

Dubois' standards were busy making well worn charges of disloyalty, and opposition to the government, while on the very same evening, H. H. Roberts was publishing in the "News" an appeal to Americans to erect a new monument to Washington at a point where he more fittingly would be honored than in any way yet suggested, this point being at Pittsburg, on the site of the old Fort Pitt, where the town grew out of the east, and where the Indians long fought back the westward advance.

A MISSOURIAN'S VIEW.
The record is gradually clearing in regard to Missouri and Illinois affairs, as the hatred dies. Here is an analysis of the situation made by a member of the Missouri legislature during the recent incident to the abandonment of Missouri.

"During all this period," he writes, "the Mormons were accused of many crimes. This, of course, was necessary for an excuse, but the people of Jackson well knew that up to that time the Mormons had not been guilty of any crime, nor done anything whereby they could eliminate them by the law, and my mistaken theories originated in hatred towards the Mormon religion and the fear entertained of their overrunning and ruling the country."

A MASON'S TRIBUTE.
A lodge of Masons was installed at Nauvoo, and Joseph became one of its members, as well as Willard Richards and Robert C. Kimball. This lodge was master of the Illinois jurisdiction upon returning home from installing the lodge gave this view of his meetings with the prophet in the Advocate, an official masonic publication.

"Instead of the ignorant, tyrannical upstart I had been led to expect from listening to stories about him, I imagine my surprise in finding him a sensible, intelligent, companionable and gentlemanly man."

"I had supposed from what I heard that I should witness an impoverished, ignorant, bigoted population, completely priest ridden and tyrannized over by Joseph Smith."

"On the contrary, to my surprise I saw a people apparently happy, prosperous, and intelligent. I saw no idleness, no intemperance, no noise, no riot."

BRIEF ACTIVITY.

The brief life of the prophet may be roughly divided into the period in which he made his announcements to friends and others, lasting until 1830; and the period of fourteen years following this date when he was president of the Church. Its most momentous years were 1829, when he made his first announcement; 1830, when he first declared the nature of the task before him; 1832, when the Book of Mormon was given to the world; 1839, when the Church was organized; 1843, when the council of apostles was formed; 1845, when the Kirtland temple was dedicated; 1846, when the banishment from Missouri commenced; 1847, when the foreign missions were opened; 1848, when many of his most powerful sermons were preached; and 1849, when his assassination occurred at Carthage.

Of the incidents of that day a complete record has already been made except for the details of the actions of certain participants. Every little while some former member of the Carthage Greys, growing reminiscent, tells of his particular experiences on the occasion. Squire Hamilton still lives at Carthage.

AN ESTIMATE BY BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS

"I am persuaded that the doctrines of the Prophet Joseph, set forth not indeed as the result merely of his own human meditation, but based upon knowledge which God revealed to him—therefore coming with divine sanction—I am persuaded, I say, these doctrines contain the elements of both physical and spiritual philosophy that will be the accepted philosophy of the new age now dawning upon our world. A philosophy that will supersede all other philosophies and remain steadfast in both the beliefs and affections of mankind. The elements are in the doctrines; they await only some future 'Spencer' to weave them into synthetic completeness, that shall be as beautiful as it will be true, to make that philosophy acceptable to the higher intellects of our age.—President Brigham H. Roberts in a sermon delivered at the Tabernacle Dec. 22, 1907.

VISIT TO CARTHAGE.

Last summer Prof. Howard Driggs of the University of Utah and Arthur J. Leo Fairbanks of Salt Lake, were visitors in Carthage. They were directed to Squire Hamilton's home by a lawyer named Coombs, who is custodian of the jail. While visiting the squire he told them of his own experiences, and the narrative is now put into print for the first time. It is given here as recorded by Prof. Driggs, and read back to the venerable squire to meet his complete approval.

HAMILTON'S STORY.

"I was a boy of 13 at the time, and belonged to the Carthage Greys, being a kind of mascot to the company, obeying orders with the rest and drilling with the company. "On the day of the tragedy I and another boy were ordered by the captain of the Greys to climb to the top of the courthouse, take a telescope and watch for any men who might be prowling around. This was about 11 a. m. About 4 p. m. we sighted a horde of men with horses and wagons off in the woods nearby. Immediately I sent my companion down to report to the captain. The boy did so and returned to the watch. After a little while the mob, as it afterwards proved to be, began to move towards Carthage, shielding themselves from view by keeping along a rail fence. We left and went to report to our captain, but he was not to be found, so we reported to the orderly sergeant, disobeying orders in doing this, for we had been told to report only to the captain. Guards lounging about on the steps, and their only orders were to 'keep

the Smiths upstairs.' A lieutenant was in charge, and the prisoners were in the jailer's private room upstairs, not in the cell room. "When the mob reached the jail it approached to the north side, split ranks, and completely surrounded it, capturing the guards, who evidently were willing enough to be captured. An order was given to believe to fire but I don't believe it was ever carried out. If it had been it would have done no good as their guns were loaded with blanks.

"Three or four of the mob then rushed upstairs. The prisoners tried to prevent their entrance. Joseph first into the mob. Hyrum received his death wound and fell. Then Joseph rushed for the window. Here is where I saw the affair first. At the moment I heard the firing I rushed for the jail. I was just across the road when Joseph ran to the window. I saw him plainly and recognized him. Just at the time he appeared I heard shots inside. I saw men outside raise their guns and fire, and Joseph fell outside dead. He struck on his side and the mob then took a rod away from the body.

"I saw a man go to Joseph, turn him over and lean him up against the wall and heard him say: 'Well boys, he's dead.' With that the mob put off at a dog trot, scattering with trailing arms to the woods. There is no truth in the report that the mob shot into his body after it was set up against the curb.

"As the mob started to run one man bumped into me and called out: 'Get out of this or you'll get knocked down.' I went straight to the body, passed my hand over the forehead, raised the arm, and then I knew that Joseph Smith was dead. I then turned around the corner, and went upstairs. Hyrum Smith's body lay in the room all sprawled out. I put the legs together, laid his pulse and found that he was dead. As I passed out of the room I heard a noise in the cell room but did not know what it was. Then I ran home to tell my folks what had happened. On my way I passed the Carthage Greys coming to the jail and I called out: 'You're too late, it's all over,' and passed on.

"There can be no doubt in my mind that the leaders of the Greys had a full understanding with the mob. The action of the captain, the guard, and the other things I saw convinced me of this beyond a doubt.

"I am not a Mormon, never have been and never expect to be, but I believe in giving everyone his just dues. The history of the Mormons in Hancock county never has been correctly written and it probably never will be. There were faults on both sides but this killing of the Smiths was outrageous. Gov. Ford was a good man in some ways, but he never understood human nature. In the first place he made a blunder in appointing Deming to take charge. Deming insulted the Greys and others of the militia by parading the Smiths and introducing them as generals, prophets and patriots. The second blunder was to leave the vicinity with the Carthage Greys in charge.

"After the tragedy all Carthage was wild with excitement. The people were afraid the Mormons would come and burn the town. I was sent by the sheriff and others with a wagonload of the court records into the woods. The same team I used was brought back by men and used to carry one of the bodies to Nauvoo, my father driving the team."

A YOUNG MEN'S MOVEMENT.

The visit of two young men—Prof.

Driggs and Mr. Fairbanks, to Carthage, suggests another phase for consideration in the work of founding the Church. The movement was distinctly one of young men. Leading the work at the age of 24 years, the prophet found his strongest friends in young men still less mature than he. Brigham's father, who was 59, and Martin Harris, who was 41, the average age of those who were most active in the work was less than 25. Orson Pratt was only 19, and his brother Parley P. only 22. C. C. Rich was 21, John Taylor, 22, Wilford Woodruff 23, Oliver Cowdery 24, Orson Hyde 25, David Whitmer 24, and Brigham Young 23. The young men worked with the spirit of the mission to which they felt called. Their work bore fruit in the glad acceptance of it by older men, and in the ready belief by young children, born to those who first accepted it. From what it is today, we can clearly see why an enthusiastic orator in one of the earliest celebrations of the anniversary of Utah's Pioneer day, declared the coming here of the pioneers to be one of the greatest events in modern history. ISAAC RUSSELL.

Utah Man at Harvard Graduates With Honors



I. BLAIR EVANS.

Utah again enjoys the distinction of having been honored in the east by a student from this state. Mr. T. Blair Evans of Ogden was one of the class which graduated from Harvard college at the commencement held this past week. His consistent success during his college career, together with the signal honor attending his final achievements have elevated the standard of the graduates of the university. Mr. Evans is the son of Thomas B. Evans of Ogden, a business man of that city, and better known as president of the State Industrial school board. He graduated from the Ogden High

COAL CONSUMPTION OF THE GREAT LINERS.

The records of the great Cunard Atlantic liners, the Lusitania and her so-called sister, the Mauretania, are watched with augmented interest as time passes. The propulsion of an Atlantic liner by turbines is an novelty, the propulsion of an Atlantic liner by four screws is another novelty, and an ocean speed of twenty-five knots will, if it can be maintained, be a new thing under the sun.

While so much is uncertain, some of the approximate data which follow, and which are just in a position to give the world of popular scientists on the authority of the starting to even engineers accustomed to deal with large ocean ships. The Lusitania and her sister are alone in their dimensions, their power and their speed.

It is not denied that the coal consumption is about 1,000 tons every twenty-four hours. It may be a little less or a little more. The bunkers hold 7,000 tons. How much remains in them at the end of each trip is only known by a select few. We take 10 tons per hour, however, that each ship burns 1,000 tons of coal every twenty-four hours.

As there are twenty-five boilers, each boiler must take twenty tons per hour, and the same every night. It may be assumed that each pound of coal will make nine pounds of steam; that is to say, no less than 9,000 tons of steam are made every twenty-four hours, or, neglecting fractions, 375 tons of steam pass per hour through the engines. As the pressure is about 200 pounds absolute, each pound of steam will occupy about two cubic feet, which means that 1,800,000 cubic feet of steam pass through the engines every hour.

These are large quantities, but they shrink when compared with the flow of water through the condensers. That will be about fifty times the weight of the feed water, or 50 by 9,000 equals 450,000 tons per twenty-four hours, or 312 tons of water every minute, or 100,800,000 gallons per day. To realize what this means, it will suffice, perhaps, to say that the quantity would represent the water supply at 35 gallons per head per day of a city with nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants. It is a fortunate circumstance that there is plenty of water in the Atlantic Ocean.

Turning to the furnaces, we have equally astounding figures. Allowing 20 pounds of air per pound of coal, we have 24 tons of air passing through the grate bars every day. Taking the temperature of the supply at 100 degrees, we have 14 cubic feet of air to the pound, so that 25,190,000 cubic feet of air enter the furnace every hour. A pipe 10 feet square would pass this quantity if speed were that of a great gale—50 miles an hour.

We do not know with any certainty what the power developed is. Taking it at 60,000 indicated horse power at 24 knots. We find that a thrust of 330 tons would represent that power, but making the usual allowances we may take it that the total net thrust is probably somewhere about 180 tons, or, say, 45 tons for each propeller.—London Weekly Telegraph.

POOR MILK

Is often thought to be responsible for an infant's loss in weight or general poor health. The cause usually is that the child has worms. They get the nourishment in the food and the baby starves actually starves. White's Cream Vermifuge expels the worms and nourishes the child, sure and safe. Price, 50c. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street.

MRS. JOHN E. HANSEN.

Desires to announce that she is making the "Fleur de Lis Dainties," an absolutely pure line of Chocolates. They can be had at the Brigham Street Pharmacy, Wilkes-Horne Drug Co., Halliday Drug Store, The Smoke House and The Rialto Cigar Store. 75c per lb.; 40c per 1/2 lb.

\$10.15 Chicago to Cleveland

and return, via Nickel Plate Road, June 25th to July 1st, inclusive. Extended return limit August 31st. Excursion rates will be made for 4th of July. Every meal on every train in dining cars—price 35c to \$1.00. Ticket Office 107 Adams St., Chicago, and Depot at Van Buren and La Salle Sts.

IDAHO THE GEM OF THE MOUNTAINS



We still have a number of choice farms, that we are offering at a very low figure, prices that are within the reach of all, tracts of land from five acres up to five thousand, and terms to suit conditions. The people of the east have long since awakened to the fact that Idaho is a land of opportunity. Our land in the past has been begging at \$15; the day is near when this land will bring \$75 per acre. Are you afraid to take a chance on land improved with good water rights at \$15 to \$20 per acre? We have it. Do you know that you are letting the golden opportunities of life pass when you pass up these kind of bargains?

120 acres all fenced, good water right, fine loamy soil, fifty acres in hay and grain, house, barn, and one acre of orchard. Price \$2,000. 150 acres all fenced, good water right, fine loamy soil, fifty acres in hay and grain, house, barn, and one acre of orchard. Price \$2,500. 100 acres all fenced, good water right, fine loamy soil, fifty acres in hay and grain, house, barn, and one acre of orchard. Price \$2,000.

No. 15—150 acres stock and dairy ranch, 50 acres under cultivation three-roomed house, large barn, 40 tons of hay and 500 bushels of grain, private water right, with the following personal property included: four horses, 8 cows, 5 yearlings, 6 calves, 2 steers, 1 sleigh and 1 pair bob sleigh, 2 wagons, 1 mow and 1 rake, 1 binder, 1 disc harrow, 1 double disc plow, 1 roller, 2 derricks with rope and nets, 15 beef steers, splendid fish and hunting for small game; price \$4,000.

Meet me at the Windsor Hotel, Salt Lake, June 28, and let me tell you more of this country, and get our prices. H. D. WINGER, Young & Winger, Driggs, Idaho.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL

Just exactly the cause of your rheumatism, but you know you have it. Do you know that Ballard's Snow Liniment will cure it? It believes the pain—reduces the swelling and limbers the joints and muscles so that you will be able to do as much as you ever were. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street.

Hay, Grain and Poultry Supplies.

Bailey & Sons Co., 62 East 2nd South.

THE WORLD'S PRESIDENTS, BIG AND LITTLE



Brenner, Switzerland
Those who feel the burden imposed by the various commercial instabilities that seem to be a feature of what is known as "presidential year" may console themselves that "there are others." They may even congratulate themselves that in this model republic the change of administration is accomplished without actual revolution, the well established method of the Latin-American governments to the south of us.

When the men who fashioned this republic made George Washington its president, they were patterning after no existing form of government on the face of the globe. They had only the magnificent experiments of the Greeks and Romans to guide them, splendid failures that were, and the more or less encouraging imitations furnished by the Venetians and the other south European republic makers. It was a brave putting into effect of the theories which had long been domiciled in the breasts of patriots of every race.

When, in 1789, the political fathers of this country decided to make the experiment of choosing one of their number for its president, it was only the beginning of a problem which was to be demonstrated. It has been worked out so exactly and so successfully that at the present time there are no fewer than twenty executive heads of governments in the new world who are presidents. In fact, this title is now borne by every head of an independent government in the western world.

Pardo, Peru
The remarkable political feature of the plucky little republic, it not only insists on providing itself with two chief magistrates, but they must be brought in doing this, for we had been told to report only to the captain. Guards lounging about on the steps, and their only orders were to 'keep

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New World Presidents.

It is the presidents of all the Americas, however, who are of importance in this discussion. As a nation we are so immersed in the contemplation of our own good fortune in the matter of securing satisfactory rulers that we bother ourselves but little concerning the presidents of the various great states to the south of us.

Fallieres, France
Alexis is one of the three negro presidents, the others being his neighbor the executive of the Dominican Republic and the very respectable President Arthur Barclay of Liberia. It is a relief to turn from the barbarities of the old savage who rules Haiti with the despotism of a vicious dictator to the admirable administration of Alfonso Penna, the capable and dignified chief magistrate of the great republic of Brazil. He is unique among the Latin-American presidents from the fact that he is a man of peace. His record is admirable in every respect. He has never been engaged in any of the plotting and planning so characteristic of tropical politics and has never been in sympathy with revolution in any form. When the Brazilians were scheming to get rid of Dom Pedro, Penna kept aloof from their deliberations and would not even consent to discuss the overthrow of the monarchy. After the abduction he made no effort to connect himself with public affairs, although there was a demand for his services from all parts of the republic. An ardent republican, he continued to teach political economy in the university, and when he was elected vice president he did not give up his classes. In 1906 Penna was made president of the republic, and so quietly and satisfactorily has he conducted Brazilian matters of state that the revolutionary idea seems to have died out entirely.

No other president of the southern republics has achieved his heart's desire without serious opposition. Even the genius of a Porfirio Diaz did not succeed in making his possession dominant in Mexico until he had made himself the winner in at least one revolution.

Diaz, Mexico
Some of these southern presidents have been the heroes of many narrow escapes. Manuel Amador, head of the republic of Panama, who entertained Mr. Roosevelt and his party on their visit to the isthmus, has been compelled to avail himself of more than one undignified ruse in order to save his neck. At one time he made his way across the isthmus in a large barrel. Jose S. Zelaya, president of Nicaragua, literally fought his way into the presidential chair. One day after he had led the army of the republic to a fiercely contested victory he strode into the presence of the president and his cabinet, a revolver in either hand, and announced to the astounded statesmen that he had not been fighting altogether for glory, that he had made up his mind to try the presidency for awhile. An election was held immediately, and there was no opposition to Jose S. Zelaya.

Zelaya and his fellow dictator of Guatemala, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, are practically their own. They are both brilliant men after the Latin-American fashion, and it cannot be denied that they have done much to benefit their respective states. During Cabrera's first term he showed a good deal of enterprise in promoting industrial enterprises, and things began to assume a prosperous aspect quite foreign

Castro, Venezuela
tion, and most of the others have been the central figures in two or three. Ismael Montes, president of Bolivia, was a law student when the war between his country and Chile broke out, and he threw down his books and enlisted as a private soldier in the volunteer army. He fought to such good purpose that when he returned to his law studies he was entitled to be addressed as captain. Although he prefers to be known as a man of peace, it is a fact that President Montes has twice led his army against Brazil to settle a territorial boundary dispute.

Jose Parado, president of Peru, who made himself so agreeable during the recent call of the United States fleet at Callao, is also a lawyer. He is regarded in Washington as one of the best friends of the United States in South America. The president elect, Augusto B. Leguia, is equally outspoken in his admiration of things American. Leguia spent several years of his early life in New York city, being employed by a life insurance company. He has been prime minister during Parado's administration.

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