

SOME OF THE WASTE PLACES OF ZION AS THEY APPEAR TODAY

Special Correspondence.

ALDWELL COUNTY, Mo., AUG. 23.—Four miles north of Gallatin, the county seat of Davies county, and some 65 miles northeast of Kansas City, in the state of Missouri, is the site of the early settlement of the Saints known as Adam-ondi-Ahman. Here a stake of Zion was organized in the summer of 1838, with John Smith, uncle of the Prophet, as president, and Reynolds Cahoon and Lyman Wight as counselors. Today nothing remains but the name and a portion of the home of Lyman Wight to mark the spot, where once the Saints gathered in humble devotion to their God, amid the relentless persecutions of their enemies. But it is not from the fact alone that a stake of Zion once flourished here, nor that many of the important councils of the church were held here during these troublous times that Adam-ondi-Ahman is sacred to the Saints today. The greatest reason is that it was in this land that our father Adam dwelt. Here he offered sacrifice and worshipped God; and it was in this place that he gathered his children around him and blessed them with a father's blessing three years before his death, and prophesied, on that occasion, what should befall his posterity and the latest generation. Moreover, this is the place where the Ancient of Days shall sit when he comes to visit his people as a Prince and Ruler over them forever, after these reasons this is holy ground unto the Latter-day Saints.

Adam-ondi-Ahman, or Diabham as it is generally called, is one of the garden spots of the earth, situated on the elevated rolling plains of northeastern Missouri. Grand river, one of the largest tributaries of the muddy Mississippi, flows through the land, and in a bend of the river, on the north bank, rising abruptly on the south and west, is a bluff of ancient mound. This bluff rises to a height of 30 or 100 feet and to a depth of some 50 feet from the top appears to be the ancient workmanship of man. On the brow of this mound stood the altar, upon which Adam, our father, offered his sacrifices, when he was taught the Gospel of a Redeemer yet to come. Signs of the altar were still visible in 1838, when the Saints first settled there, but in recent years some foolish persons whose imaginations were worked upon by false reports, that the "Mormons" during their hasty flight from the state had buried large quantities of gold there, excavated under the altar, hoping to find the treasure, but all in vain. So today has disappeared all evidence of the sacred altar of antediluvian times. But the mound upon the bluff remains and will remain the holy spot where Adam worshipped and where Michael shall yet come with heavenly blessings to his children.

To the northwest and adjoining the altar site stands a large hackberry tree, and an equal distance to the southeast a black walnut tree, swaying peacefully in the breeze as silent but faithful guardians of this ancient mound. The

valley of Adam-ondi-Ahman to the west and south through which the river runs, is a beautiful but small and fertile valley. This is the place where the ancient Patriarchs assembled to receive their blessings from their progenitor, after which they arose filled with the Spirit of the Lord and called him Michael the Prince, the Archangel, and sang his praise before the Lord.

While in this place one cannot help reflecting upon these glorious scenes and the verses of the poet are involuntarily recalled, and with him one feels to sing:

"This earth was once a garden place,
With all her glories common;
And men did live a holy race,
And worship Jesus face to face,
In Adam-ondi-Ahman."

Her land was good and greatly blest,
Beyond old Israel's Canaan;
Her fame was known from east to west,
Her peace was great and pure the rest
Of Adam-ondi-Ahman.

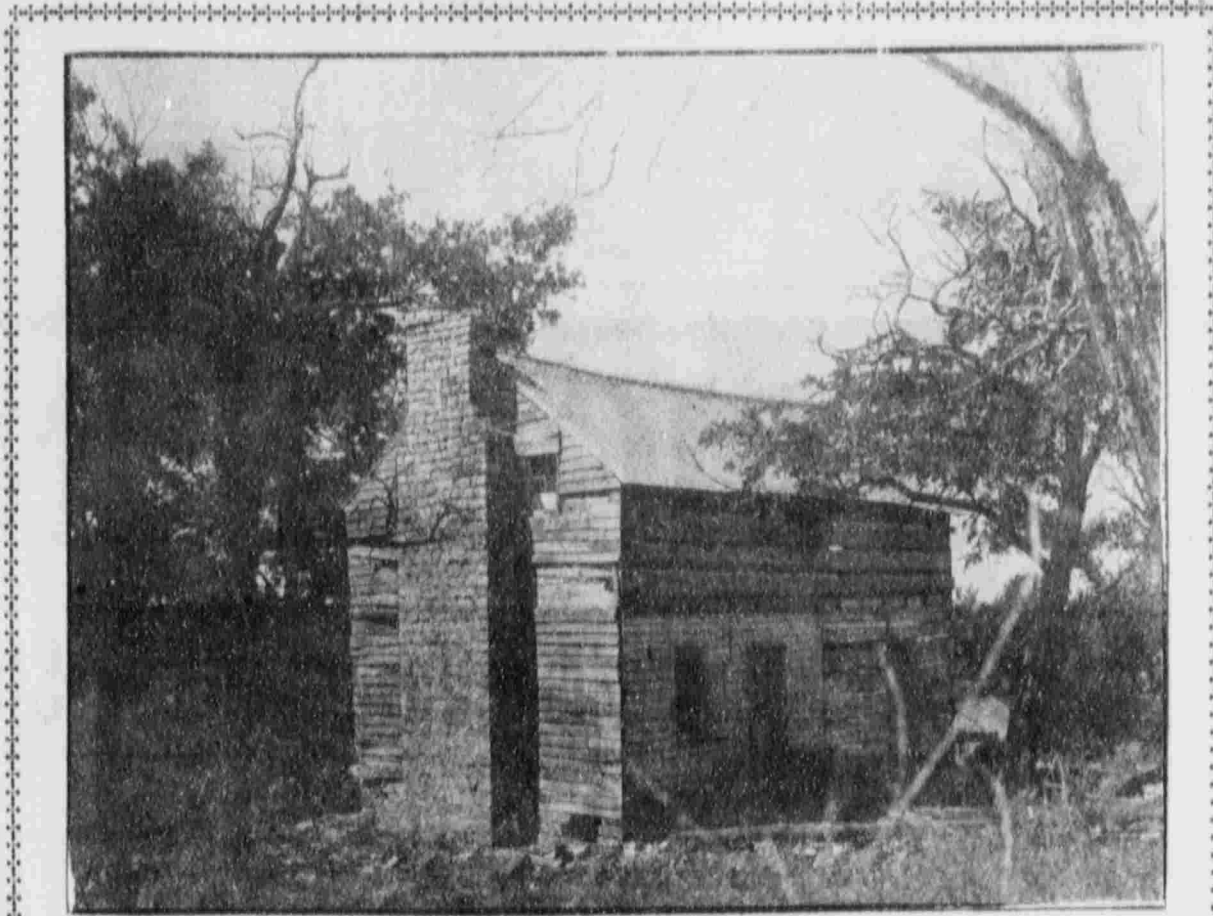
Hosanna to such days to come—
The Savior's second coming,
When all the earth in glorious bloom
Affords the Saints a holy home,
Like Adam-ondi-Ahman.

And while reflecting on the glorious past and the promises of the future it is impossible to shut out from the mind's eye the sufferings of our people, their persecutions and martyrdoms in this holy land. We see the place defiled by wicked men, the name of the great Jehovah mocked and His work set at naught. And we feel in our hearts to implore before the throne of grace for the redemption of the land and its reclamation by a chosen people.

PECULIAR VIEWS.
The people in and around Diabham have peculiar views regarding the belief of the Latter-day Saints in connection with this ancient altar. It is the prevailing belief, based on untruthful statements in the history of Davies county, that the "Mormons" taught that the altar is Adam's grave. Such are the reports they circulate. One country editor near the place, when told of the error and requested to correct the same, replied: "What? You will not take our grave from us will you?" The people have been taught it was the grave and fear it would lose its attractiveness if the correction were made.

The house of Lyman Wight, a portion of which still stands, was built at the base of the altar at Adam-ondi-Ahman. Until a few years ago the house was inhabited, but now is deserted and left to the buffeting of the elements and in the course of a few months will disappear. It is called by the settlers "Mormon house" and is the only one built by the Saints that is now standing at Diabham.

EARLY-DAY BITTERNESS.
Gallatin, the county seat and largest settlement in Davies county, contained less than a dozen houses in 1838, before the expulsion of the Saints. Here William P. Peniston, the bitter mobber and persecutor of the "Mormon" people, lived. It was through his untiring animosity that the place is so well remembered by our people. It is some four miles south-eight by the road—



LYMAN WIGHT'S HOUSE,
At the Base of the Altar, Adam-ondi-Ahman.

from Diabham. Many stirring scenes were enacted here in 1838. On the 6th day of August of that year at a regular state election, a riot which ended in a number of broken heads and a great deal of ill feeling took place. Col. William P. Peniston was candidate for the state legislature but hoped for no assistance from the "Mormon" voters as he had been one of their bitter and most active opponents in Ray county and had led an armed mob in the expulsion of the Saints from that county. Our people knowing the character of the man were not very enthusiastic in his support and fearing defeat at their hands, he worked against them for some time previous to the election to prevent them from casting their votes. On the morning of the election day when the polls were opened Peniston had gathered a number of his followers who, with him, waited near the polls for the "Mormon" voters who should be daring enough to attempt to cast their ballots. Presently the "Mormons" appeared, some 10 in number. They were Hyrum Nelson and his brother, Wiley and Jackson Stewart, Moses Daley, Washington Voris, Harvey Olmstead, Samuel Brown, Perry Murphy and John L. Butler. As they approached the place Peniston mounted a barrel and made an inflammatory speech against the "Mormon" people. He said he had led a company and had driven them from Clay county and he would do the same in Davies. His

speech aroused the rabble who made an attack upon the "Mormon" voters. In the fight which followed the brethren protected themselves the best they could and were quite successful in repelling the attack, knocking down some 20 or more mobbers but not without some damage to themselves. This trouble accelerated the already increasing opposition to the Saints, and was one of the events which resulted in the expulsion from that state.

AN EYE WITNESS.
There is living at Gallatin an old man, Maj. Joseph McGee. He is a native of Ohio and came to Gallatin in the spring of 1838. He was present on the square on the 6th of August and witnessed the election trouble. He frankly confesses that Peniston was responsible for the riot at that time. The major, who has been totally blind for a number of years, still retains a clear mind and remembers many incidents of those early times. He served during the Civil war in the Union army. His services being principally in the border counties where such awful depredations from guerrilla bands prevailed. In Jackson and neighboring counties, so he said, the suffering during the war was most appalling. In a conversation held at his home the other day the major said that nearly all of the Missourians of 1838 were from the southern states, mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee. They were a rough, uneducated class,

delighting in fighting and quarreling, but in the main hospitable.

MOBBERS ARE DEAD.
"Are there any of the old settlers still here who were so active in the opposition to the 'Mormon' people and who assisted in driving them from the place?" was asked of the major.

"No," he said. "They are all dead. Many of them went to California to seek their fortunes in the mines. Some returned, but they are all dead, and their children scattered."

"What became of Peniston?"

"Peniston," was the reply, "was a rough, quarrelsome fellow, but he had more influence in Davies county in 1838 than any other man. He was in California in 1849 and shortly after died in Sacramento."

"And Boggart, the Methodist preacher?"

"He killed a man at Far West and fled to Texas. You know Texas was not then a part of the United States, and criminals sought refuge there. I don't know what became of him."

Others of the mobbers were mentioned with the same result—they had left the country, were dead, forgotten and despised.

"MORMON" PEOPLE HONEST.
The major said the "Mormon" people, so far as he knew, were perfectly honest, straightforward and peaceable. They did not raid the Missourians nor

steal from them, and the reports to that effect were not true. When they were driven from the county the "Mormons" received no compensation for their lands and the improvements they had made. "However," said the major, "my father, Charles McGee, exchanged the finest yoke of oxen in Davies county to John Taylor (President John Taylor) for 40 acres of land, when the "Mormons" left the county. Mr. Taylor took them to Illinois with him. I was acquainted with the Smoots. Owen Smoot, as we called him, was our neighbor."

KNOW THE PROPHECY.
The major had seen the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum several times, and when asked what his opinion of them was he said:

"You know, I was but a boy at that time, and they took no notice of me, and I formed no opinion of them. But I will tell you what I did see. I saw Joseph Smith, three times. He was the champion wrestler of the county, the first two falls out of a match of three. He was a powerful man."

Brassfield was one of the guards under Sheriff Morgan at the time the Prophet and others escaped from Missouri. William Bowman, the ex-sheriff, and John Pogue were the other guards. The people of Davies county became enraged over the escape, and rode Sheriff Morgan on an iron bar so violently that he shortly afterwards died. Bowman they dragged by the hair of the head over the public square.

HISTORIC FAR WEST.
Far West, another of the waste places of Zion, is situated on the western rolling prairie lands of Caldwell county. Like Diabham, it is one of the finest locations for a residence city, and was so intended by the early Saints. The site of the town was chosen by William W. Phelps and John Whitmer, who were sent out from Clay county to seek a place of refuge for the Saints. From 1838 to 1839 it was the headquarters of the "Mormon" people, and at that time the city was a town of about 10,000 inhabitants. The town was originally marked off in square, embracing four quarter sections in township 36, range 23, as it appears today. In the fall of 1838 the inhabitants numbered some 3,000, and it was a growing, thriving city. When all this is changed. When the Saints were driven away the settlement decayed and long since totally disappeared. The land is now converted into farms and pasture lands. Some of the few scattered inhabitants solemnly confess that if ever a city is built in this place the "Mormon" people of the west who are acquainted with such things, must come and build it. The site of the city is now a desolate plain, the ruins of the city are today in the hands of one of his guards and concluded it was safest to peacefully submit.

SITE OF MASSACRE.
The site of Far West is on the highest rise in this part of the county, about 10 miles northwest of Kansas and 10 or 12 miles southwest of Hamilton. To the north about a mile and a quarter from Far West Shoal creek winds its course. It was on this creek that Jacob Haun built his mill, the scene of the

terrible massacre of the 30th of October, 1838. Crooked river is to the south some 15 miles, where David W. Patton and others lost their lives in the defense of the homes and honor of the Saints.

THE TEMPLE LOT.
The public square, on which the temple site is situated, was in the center of the town. The Prophet's house stood in a field about 200 yards southwest of the public square. The outlines where stood the foundation walls, the cellar and the well are still visible. The lumber was hauled away some time ago and used in other buildings and for kindling wood. Jacob D. Whitmer, son of John Whitmer, one of the eight witnesses, is now in possession of the temple lot and a portion of the public square. The four corner stones of the proposed Far West temple remain until this day in the positions in which they were laid. The Lord commanded that here a house should be built unto His name. "Let the city Far West be a holy and consecrated land unto me, and it shall be called most holy, for the ground upon which thou standest is holy; therefore I command you to build an house unto me, for the gathering together of my Saints, that they may worship me." Such were the words of the Lord to the Prophet Joseph Smith in 1838.

Accordingly the excavation was made and the foundation stones were laid; but the Saints were never privileged to build the house owing to the persecutions of their enemies. That such a building shall yet be built the Saints have faith and will labor to that end.

PLACE OF BETRAYAL.
It was at Far West and on the public square where many of the trying scenes which test men's souls were enacted during the residence of the "Mormon" people there. It was here that the Prophet and his brethren were betrayed by Colonel Hinkle and taken from the city by a mob of men to see their families. This happened on the 2nd day of November. Twelve days later, Joseph F. Smith, now president of the Church, was born while his father was a prisoner in the hands of a mob. It was at this place that the citizens were forced to give up their arms, their homes ransacked and their property carried off. It was here on the public square that the Saints were compelled at the point of the bayonet of their own free will to sign deeds of trust to defray the expenses of the mob and leave the state forthwith. One young man, as he faced his persecutors with an armed guard on each side, when asked if the signing of his deed was "his free voluntary act," was bold enough to ask if it looked like a free voluntary act at the point of the bayonet. For his boldness he was knocked down with the butt of a gun in the hands of one of his guards and concluded it was safest to peacefully submit.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.
These times have changed and the inhabitants of the land are now the sons of the Saints to return and build up these waste places. It is to be hoped that they truthfully and sincerely see the folly of the treatment of the "Mormon" people in earlier days; for the inhabitants of the land are today suffering. Those who were instrumental in the driving of the Saints no longer dwell there; they have been scattered to the four winds and a new, and let us hope, a more righteous generation has supplanted them.

If You Need Glasses

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powdered, packed in a

can having two lids,

one easily cut and the

other removable for

constant use. It will

make the best Per-

Sleep impossible with scratching Eczema diseased feet and ankles.

Read what this Indianapolis man says and believe that this is more than medicine talk.



Indianapolis, Ind. May 22, 1904.
About two years ago I had a bad case of eczema on my hands, which later broke out on my feet and ankles. Nobody but me I deferred it. I lay awake at night trying to devise some way to keep from scratching the diseased places. I tried various remedies with little or no relief. I began to feel it was almost incurable. When I was induced to try a bottle of D. D. D. The effect of the first application was worth many times the price of one bottle. I continued using D. D. D. for six weeks and I am completely cured. I have never had any signs of recurrence of the disease.
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BLOOD

Is the worst dis-

ease to the system to cure

it. When you have

many pimples, spots on

the skin, eczema in

a little, or more to town had to be made,

and it was well that there was no line

over which our opinion of a Dallas City

telephone girl could be given. A

good dinner and a short rest at the

Nauvoo hotel and our party started

out to visit the interesting points in the

old "Mormon" town. Again an order for

UTAH PEOPLE VISIT NAUVOO.

Interesting Trip of Heber S. Cutler And Party to Historic Points.

TIME WORKS MANY CHANGES.

Nothing Left of the Once Beautiful Temple Erected There by The Saints.

The visit of Heber S. Cutler and party to Nauvoo is thus handled by La Harper, a paper published at La Harpe, Hancock county, Ill.

Heber S. Cutler, wife and son, Orville, and Miss Lydia Weller, of Salt Lake City, Utah, came Sunday for a short visit with relatives, the Couleons. They have been in the east several weeks, visiting New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Niagara Falls and will go from here to St. Louis. For their sight-seeing here a trip to Nauvoo was planned Tuesday and a drive to Dallas City, where the Couleons have been visiting. The journey launch was chartered and the Couleons from there to Nauvoo was made on the river. The rain of the previous night had made the roads quite sloppy, but the boat ride was restful and pleasant and thoroughly enjoyed by the party.

Those to go with the visitors were George Coulson, Ralph Whitney and family, James C. Maynor, J. C. Coulson, wife and Margie and George. The day was cool and pleasant, the river smooth and our craft speedy. It was delightful, the bluffs and green banks being mirrored in the placid waters that the reflected hills and dunes were seen in a part of the natural scenery. The great fields of corn were a revelation to our friends and the vast prairie expanse gave them new experiences, it all being so different from their rugged mountain peaks and overhanging hills and fertile valley with its patches of irrigated vegetation. The mountains are beautiful and imposing but the vastness and abundance of our fields where corn is king and the pig a prince, contrasted strangely and impressed them with a like admiration for mother nature's beneficent care and sustenance of a hungry world. Our launch passed the towns of Pontoon, known in pioneer days as Stillman's Landing, and Ft. Madison, where we passed under the State bridge and viewed the lower penitentiary, saw the beautiful city nestled under the hills, busy people passing upon her streets, then Santa Fe town with its shops and mills. Farther down we passed old "Mormon" Springs, landing at about 11:30 o'clock at the river or old mill wharf.

A telephone order from Dallas City for teams to meet our party was delayed from some cause although the toll and messenger fees were not forgotten, consequently a long uphill walk of some three miles had to be made, and it was well that there was no line over which our opinion of a Dallas City telephone girl could be given. A good dinner and a short rest at the Nauvoo hotel and our party started out to visit the interesting points in the old "Mormon" town. Again an order for

the tourist car was delayed at the Central or stable we could not learn which and our impatience led us to walk to the site of the temple.

There is nothing left to indicate the great structure ruthlessly burned and the ruins razed to the ground. Our guide, landlord Reinhold, showed us the spot and the old well which was in the basement and furnished the water for the baptismal font but what would have been a great drawing sight to the city is but a patch of weeds. A building of stone taken from the temple walls is near by. The other points of interest pointed out are on the plateau below. They are the following residences: Vearlings', Richards', G. G. Cannon, Joseph F. Kimball's, Orson Hyde's, Jonathan Brown's, Evans', Jos. Young's, Parley Pratt's, Wm. Marx', Lorenzo Snow's, Erastus Snow's, Jos. Smith's store site, the cellar only showing, Sevier's hall torn down last year, the John Taylor newspaper office where the Times and Seasons and the Voice of Warning were published. These were of great interest to our friends who knew most of the people and were acquainted with many of the younger generation and dignitaries. Four of these named, after leaving Nauvoo, were exalted to the presidency of the Mormon church.

It is believed that the bodies of the Smiths, Joseph and Hyrum, were buried at the yard which is designated the Smith cottage, as at the burial of the mother of Joseph Smith, Jr., and David, his brother, who were sons of Joseph Smith, they made very accurate measurements from the cottage to the graves. Their father was the widow of the prophet who after his death married Bidamon.

Nauvoo is one of the prettiest locations for a city on the Mississippi. The river makes a great bend, almost circling the point on three sides and affording a view of the river for about fourteen miles. It is a grand sight. Had the "Mormons" been allowed to remain it is safe to say Nauvoo would have counted her population by the hundreds thousands. Nauvoo of today is less than a tenth of what it was fifty years ago. It is talked among the "Mormons" and dreamed among the Nauvooites that some day the temple will be rebuilt and the city gather the Saints again within its borders. At the hotel are many relics of interest to the tourist. Our return trip to Dallas City was made in about three hours but was equally as enjoyable as new beauties were discovered in the wooded hills and islands. After an excellent supper at the Byers hostelry, we began the overland journey home, arriving about 9:30 o'clock, somewhat tired but well repaid for our trip, our guests expressing their appreciation of what they saw.

Our guest, Mr. Cutler, is a brother of Judge C. Cutler who was nominated for governor of Utah by the Republicans last Thursday.

Beautiful Women.

Plump cheeks, flushed with the soft glow of health and a pure complexion, make all women beautiful. Take a small dose of Herbine after each meal; it will prevent constipation and help digest what you have eaten. See Mrs. Wm. M. Stroud, Midlothian, Texas, writes, May 31, 1901: "We have used Herbine in our family for eight years, and found it the best medicine we ever used for constipation, bilious fever and malaria."

Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

PROVO CANYON AND RETURN, \$1.25.

Via D. & R. G., Sunday, Sept. 11th.

Grand Outing of "The Hoolligans."

Big time for everybody. They're all going. — The Katzenjammers, Buster Brown, Fanny Grandpa, Lulu and Leander will all be there. Don't miss it. Special train leaves Salt Lake 9:30 a. m. Returning leaves Upper Falls 7 p. m.

CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Democratic convention, composed of 52 delegates, to be selected by the several voting districts of Salt Lake County, is hereby called to meet at the County Auditor's office, on Wednesday, September 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the general election which will be held on Tuesday, November 8, 1904, to-wit:

One County Commissioner, to serve for a term of four years.
One County Clerk.
One County Assessor.
One County Treasurer.
One County Attorney.
One County Auditor.
One County Surveyor.
One County Sheriff.

Three State Senators from the Sixth Senatorial District.
Ten members of the House of Representatives from the Eighth Representative District.

The selection of a Joint City and County Committee, to be composed of the delegates to the county convention, is hereby called to meet in the several election districts of Salt Lake County, on Monday evening, September 26, 1904, at 8 o'clock, at such places as may be designated by the district chairmen and the district committees.

The basis of representation is one delegate for every twenty votes, or majority thereof, cast for Hon. William H. Hunt, in the election of 1902, and an apportionment the several districts are entitled to representation as follows:

First City Precinct: District 1, eight delegates; district 2, eight delegates; district 3, eight delegates; district 4, twelve delegates; district 5, ten delegates; district 6, five delegates; district 7, eleven delegates; district 8, five delegates; district 9, eight delegates; district 10, four delegates; total for the precinct, 84 delegates.

Second City Precinct: District 11, six delegates; district 12, five delegates; district 13, seven delegates; district 14, five delegates; district 15, five delegates; district 16, six delegates; district 17, six delegates; district 18, six delegates; district 19, five delegates; district 20, five delegates; district 21, five delegates; district 22, five delegates; district 23, five delegates; district 24, five delegates; district 25, five delegates; district 26, five delegates; district 27, five delegates; district 28, five delegates; district 29, five delegates; district 30, five delegates; district 31, five delegates; district 32, five delegates; district 33, five delegates; district 34, five delegates; district 35, five delegates; district 36, five delegates; district 37, five delegates; district 38, five delegates; district 39, five delegates; district 40, five delegates; district 41, five delegates; district 42, five delegates; district 43, five delegates; district 44, five delegates; district 45, five delegates; district 46, five delegates; district 47, five delegates; district 48, five delegates; district 49, five delegates; district 50, five delegates; district 51, five delegates; district 52, five delegates; total for the precinct, 420 delegates.

Fourth City Precinct: District 53, eleven delegates; district 54, six delegates; district 55, nine delegates; district 56, nine delegates; district 57, ten delegates; district 58, six delegates; district 59, six delegates; district 60, six delegates; district 61, six delegates; district 62, six delegates; district 63, six delegates; district 64, six delegates; district 65, six delegates; district 66, six delegates; district 67, six delegates; district 68, six delegates; district 69, six delegates; district 70, six delegates; district 71, six delegates; district 72, six delegates; district 73, six delegates; district 74, six delegates; district 75, six delegates; district 76, six delegates; district 77, six delegates; district 78, six delegates; district 79, six delegates; district 80, six delegates; district 81, six delegates; district 82, six delegates; district 83, six delegates; district 84, six delegates; district 85, six delegates; district 86, six delegates; district 87, six delegates; district 88, six delegates; district 89, six delegates; district 90, six delegates; district 91, six delegates; district 92, six delegates; district 93, six delegates; district 94, six delegates; district 95, six delegates; district 96, six delegates; district 97, six delegates; district 98, six delegates; district 99, six delegates; district 100, six delegates; total for the precinct, 1,000 delegates.

Fifth City Precinct: District 101, six delegates; district 102, six delegates; district