HISTORIAN'S OFFICE. Church of Jesus Christ of Latier-day Saints.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

TRUTH AND LIBERTY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. andA

SUDDEN DEATH OF PRESIDENT SNOW.

NUMBER 277.

Venerable Leader of the Church Unexpectedly Stricken Down After an Illness Against Which He Bravely Fought For Weeks-His Demise Directly Due to Bronchitis Caused by a Severe Cold-End Came Almost Without Warning and Startled the Entire City With Its Suddenness.

The public will be greatly shocked to learn that President Lorenzo Snow, fifth President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, passed away at his home in the Bee Hive House at 3:35 o'clock this afternoon. The immediate cause of his demise was hypostatic congestion superinduced by aggravated bronchitis.

The announcement of his death will come like a thunderbolt from unclouded skies to tens of thousands of people who were entirely unaware of his sickness. His family and friends, however, have known for some time of his sertous condition, but not until yesterday was his illness viewed with alarm.

several weeks ago President Snow contracted a cold which annoyed him considerably and which was accompanied by a constant backing cough, Gradually it grew worse and about ten days ago became more troublesome than ever. During conference he was confined to his home and office most of the time and attended the meeting in the Tabernacle on Sunday afternoon with the greatest difficulty. On Tuesday he attended to business as usual but yesterday morning stemach complications arose and he was unable to retain the slightest morsel of food. Vomiting greatly enfeebled him and he gradually grew worse throughout the day and night.

Last evening Doctors Richards and Wilcox were summoned and at once announced his condition as being very grave. At 1 o'clock Dr. Richards was again called and returned at 6:30 and eleven, since which time the doctors have been constantly at his bedside. At 4 this morning and again at 9:30 the President experienced severe sinking spells and has only been conscious and coherent at intervals during the day. Speaking of the matter to the "News" this afternoon at 2 o'clock Dr. Richards said:

"President Snow is indeed a very sick man. There is no use disguising the truth. He has not one encouraging symptom and unless a decided change comes very shortly he cannot live more than a few hours at most. I have known patients in his condition to linger for three or four days. But it was where they possessed more vitality than he does."

Continuing Dr. Richards added: "I thought at one time this morning when I took him in my arms that he had already expired. His eyes were set, his features fixed and his pulse had apparently ceased to beat, but he revived after a time. There has, however, been no change or permanent improvement. The trouble arises from his cold, which became aggravated about ten days ago. There is no indication of pneumonia, but a congestion in the lung eavity accompanied by bronchial complications. His condition now is one of general exhaustion and collapse. His pulse throughout the day has ranged from \$4 to 120. At this hour it is 116. His temperature has been from 10214 to 10314. His respiration is 30. There is nothing alarming in this. The alarm arises from other symptoms."



TIS ()

when he succeeded him as the heat of the Church. He chose as his two conselors in the First Presidency Gerge G. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, the had also been counselors of his two predecessors.

President Snow's first moves were largely of a financial character, de. signed to relieve the Church of a havy burden of debt which had tested upon it ever since the confiscation of its property under the operations of the Edmunds-Tucker act, in the latter part of the "eighties." As trustee-in-just he authorized two great bond isturg. aggregating a million dollars, and with the means thus obtained-almost en. tirely from home capitalists-he hald the Church's most pressing obligations and materially reduced the rate of interest that it was paying upon boriow. ed money.

TITHING MOVEMENT.

This done, he threw his whole soul into a movement destined to marl his administration as one of the most betable in the history of the Church a movement that may be designated a revival and reform in the observance of the law of tithing by its members in May, 1899, proceeding with a large Jarty to St. George, at the extreme soutern end of the state, he there proclaimed as the word of the Lord to the Latterday Saints that if they would continue to reap the fruition of His promises of peace and prosperity upon this and, they must obey the divine law in relation to tithes and offerings. Past remissness would be forgiven, if the future wilnessed a faithful observance of the statute, and heaven would showed its blessings upon them more abundantly than ever; but if the law was not honored, calamities would come, and the people would be scourged for their disobedience. He gave them to under Independence of a state of the sta stand that they were to pay their thing, not because it would get the Church out of debt-that was merely an incident-but because it was the law of the Lord and must be obeyed. Other speakers took up the theme and been It was echoed and re-echoed until the whole region rang and resounded with it. From St. George the great reformathusiasm, being held at all principal of think, even in the midst of trouble tuous and temperate life, that remark-and danger, was characteristic of Presi-City, and subsequently wherever the

PRESIDENT SNOW'S LIFE IN BRIEF.

Born at Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio, April 3, 1814. At twenty-one, he entered Oberlin College to secure a classical

education In 1836 he became a convert to Mormonism and was baptized by

Elder John S. Boynton. In 1837 he began the active ministerial career continued through-

out his busy life.

In May, 1840, he took his first mission to Europe and was appointed counselor to Parley P. Pratt, president of the British mission.

In 1841 he published a pamphlet, "The Only Wax to be Saved," which has been translated into German, French and Italian.

In 1843 he returned to America at the head of 250 converts on a specially chartered vessel.

In 1844 he conducted a virgorous campaign in Ohio for Joseph Smith for President of the United States.

In 1845, turning to education, he was placed at the head of the Nauvoo grammar school.

He left Nauvoo in the exodus of 1846 for Salt Lake but on account of sickness, did not reach here until 1848.

In October, 1849, he was sent on a mission to Italy where he remained for three years and translated the Book of Mormon.

In 1852 he was elected a member of the Utah House of Representatives, in accordance with the law of 1850.

He was returned to every session until 1882-three times to the

House and twenty-three to the Council. In 1855, with fifty families, he founded and named Brigham City,

which was his home for many years. In 1864 he went on a mission to the Sandwich Islands and labored

diligently for a time in that part of the Pacific.

In 1872 he accompanied George A. Smith and other Utah people on a tour of the countries of Europe and Palestine.

In 1877 he was released as president of Boxelder Stake after having presided over it since its organization.

In 1886 he was convicted of unlawful commabitation and sentenced to three terms of six months each, but later released on a writ of habeas corpus.

On April 6, 1889, he became the President of the quorum of the

Twelve Apostles, which position he retained until September 13, 1898. On this last named date he became the President of the Church and chose as his counselors George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith.

in

the court:

"Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C .:

To Admiral George C. Dewey, U. S. N.

President of Naval Court of Inquiry,

"Sir:-I am instructed by Rear-Ad

"October 10, 1901.

to certain

in the Pacific ocean and his imprison- | ble and oppressive they might be, holdment for conscience sake within the |ing it to be the part of true wisdom, the walls of the Utah penitentiary, had, in | optimistic stoicism expected of a Saint, spite of all these tolls and tribulations. to seek to derive from every condition sound health, with the knowledge and discipline which the powers of mind and body un- All-wise Dispenser of human affairs impaired, a physical and mental intended that condition to bestow. He maryel, an embodiment of calm hope undoubtedly owed to this faculty and tory wave rolled northward, througed and cheerfulness serene. Placidity disposition, quite as much as to his virmeetings, characterized by great en- of mind, even in the midst of trouble tuous and temperate life, that remark-

The gravity of President Snow's condition has been recognized at the Church offices throughout the day and Presidents Smith and Clawson and others of the authorities have been close at hand in anticipation of what the doctors said was liable to occur at any minute. The President's family was summoned at an early hour and members thereof are in constant attendance at his bedside.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

somely bound copies of the Book of

Mormon, specially prepared for that

purpose; the presentation being accom-

a large company of emigrating Saints.

Soon after his return, he was taught

by the Prophet, who had married, as a

for time and eternity, including plural-

ity of wives. In obedience to this prin-

siniuitaneously, and subsequently added

voo he taught school, was a captain in

the militia-Nauvoo Legion-and was

appointed one of a committee to explore

yond the Rocky Mountains. The expedi-

tion never left Nauvoo, being detained

martyrdom. In the presidential cam-

paign of 1844 Lorenzo Snow was one of

magistracy. He left Nauvoo in the ex-

odus of 1846, and in the general emi-

sent out from the Rocky Mountains,

Lorenzo Snow, the fifth President of | of the London conference and one of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- | the presidency of the European mission. day Saints, was born at Man- In the former capacity it fell to his lot tua, Portage County. Ohio, April to present to her majesty, Queen Vic-1814. His father, Oliver toria and the Prince Consort, two hand-Snow, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, Rosetta L. Pettibone Snow, a native of Connecticut, Lorenzo was their eldest son, and was reared plished through the politeness of Sir with the rest of his father's family up- | Henry Wheatley. Elder Snow returned on a farm. From childhood he exhibited | to Nauvoo in April, 1843, at the head of energy and decision of character, and while yet a boy, his sire being much away on public business, he was frequently left in charge of home affairs, plural wife, his sister Eliza, the prinand became accustomed to responsibili- ciple of celestial marriage or marriage ties, which he discharged with scrupulous puntcuality. Fond of books, he was ever a student, whether at home or ciple, Lorenzo Snow wedded two wives abroad. Springing from a Puritanio and patritoic ancestry, he inherited two others to his household. At Naureverence for the Supreme Being and love of liberty and country as a birthright. His earliest ambition was to be a soldier, and he held a commission from the governor of Ohio, first as an ensign and afterwards as a lieutenant in the state militia.

Religiously trained from infancy by pious Baptist parents, up to the age of twenty-two he professed no religion. At twenty-one, being desirous of a classic education, he entered Oberlin College, at that time exclusively a Presbyterian institution, to which he was admitted as a special favor through the influence of an intimate friend connected therewith. He remained impervious to the teachings of orthodox Christianitywith which he became well acquainted while at college-but in June, 1836, having visited Kirtland, the headquarters of the Latter-day Saints, to see his sister, Eliza R. Snow, the poetess, a recent convert to "Mormonism," and to complete his classical course in the Hebrew school founded by Joseph Smith. the "Mormon" Prophet, at that place, he was himself converted to the faith, being baptized by Elder John F. Boynton, one of the Twelve Apostles.

MINISTERIAL LABORS.

As an Elder of the Church, Lorenzo Snow, early in 1837, preached among his relatives and friends in the state of Ohio, and in the ensuing spring removed with his parents, who had also become Latter-day Saints, to Missouri, whither the "Mormon" people were then migrating. He was on a mission in Kentucky when they were driven into Illinois, and it was at their new city of Nauvoo, in Hancock county, that he rejoined them about May 1, 1840.

The same month he started upon his first mission to Europe. While in England he became, successively, president | sars and in the land of William Tell, he

PRESIDENT LORENZO SNOW.

G

sending Elders to Calcutta and Bombay and making arrangements for a missionary to labor on the Island of Maita. He then started for India himself, but was detained at Malta by an accident to his ship, and being under instructiins to return to Utah in time to take but their apparently lifeless bodies were part in the ceremony of laying the corner stones of the Salt Lake Temple, he was compelled to forego his design of visiting the Far East and returning home over the waters of the Pacific. By the way of Gibraltar, Portsmouth, London. Liverpool, New York and St. Louis, he reached Salt Lake City in July, 1852.

His next achievement was the founding of Brigham City in what is now Boxelder county, where a small settlement had already been formed but California and Oregon, with a view to was greatly in need of reinforcement finding a new home for the Saints beand of government by a master spirit, such as now came to it in the person of this zealous and energetic Apostle. by events leading up to the Prophet's Taking with him a company of fifty families, he settled there in the fall of 1853, and became president of Boxelder the electioneers of the Prophet, who was a candidate for the nation's chief | Stake, an other which he held until August, 1877, when he was honorably released, his eldest son, Oliver G. Snow, succeeding him in that position. When gration of 1848 was captain of one hundred wagons in the great company led | the county was organized he was chosby President Brigham Young from the en to represent it in the Legislature, to which he had first been elected in 1852, Missouri river to the Salt Lake Valley, while a resident of Salt Lake City. On February 12, 1849, came his call to the Apostleship. He was ordained under | The district represented by him comthe hands of the First Presidency of the prised not only Boxelder county, but dise, amounting usually to about twen-Church-Brigham Young, Heber C. the adjoining county of Weber. For a Kimball and Willard Richards, assisted period of thirty years he was continuby Apostles Parley P. Pratt and John ously a member of the legislative coun-Taylor. In the following October he cil, and during about twelve years prewas appointed to establish a mission in sided over the deliberations of that Italy and adjacent countries, and thus | body. became one of the first missionaries A THRILLING INCIDENT.

home.

Traversing again the Indian-infested Apostle Snow was within three days plains, he made his way to Liverpool, of his fiftieth anniversary when he met and thence to his ultimate destination, with an almost fatal accident. He was On Nevermber 25, 1850, he with three drowned in the Pacific ocean on the other Eiders organized the Italian miscoast of the Island of Maul, one of the sion on the summit of a snow-crowned | Hawaiian group, March 31st, 1864. The mishap occurred as follows: He in compeak overlooking the Valley of Piedmont. His first converts were among pany with Apostie Ezra T. Benson, Elthe Waldenses, and from there the der Joseph F. Smith and others, had been sent to the islands to set in order work spread to Switzerland and other parts. He caused the Book of Mormon the affairs of that mission, which had and several pamphlets that he had become sadly demoralized through the written to be translated and published | neferious operations of an imposter in Italian, and wrote home a series of named Walter M. Gibson. On the letters descriptive of Italy and the morning of the day in question, the ship Italian mission. Having established in which they had sailed from Honolulu "Mormonism" in the land of the Cae-"Mormonism" in the land of the Cae-came to anchor about a mile from the practical genius, industrial thrift and until September 13, 1898, eleven days in the land of the Cae-came to anchor about a mile from the practical genius, industrial thrift and until September 13, 1898, eleven days in the land of the Cae-came to anchor about a mile from the practical genius, industrial thrift and until September 13, 1898, eleven days in the land of the climacistic and public business stopped in Hawail, and public business stopped i

next turned his attention to the East, | The sea was rather rough, especially at | net too much to say that the fictitious the mouth of the harbor-a narrow pas- achievements of M. Madeleine, mayor of M. Sur M-, as portrayed by Victor sage between coral reefs-and in attempting to land, the ship's small boat, Hugo in his sublime masterniece 'Les containing the two Apostles, two other Miserables"-found a historical parallel Elders, the captain and several natives, In the actual achievements of President Lorenzo Snow, head of the United Orcapsized in the foaming surf. Apostle der of Brigham City, Snow and the captain were drowned,

> taken from the waves and after protracted and persistent labor, resuscitated. A peculiar but very ingenious process was employed in the Apostle's restoration. Though rolled upon a barrel until all the water he had swallowed advenced in years, and though he ackwas ejected, he showed no signs of life nowledged and supported them all, he until those in attendance upon him, his was living with but one wife, and supfellow missionaries, had placed their posed himself to be "within the law," mouths to his and inflated his lungs when, on November 20, 1885, he was sudwith their breath, inhaling and exhaling denly pounced upon by a force of Unitin imitation of natural respiration. By ed States deputy marshals and made a this means he was gradually brought prisoner. The deputies who had driven back to consciousness. He and his northward from Ogden during the brethren successfully accomplished night, surrounded the Apostle's house their mission and in due time returned in Brigham City before daybreak. After his arrest, a rescue was proposed by

his friends, but he refused to allow it, Soon after his return Apostle Snow resigning himself to his fate with the complacency and calm courage so charentered upon his great work of organ-Izing the Brigham City Mercantile and acteristic of him. How he was tried and convicted three times for one al-Manufacturing association, otherwise

HOME INDUSTRIES.

leged offense, that of living with, or known as the United Order of Brigham rather, of acknowledging a plurality of City. It began with a mercantile busiwives; how he was heavily fined and ness, in which were four stockholders. imprisoned in the penitentlary, and reluding himself, with a capital of while there declined to accept amnesty about three thousand dollars, upon offered him and his brethren in bonds. which dividends were paid in merchanif they would promise to obey a law aimed at a principle of their religion; ty-five per cent per annum. As the enand how, after eleven months experiterprise prospered, they continued reence behind bolts and bars, the venerceiving capital stock and adding new names to the list of stockholders, until able prisoner was released by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United they had a surplus capital and had States, shattering the illegal doctrine of succeeded in uniting the interests of the people and securing their patron-"segregation" (the multiplication of indictments according to the years, age. Then followed the establishment months or days during which polygaof home industries, a score or more of mous relations might have been mainthese springing into existence, each tained) under which a triple sentence paying dividends in the articles produced. Hundreds of people were furnished with employment, new and comfacts in recent history. modious buildings were erected for the various departments of the great and growing concern, and everything was moving prosperously, when a series of disasters-hre, vexatious law suits, illegal and oppressive taxation, etc .- put

in the end worked its downfall. The

this evangelic movement was instantaneous. President Snow had previous. ly possessed in a marked degree the love and confidence of His people, and now these feelings were increased and intensified. Tithes and offerings same pouring in with a promptness and plentitude unknown for years, and in every way the Church's condition inproved and its prospects brightened. Many other changes and improvements followed and many more are still in prospect. A great piritual and temporal revival, leading up to yet mightler things, is confidently expected by the members of the Church as the result of the energetic and progressive policy inaugurated by President Snow. HIS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

President Snow's mentality was a miral Sampson to acknowledge for hin rare and varied combination. He was the receipt of your letter of the 27th a natural financier and at the same a natural financier, and at the same court does not at this time regard him time a spiritually minded man, of literas a party to the case now before it, ary tastes and poetic temperament. and is therefore unable to comply with He was not sanctimonious: he could his request that he be permitted to rep-He was not sanctimonious; he could resentation by counsel. 2-I am further instructed by the adnot be a fanatic or a bigot if he

wished. He was too well-balanced miral to ask that whenever the circum for that-too broad-minded and stances arise, which entitle him representation, you will permit our adcharitable. He would never persemission as counsel in his behalf. 3-Mr. E. S. Theall, of Washington, D. cute a man for his opinions, nor interfere with his religious worship, C, who is my associate in this matter however much he might disapprove of and myself have been present in th them. At the same time he was a pat-tern of plety, an exemplay of the pro-cedure, and one or both of us will entern of piety, an exemplary Christian deavor to be present every day heregentleman, zealous in and devoted to after. the cause that he deemed divine. No +We have not had facilities which the cause that he deemed divine. No tyrant, but a man of firm will, pr.mpt would permit us to hear the proceed in deciding fearlass and the prompt in deciding, fearless and thorough in copies of the court's record, and executing his purposes. No politican, leave to refer respectfully yet wisely politic, regardful of proprietacks upon Admiral Sampson. ties and of all men's rights. No one -Rear Admiral Schley; for instance ever imposed upon him without is was permitted to say (see page 7), that knowing it, and few cared to im-pose upon him twice. Bland and aft-schley." spoken, as a rule, he could be stern, and Schley. 6-Direct allegations have been made Schley. was plain and straightforward in ex-pressing his opinions. Once yorvinced of the correctness of an size, the record, where counsel repeatedly a doctrine, principle, rollor, acuse Admiral Sampson-first, of con

a doctrine, principle, policy or course ducting a blockade ith his vessels at a ducting a blockade ith fis vessels at a of conduct, he adhered to it with distance as great as that which was seinflexible resolution. In his p blic lected by Admiral Schley for his blockdiscourses he spoke straight to the color to remain for an indefinite time point, and his manner and diction was entirely without ostetta- equadron, without making an effort to I-On page 22 of the record, counse tion. While spirited and independent, destroy her. he was not combative in his dispsi-tion, but was essentially a man of prace. a humanitarian. Though as a yoth which he states taht the battle of July 3 was fought under his command, that fired with military ardor and ambithus as a mater of fact, Admiral Sampson to distinguish himself upon the field of Mars, it was not the love of strife and bloodshed that inspired him, but the re-

mance and chivalry of a soldier's life. as hallowed and handed down by the Mord Company Will Establish One. traditions of the heroic past, particular-Honolulu, T. H., Oct. 3 .- (Via San ly of revolutionary times. Francisco, Oct. 10.)--(Correspondence There was not in all Utah, nor in the of the Associated Press.)-It is reported

entire West, a more interesting persihere that the North German Lloyd ality than this great Prophet, Sec. Steamship company is about to exten. Revelator and President of the Church its lines to Honolulu. The company of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saists. In the eighty-eighth year of bis on whereby it will extend its system In the eighty-eighth year of his is, his past life crowded with stirrs events, ranging all the way from his stated to be intended as a port of call events, ranging all the way from his stated to arduous experiences as the youtidal preacher of an unpopular faith in America and in Europe, through is subsequent participation in the com si-sory exclus of the "Mormon" comm si-ty from the confines of dirities. success of the magnificent enterprise the First Presidency and on the same day he was sustained as the president ty from the confines of civilization and at Washington before the occur-will ever stand as a monument to the of that body. This position he held their colonization of the "Great And". business sagacity of its founder. It is after the death of President Woodruff, I incidents of his almost fatal drowning Rosevelt was the President of the will not return to Landon

dent Snow, He made the best of every which, like the Gulf stream in Arctic situation, and readily adapted himself to waters, softened and tempered for him Saints had sottlements. The effect of his surroundings, however unceniforta- the frostmess of age.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S REQUEST.

Washington, Oct. 10 .- William H. | did not command on that day, and an Stayton, the New York attorney, who stayton, the New York attorney, who day's proceedings to introduce into evirepresent Rear-Admiral Sampson be-Sampson, which counsel stated in his argument was intended to show that dence a signal made by Rear Admiral Rear Admiral Schley was commanderwhose request was denied by the court in-chief of that battle. Surely these altoday presented the following letter to legations involve the honor of a naval

officer, 8.—The courts' precept states that an officer who is interested may be per-mitted to appear and defend himself, and while we fully realize that Admiral Sampson is not a party to this case, as the court states in its letter of the 27th of September, yet notice has been given that an effort will be made to deprive him of his honors and even of his honor and his good name, and he is accused of permitting an enemy's vessel to lie undisturbed in his presence and all that as a naval officer he holds dear is involved and we ask you to de-

cide merely that he is "interested." 9.—It is true that the attacks upon Admiral Sampson have been made cov-ertly and under the name of argument but the statements have been public; they have been given great currency and they are embodied in the record to remain for ever on the files of the navy department. It is at least worthy comment that on every occasion in which such an argument has been indulged in, the question at issue has been voluntarily withdrawn, after full opportunity has been taken to accuse the admiral.

10 .- We were alone 1 nour opinion that these arguments are improper, we shoud hesitate to make such statements, but the judicial officer of the court-the judge advocate-has repeatedly characterized these arguments as improper

11-We of course realize fully that the intervention of new issues and new parties might be improperty used to cumber the record and prolong the rial; but counsel are entirely under the control of the court and may always he suitably restricted. We therefore request that we now be permitted to appear before the court and given acilities which will enable us to procedure and be present to defend Rear Admiral Sampson counsel shall make upon him attacks of the nature which they have already deemed proper to make. Very respectfully, WM. H. STAYTON.

A reply was sent Mr. Stayton to the effect that Admiral Sampson was not a party to the inquiry and that he would be notified when the court considered him as interested

NEW LINE TO HONOLULU. United States before the people of Ha-It is Rumored the North German

wall had any knowledge of even the fact that there had been an attack on Preident McKinley,

Ito Arrives in Chleago.

Chicago, Oct. 10 .- Marquis 110, of Japan, arrived here today from St. Paul In company with local Japanese Consul Toshiro Fugita, be was driven in an en carriage to the Auditorium annex. where he held a brief reception for Ja-panese residents of Chicago who had gathered to welcome the "grand old man of Japan

The marguls will remain in Chicago three days

Ambassador Choate Will Not Resign London, Oct. 10 .- There is no foundaion for the report published in the United States that Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador, who is booked to sail with his family Saturday on board the American line steamer Philadelphia, in order to take a holiday,

had been imposed upon him by the Utah courts; all of these are familiar

LABORS AS PRESIDENT

The accession of Wilford Woodruff to the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, April 6, 1389, made Lorenzo Snow the senior in a stop to the progress of the order, and the querum of the Twelve Apostlesthe council next in authority to that of success of the magnificent enterprise during its twenty years of existence, day he was sustained as the president.

IMPRISONED FOR PRINCIPLE. The anti-polygamy crusade under the Edmunds law began in the fall of 1884, and was at its height a year later when Apostle Snow fell into its meshes, Most of his wives, like himself, were now far

