of such firmness and devotion to embrace the Gospel. They might not be placed in positions where these characteristics would be so prominently shown as in the life of President Smoot; but this life is a brief span of eternity, and there will be opportunities for those qualities to be brought forward in the future. Opportunities were given Brother Smoot and he availed himself of them. He never failed in the performance of any duty assigned him. He was a man of affairs, but he never used his official position to benefit himself financially, and his chief characteristic was his singleness of purpose, purity of motive and entire fidelity to the duties devolving upon him. It is a cause of rejoicing to contemplate this beautiful character; it makes us think better of his kind, and is a lesson to the young men. How much better than to accumulate wealth. There is such a thing as laying up treasures in heaven, and Brother Smoot believed in this teaching of the Savior, and will receive a crown of imperishable glory, which God has reserved for him, and for each of His faithful servants. The Gospel has taken from us the sting of death, and peace reigns and our hearts are filled with solemnity and a feeling of rejoicing in looking forward to the time when a reunion will take place.

The speaker looked forward to the time when Brother Smoot would sit upon a throne, his kingdom enlarging and growing until every promise made by the Lord would be fulfilled. He exhorted the sons and daughters of President Smoot, who inherited the legacy of his good deeds, to follow in the footsteps of their father, and prayed that the blessings of God might rest upon the family.

President Woodruff believed he knew Brother Smoot as well as any man living. The Gospel had gathered a great men as ever lived, and Brother Smoot was one of them. President Woodruff then spoke in detail of his early acquaintance with Brother Smoot, when they traveled together in the missionary field in Tennessee and Kentucky. They had gone together to Kirtland and the Prophet Joseph had become acquainted with Brother Smoot. At one time in Kirtland only two of the quorum of Apostles stood by the Prophet; the others, who were disaffected, called upon the speaker and Brother Smoot to join them in opposing the Prophet, but it had no effect upon them because they knew that Joseph was a Prophet of God, and they warned those Apostles that if they did not repent they would go to perdition. Brother Smoot had power given him to guide and control; he walked straight forward in the path of duty,

from which he never wavered. He was an affectionate man to his family and friends, and it was impossible to keep from sorrowing to an extent at his departure, but the speaker did not feel to mourn at the death of any Latter-day Saint. He felt to thank God for such a man as President Smoot; it would not be a great time before the grave will give up its dead and Brother Smoot will stand at the head of his family organization. President Woodruff was glad to be able to attend the funeral, and had a great desire to have visited Brother Smoot before his death but was unable to do so.

The choir sang: "We shall know each other better when the mists have rolled away."

Elder K. G. Macersaid he had been called upon to contribute one little leaf to the wreath of honor that had been placed upon the coffin, and spoke briefly of Elder Smoot's labors in connection with the Brigham Young Academy, the success of which he had considered a legacy left him by President Brigham Young; the institution had been maintained through President Smoot becoming personally responsible in financial matters and has thus become a great blessing to thousands of the young throughout Israel. Benediction was pronounced by Apostle John Henry Smith.

The procession was then formed for the cemetery in the following order:

Band.  
Hearse, pall bearers and High Counselors on each side.  
Family and relatives in carriages.  
Patrons and High Priests four abreast.  
Miners.  
Bishops and counselors of the various wards in the stake, and Lesser Priesthood.  
Faculty and students of the B. Y. Academy.  
Civil authorities.  
National Guard of Utah.  
Friends and citizens in carriages.

At the grave prayer was offered by Elder W. H. King.

The cortege was by far the largest ever seen in Provo.

## TO THE NORTH POLE.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 23. [Special].—Chief Engineer S. A. Andree, the only Swedish aeronaut, has made up his mind to reach the North pole by means of a balloon. If all arrangements can be finished in time the journey will be undertaken already this summer; in contrary case not before the summer of 1896.

The Swedish Academy of Science and the Swedish Society of Anthropology and Geography recommend warmly Mr. Andree's plan, and will probably also bear the cost of the trip.

Taking in consideration the practical resources of the present time and the experience already gained, Mr. Andree is fully convinced that the plan is not practically impossible. The expense of the enterprise would amount to 130,000 Swedish crowns at most, or about half of what Dr. Naumen's journey has cost. The most profitable way of starting will be from the Norwegian islands near the northern coast of Spitzbergen, where the balloon, all apparatus necessary for it, and other things of need ought to be sent in time enough for everything to be in readiness before the end of June. The balloon will be manufactured of double silk. For its filling with gas a special building must be

erected. The balloon must also be large and strong enough to carry a two-story gondola with three beds and necessary provisions, sledges, etc.

The journey is to be undertaken when the wind comes from the south, the balloon being equipped with a sagaline, so it does not move higher than about 250 metres (1 metre equals 3.36 feet) above the earth. With such a balloon it will be possible to sail around in the Arctic regions during a whole month, make observations, take photographs, etc. As Mr. Andree will be able to partly steer his balloon, there is no danger that it will be put far away from its course. Having finished his investigations Mr. Andree will try to reach Alaska. Even with moderate wind the passage from the Norwegian islands to the North Pole is estimated not to take more than three or four days.

The advantages of a journey in the summer are the long daylight, which makes it possible to travel both day and night, and also the small difference in temperature.

It is, indeed, worth mentioning that Mr. Andree's plan has met with approval by one of the most prominent authorities on the field of the polar investigation, Baron A. E. Nordenskiöld. The old arctic explorer recommends the plan very strongly.

He mentions that during the last few years he has received many propositions by people anxious to solve the polar question. He has, however, for one other reason, paid very little attention to those propositions except the one presented by Mr. Andree. It comes from a person who has already spent a year in the polar regions and has shown his competence as an explorer. Besides, Mr. Andree has a thorough knowledge of seamanship.

Prof. Baron Vordenskiöld recommends strongly that the Swedish Academy of Science furnish Mr. Andree with the necessary means in order that the journey might be undertaken already next summer.

Mr. M. Samuel, Sweden's commissioner to the San Francisco Midwinter exposition, who has established a large importing business in No. 43 Barclay street, in New York, has just spent a few weeks in Stockholm. He returns now to America as the representative of many prominent firms of the various branches of Swedish industry and trade.

Among those firms may be mentioned the famous Baringer Technical Manufacturing company, limited, which manufactures the best of all existing ink, and has everywhere received prize medals. This ink, which neither evaporates nor can be blotted out, was deemed better by experts at the Chicago Exposition than any ink manufactured in America. Orders from many firms in the United States are being received here every week, and Mr. Samuel is fully convinced that it will conquer America the same as Swedish cutlery and Swedish matches may be said to have done to a certain degree.

The John Ericsson monument to be erected in Sweden will be raised in Gothenburg, many prominent merchants of that city having now donated the necessary means for the purpose.

The Wahren works, the largest cloth-