## DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, I ECEMBER 23, 1899.



BY PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH.

My apology for recurring to the subject indicated above, is the frequency and the persistence with which it is referred to by the public press, in a manner calculated to greatly mislead the public mind relative to the facts, and especially to awaken prejudice against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints. In some instances the most shameless falsehoods are published in connection with this subject, aimed directly at the character and motives of the Church, and it would seem that however convincingly they are denled and however clearly the errors are pointed out, they are repeated with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause. Only recently the following statement was published in the Pulaski Weekly News:

"In a bank vault in the little town of Richmond, Mo., says the Chicago Tribune, is kept the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon, in the hand writing of Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery and the others to whom Smith dictated what he claimed was a translation from the golden plate found by him buried in the hill Cumorah, near Palmyra, N. Y. After the book was printed the manuscript was turned over to David Whitmer who took it in todarendence. Mo, and later to play the book was to Independence, Mo., and later to Richmond, Mo., where he died in 1888. Before his death, the leader of the Mormon church made many efforts to get possession of the manuscript, at one time offering \$100,000 in cash whitmer was a poor man, but he refused the offer, because he feared an attempt would be made to incorporate into the book by forgery a defense of polygamy. George W. Schweich of Richmond is the present possessor of the manuscript, and within the last two weeks representatives of the Mormon church from Utah have renewed negotiations for the purchase of the manuscript of the book."

Now, the facts are these: The original manuscript of the Book of Mormon is not now and never has been "in a bank vault in the little town of Richmond, Missouri." It never has been in the possession of David Whitmer nor of his grandson, George W. Schweich, nor is the original manuscript, or any part thereof in the handwriting of Joseph Smith, and it is not true that after the Book of Mormon was printed the manuscript was turned over to pavid Whitmer, or that he took it to Independence, Missouri," etc.; it is absolutely false that "the leader of the Mormon Church made many efforts to get possession of that manuscript," and that he at any time offered "one hundred thousand dollars in cash for it." Neither did the "leader of the Mormon Church" at any time offer any sum of money for that manuscript, nor has any Elder of the Church been authorized by the authorities of the Church to offer any sum of money therefor.

I believe it to be false that David Whitmer "feared an attempt would be made to "incorporate into the book by forgery a defense of polygamy." Nor do I believe that "within the last two weeks representatives of the Mormon Church from Utah have renewed negotiations for the purchase of the manuscript." At all events I assert most positively no such "representatives of the Mormon Church" have been authorized to do so.

In another lengthy article published in an eastern paper, I find the following

"Whitmer always believed that the church elders in Utah wished to get the manuscript for the purpose of interpolating into it alleged divine authority for polygamy. Orson Pratt, a high cignitary of the Salt Lake church. came to see Mr. Whitmer and tried to buy the manuscript for the church. He offered \$100,000 in cash for it, but although Mr. Whitmer was not rich, he would not sell the sacred manuscript."

When Elder Orson Pratt visited David Whitmer in Richmond, Missourl in the fall of 1878, the writer accompanied him and was present with him every moment of the time he was in the company of David Whitmer, and I aver that he could not have made an offer of \$100,000 for the manuscript without my hearing it, and I further assert most positively that he made no such offer. I am perfectly familiar with the object of Elder Orson Pratt and myself on the occasion of that visit, and I know that neither of us were authorized to make any such offer, and neither of us would ever have made any such offer under any circumstances, for the substantial reason we both then knew that the manuscript in the hands of David Whitmer was but a copy of the original manuscript and not the original at all.

Father Whitmer showed us the manuscript in his own house in the presence of David C. Whitmer, the son of Jacob Whitmer, Philander Page, David J. Whitmer, son of David Whitmer, George W. Schweich, Col. James W. Black, Hon. J. R. B. VanCleave and others. And knowing as I did where the original was, I turned to the testimony of the eleven witnesses and asked Father Whitmer if he and the other witnesses signed their own names to their testimony to the Book of Mormon, when Father Whitmer unhesitatingly replied with emphasis, "We each signed our own name." "Then," said I, "how is it that the names of all the witnesses are found here written in the same hand?" Father Whitmer replied, "I don't know, Oliver must have copied them." Then I asked, "Where are the original documents?" He replied, "I don't know." This fact seemed to impress the whole company, and one gentleman proposed that David Whitmer should make affidavit to the genuineness of the manuscript. But David C. Whitmer, Esq., thought he "had better sleep upon it," and the matter was passed over.

As indisputable proof that the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon is in this city, a fac-simile of one of its pages is presented herewith to the readers of the Deseret News. It is accompanied by a page from the letter of Lyman White which, as is recorded in the history of Joseph Smith the Prophet, was deposited by him with the manuscript first mentioned in the corner stone of the Nauvoo House. Both of these pages have been photographed and reproduced as in the original. It must be remembered that the translation of the Book of Mormon was completed more than 60 years ago, and that neither the Prophet nor the scribe who wrote the words as they came from his lips was highly educated. This accounts for the style of the writing. This page was selected because it was less discolored than other parts of the manuscript, most of which is somewhat yellow and faded, and the edges are ragged.

harmen and lowvel nebelleth aganist Meppi Brethren go forth into the vilderness to go up to geris, alow and it cause to pay that we went up unto the thouse of inhmael and we did gain farmar in the sight of ishmael in 40 much that we did speak unit him the Words of the lord and it came to pap that the bird did roften the bart of ishmael and also his tole insemuch that they took their gourney with us down into the Wildemap to the tent of our father and it come to fas that as we purned in the wildemap betoll lamen s linuel and two of the daugters of ishin all and the two yours of ishmael and their famales and rebel against in yea against in gen against in gen against in their father ishmael and his wife not his Hele and his three ather laugters and it cause to pap that in the which rebelion they wave descrites to, into the land of generalen and now i nothing greend for the hardwels of their harts therefore i shake unto them raying yea with lamen and just lemual beheld them att mine elder brethren and how is it that ge are so hand in your hearts and so blind in your mi nds that ye have nee that i your younged brother should speak unto you yes & set an example for you how is it that ye have not her kened unto the word of the land how is it that yo have forgetten that ye have seen are Rugel of the lord yea and how is it how great things that we have forgetter how great things the land bath dans for us in the livering us out of the hands of labour and \_ Uso that we should obtain the read yes and how is it that ye have forgetter that the los wable to do all things accor dung to his will for the children of many of it so be that

they exersise parts in him wherefor let fin us be far their in him saf it so be that we are farthful in hims We shal obtain the land of prairies and are shal know at some puter perced that the wood of the land shel be

# CHICAGO IN 1899.

Carter Harrison Says Is Has Two Million Now and Will Have Eight Million in 1920-The Drainage Canal and What Chicago Wants of Uncle Sam - The Boodlers and the Piety and Purity of the City-Unwritten History-Senator Du Bois Tells How He, Teller and the Other Silver Republicans Came to Bo't the Party in 1896 Fairy Stories From Idaho -- Fortunes in Fruit and Alfalfa-A Land Where Gold Floats on the Water.

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Copyrighted, 1899, by Frank G. Carpen- | except the one I am now in." "You have a high idea of the mayor-

Pocatello, Idaho, Dec. 10, 1899 .- Within the past week I have had interviews with two of the leading young politicians of the west. One was Carter H. Harrison, the mayor of Chicago, the other was former Senator Fred T. Dubols of Idaho. I met Carter Harrison in the mayor's office in the city hall of cago was dirty. I tramped through dirty streets into a dirty building and was dirty little elevator, and thence to the mayor's office, which was comparatively clean. The mayor was not present when I arrived, and as I waited the thirty-odd mayors of Chicago past, all gray haired and almost all gray bearded, looked down upon me from the wall.

GREAT IS CHICAGO.

In a short time the mayor entered. He did not seem half the age of any o means backward in answering.

We have now 2,000,000 population "But, Mr. Mayor, I mean just how many people have you in reality; what would an actual house to house count

"Oh! If you wish to be exact I should say we have about 2,100,000. We are growing so fast that we have given up counting the odd hundred thousands." "What is Chicago's percentage of

within the past ten years. This is the rate at which we are growing now." "Do you think that rate will con-

soon be the biggest city of this hemisphere, and, eventually, the biggest city in the world.' WHAT CHICAGO WANTS OF UNCLE SAM. "What are the sources of Chicago's growth?" I asked. "It is the center of the biggest country on the globe," replied Mayor Harrt-"It has millions of people tributary to it, and it is so situated as to water and land transportation that it will always grow. Take our drainage canal; this some day will be a part of a ship canal to the Mississippi river. It has already cost us \$30,000,000, and we will give it to Uncle Sam if he will put a little money on it and deepen it so as to make it a ship canal from the lake to the Mississippi." "What do you mean by a little money?" I asked. "Oh, five million or perhaps ten mil-ion dollars," replied the young mayor, as though the sums were mere baga-telles. "It would pay the government to give us thirty million dollars or fifly million dollars for that purpose. When that canal is built we shall be an ocean port and ships of fifteeen and eighteen feet will come right from the sea up through the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi to Chicago. We have already made our canal forty miles long and twenty-five feet deep. It will take a little dredging and some work to do the balance. "But those are big sums, Mr. Mayor," sald I. "I doubt whether it will pay." "Pay!" said the mayor. "It would pay enormously as a commercial proposi-tion. It would reduce freight rates all over the west. The railroads would have to come down, and it would give a vast outlet for our products to the sea. It would be of great value from a mill-tary standpoint. As it is now by our treaties with England we can only have one war vessel on the great lakes at a time. England is restricted in a similar way, but in the event of war it way. could send its ships up the St. Lawrence and the Welland canal, and our lake cities would be at their mercy. With our canal we could bring our boats up the Mississippi and into Lake Michi-DOES NOT LIKE THE ENGLISH. "We are now at peace with England, and there is a great deal of gushing over our Anglo-American alkance," the mayor went on. "The people say that blood is thicker than water, and they apprehend that no trouble can come with England. That is all foolishness. We are of a different blood than the English. We are not Anglo-Saxons. We are a mixed race, made up of the cream of the nations of Europe, and composed of Americans and all sorts of foreigners, including Germans, Scan-dinavians and others who have no friendship with England. I believe that the English will be our friends just as long as it pays them to be so. I am not in favor of entangling alliances in peace or war. I thing Uncle Sam should stand alone. He is able to take care of himself, and he should stick to his own field, which is this hemisphere.'

we have a great grazing country. We have tens of thousands of sheep, can feed out of doors on the plaine in the summer, but which have to have hay in the winter. This gives us plenty of market for feed, and the alfalfa farmer has a sure thing of it. It does not cost him more than a dollar a ton to raise harvest and stack his hay, and he can sell it for four dollars a ton in the stack."

'But where are farms of this kind,

Senator Dubois?" I asked, "There are lots of them in the Snake River valley," was the reply. "Land can be gotten there for about \$20 an acre, including the perpetual water right; for the lands are irrigated, you There is also some government land which is not taken up, but not very much. We have any amount of good land in Idaho, and we could have a great deal more if the government would make appropriations for irrigation purposes.'

### MONEY IN FRUIT.

"It is not generally known," said Senator Dubols, "that Idaho is fast becoming one of the chief fruit-products states of the Union. We are now shipping apples, peaches and pears to Chicago. Our apples sell there when the eastern apples are rotting under the trees. They are much larger and finer than those in the east. We have al-ready at least 30,000 acres of orchards, and about one-third of this is devoted to apples. We are also raising a great many prunes. We have as fine prunes as are raised anywhere. The fruit business is very profitable. I know men who net from \$200 to \$300 per acre out of their orchards. Edgar Wilson, who now represents Idaho in Congress, has an apple orchard of sixty-four acres near Boise. He sold his apples on the tree this year for 75 cents a box. This about 25 cents a peck as a box holds about three pecks. His orchard is still young. When it is in full bear-ing it will net him \$7,000 or \$8,000 a year.

### GOLD WHICH FLOATS

"How about minerals," senator? Is

there much gold in Idaho?" "We have mined altogether since the beginning about a guarter of a billion dollars' worth of the precious metals, said Senator Dubois. "Last year w "Last year we produced nearly \$15,000,000 worth. Our gold comes from both quartz and placer mines. Out of the Boise basin \$25,000,-000 worth and more gold has been washed and have hundreds of millions left in the beds of the streams. I see that Edison has invented some new method collecting fine gold from placers. If he can save the gold that now goes to waste in the Snake river it would make the whole nation rich. The Snake river has a winding course through southern and western Idaho. It is a big stream, and its bed is permeated with flour gold, that is, gold dust so fine and flaky that it will float upon the water. It is so light that it cannot be caught by quicksilver as the heavier gold which comes from the ordinary placer mining. The result is that most of it goes to waste. Different methods of gathering it have been attempted, but so far without success. If Edison's new method will save it Idaho will be the richest state of the Union." \$50,000 A CAR LOAD.

"How about your quartz mines, senator?

"Some of them are rich. The Trade Dollar' mine sent one car load of ore to the Denver smelters which was sold for over \$50,000. It assayed forty-one ounces of gold and about 6,000 ounces of silver to the ton. It is said that it was the richest car load of ore ever sent to Denver. The Coeur de Alene mines are rich in lead and silver, and many others of our veins carry silver and gold in the same rock. FRANK G. CARPENTER. "How about Chicago real estate?" CHRISTIAN WARS.

taken to a third or fourth floor in a today?" I asked. reply.

man upon the wall, and the bluff offhand way in which he shook hands, was typical of Chicago. My first question, of course, related to the city. How is Chicago? Does it still grow, and how many people have you now? You always ask these questions of a Chicago man. It gives him a chance to say at the start what you know he is bound to say before you get through, and it saves time. The mayor was by

He put his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, gripped his cigar between his teeth and leaned back as he replied,

show forth?"

growth?" "We have grown about 100 per cent

(Inue) "I have no doubt of it. We will we are as big as New York now. But for young men in Chicago? that municipality has swollen itself by "I think the chances are as good here taking in all out-doors. Chicago will as anywhere, although the trusts do hand. HOW THE SILVER REPUBLICANS In coming from Denver west through Idaho I have traveled on the sleeper over the Union Pacific with former Senator Fred T. Dubois. Since leaving the Senate Mr. Dubois has become a farmer. He has a ranch, near Blackfoot, where he raises alfalfa, hay and fine cattle. He was just returning from Omaha, where he had been mar keting some of his stock. Mr. Dubois it will be remembered, was one of the silver Republicans, who, headed by Senator Teller, left the St. Louis convention which nominated McKinley. During the conversation I asked him to tell me the story of that movement. He replied: "The bolt of the silver Republicans from the party had its origin several years before that convention. We were all delegates to the presidential convention at Minneapolis, and we there dictated to a certain extent the financial planks of the platform. The platform was a combination of bimetallism and protection and was satisfactory to us. We soon found, however, that the Republican party was not standing by its platform, and we then decided that without we could have what we wanted for silver we would not vote for the Dingley bill. This was along about 1883. We stuck together and defeated the Dingley bill. This excited the whole country and showed that the silver men were determined to have a say in financial legislation. "It was about this time that we began to have regular conferences together as to what we should do, tinued Senator Dubois.\* "The bimetallists of both parties held regular meet. ings in my committee room at the Senate, and we discussed and laid out our plan of action. You see, many of the sliver Democrats thought their party would vote for the gold standard. We finally resolved that the bimetallists o both parties would break away from the respective parties and form a new party, in case neither of the parties adopted a bimetallic plank in its platform. left the St. Louis convention. We had the same idea when we went to Chica-go. There we had a silver headquarters, and it was our idea that we should combine there with the silver men o the Democratic party and perhaps have a convention of our own and nominate Teller as President. Associataed with us in this plan were Senator Daniel of Virginia, Senator Jones of Arkansas, Blackburn of Kentucky and John Mc-Lean of Ohio. "We were-all for Teller, and were waiting for the proper time to stampede the convention to him, when Bryan made his speech and carried every-thing by storm. We saw then that it

said I. ship, "Indeed I have," replied Mr. Harrison "I consider that the mayor of Chicago holds the fourth, or perhaps the third place of honor in the United States. First comes the President; second, the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington; third, the governor of New York, and, fourth, the mayor of Chicago. I am not quite sure but that the mayor of Chicago should Chicago. The day was rainy and Chi-rank higher than the governor of New York. He has more to do. He has more power and can accomplish more." "What is the condition of your city

"Chicago is in as good a condition as any city in the United States," was the NO CHANCE FOR CHICAGO

BOODLERS "How about the boodlers and the

council "The boodlers are now the underdogs in our municipal fight. The majority is

against them and they can do nothing Our politics here are now as pure as they are anywhere.'

"What does it cost you to run Chica-go, Mr. Mayor?" said I. "About \$18,000,000 a year," was the

"Eighteen million dollars is a million and a half a month, Mr. Mayor; that is fifty thousand dollars a day. Isn't that a good deal to spend on one town?

"No. Not for such a town," replied Mayor Harrison. "It should be more." CITY GOVERNMENT AND THE CAR LINES.

"What do you think of the new ideas of city government, should Chicago own

lts own street car lines?' "I think it should," said Mayor Harrison. It should own the street car, the electric light and gas plant, and also the telephone. I wish I could see some way for the city to get hold of them." "How about owning the newspapers?

Some of the European cities, such as Dresden, own such things." "No, not that," said the mayor hur-riedly. "I would not like to see our

newspapers controlled by the city. I was at the head of a newspaper once myself, and I think that municipal ownership of the papers would be a bad thing.'

YOUNG MEN AND CHICAGO TRUSTS

"I see that most of your businesses here are going into trusts. Mr. Mayor, probably have 4,000,000 in 1910; in 1920 said 1. "Will this not crowd out indi-we will have 8,000,000. I really believe vidual effort? What are the chances

BOLTED.

I desire to state briefly the facts as they are recorded in history relative to the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon. In a little book entitled "Joseph Smith, the Prophet," written by his mother, Lucy Smith, on pages 142 and 143 we find the following:

"Soon after this Joseph secured the copyright; and before he returned to Pennsylvania, where he had left his wife, he received a commandment which was, in substance, as follows:

"First, that Oliver Cowdery should transcribe the whole manuscript. Secend, that he should take but one copy at a time to the office, so that if one copy ond, that he should take but one copy at a time to the office, so that if one copy should get destroyed, there would still be a copy remaining. Third, that in going to and from the office he should always have a guard attend him, for the purpose of protecting the manuscript. Fourth, that a guard should be kept constantly on the watch, both night and day, about the house to protect the manuscript from mallclous persons, who would infest the house for the purpose of destroying the manuscript. All these things were strictly attend-ed to, as the Lord commanded Joseph. After giving these instructions, Jo-seph returned to Pennsylvania." seph returned to Pennsylvania."

I refer to the above to show that the original manuscript was copied by Oliver Cowdery in accordance with this instruction to the Prophet Joseph Smith, and it was the copy and not the original that was used for the printing of the Book of Mormon. The original remained in the possession of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and was never permitted to go out of his hands. When the book was printed, Oliver Cowdery having read the proofs, the manuscript used by the printers remained in his hands and continued in his possession up to the time of his last sickness in Richmond. Missouri, where he died March 3rd, 1850. At that time this manuscript fell into the hands of David Whitmer, and in that way he became possessed of it. I do not blame him for supposing it was the original, for he knew no better, or perhaps had forgotten that a copy was made of the original.

I now copy from a portion of the unwritten history of the Church, which was kept by his private secretary under the immediate direction and supervision of the Prophet Joseph Smith himself:

"The corner stone of the Nauvoo House was laid by President Joseph Smith on the 2nd of October, 1841, and the following articles were deposited by the President, to wit: therein

"A Book of Mormon; a revelation given January 19, 1841: the Times and Seasons, containing the charter of the Nauvoo House; Journal of Heber C. Kimball; the memorial of Lyman Wight to the United States Senate; a Book of Doctrine and Covenants, first edition; No. 35 of the Times and Seasons: the Distinguished the Book and Seasons and Seasons: the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon; the persecutions of the Church in the State of Missouri, published in the Times and Seasons; the Holy Bible, Silver coins as follows: One-half dollar, one quarter dollar, two dimes, two half-dimes, and one copper coin."

Many years ago, when this subject was the topic of interest, I received the following communication:

"Further facts in relation to the manuscript of the Book of Mormon: I saw the Prophet Joseph Smith Jr. hide up the above manuscript unto the Lord in the southeast corner of the Nauvoo House, Illinois. I stood within eight or ten feet of him, heard and saw what he said and did, on that important occasion, which I freely testify to all the world.

FREDERICK KESLER SEN Bishop of the Sixteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, Utah.

October 12, 1878."

As a matter of reference I would like to direct the reader to the following paragraph in the history of Joseph Smith. Millennial Star, Vol. 18, page 693. (see also Times and Seasons, Vol. 2, page 576), namely:

"Conference met in the Grove. The Presidency being absent laying the corner stone of the Nauvoo House, the meeting was called to order by Presi-dent B. Young," This is under date of October 2nd, 1841.

The purely fictitious stories about the "Mormons" being anxious to get possession of David Whitmer's copy of the Book of Mormon, for the purpose of interpolating into it alleged divine authority for polygamy, and that the Danites, "that band of destroying angels." "was organized for the purpose of murdering Whitmer and Cowdery because they would not consent to the interpolation of a polygamy clause into the Book of Mormon," are so absurd, faise and malicious that to intelligent minds they must bear with them their own refutation and shamefulness.

In conclusion, I desire to say that many years ago when that portion of the Nauvoo House, where was placed the stone box containing the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon, and other articles as enumerated above, and deposited by the hand of the Prophet, was taken down by Mr. L. A. Bideman, in the box was found all these relics and they were distributed to different persons by Mr. Bideman, a portion of the original manuscript falling into my own hands, and the balance of it into the hands of the Church Historian, Franklin D. Richards, and the same is still in existence here.

Now let us see if the truth will be taken up and published by the news-Papers as widely as they have published the foolish and false reports which have been going the rounds.

fulfild conserving the destruction of generative for all thing which the lor hatte speken conserving thed estre there of generalend must be fulfed for the the fig it of the land wather soon to strywe with them for behow they have rejected the prophets and zeremial have they alit into priser and they have saught to take very dowen him dut of the land now be had i say write, you that if ye will return unto gerusaleur ye shall also forsish with Them and now if ye have chail go up to be land and remember the verids which i speak unto you that if ye go ye will also persish for this the spirit of the lord constraineth me that i should beak and it came to pap that i nepti had spoken these werds unto my brethen they ware anyry with the and it came to figs that they did lay their hands. uffor me for behold they wake exceeding wrath and they did bind me with cords for they set to take away my life that they might beave me in the wildering to be devouved by well hearts but it came to hap

### A PAGE FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.

The portion of the Book of Mormon in the foregoing copy of the original manuscript, will be found in the printed book in 1 Nephi, 7th chapter, verses 11 to 16, latest edition.

Houselle Sanate of the If showeth Phat petition he of alles to the state of Missouri in the Boz we hoped to . live in perse but after toiling can't enderg the hand shops of a new country for two generations of the comfort of life & was bullenny me by a levelop mit and was denien in Vachion fortent to aley county iny clope a other property & processal was taken Just of house hold furniture & trayed in file 9 Imal inpresents of two years when I was ay a such the chiel & must dany my from this county when they religion or more Gun or be ful to death & disposed of my plus at a four sate and remeded my farm loverted myself on bund liken made an bett agent a presention on abouch a Great town was Have by, I was then to me at last ten thousand Elolars but no the month of Saptember 1558 Of men oraland to here is again and this by a not which was by Childel That (a preacher) and Doit, Curre They have sense entered my my lovely withing my considention then to get me channed firston and chine my faring from the state They left me in freeow for six months with had the Source religion that it do ) out of the US, Affree soften they mudial in the fitte cit dorestation gyrunds me get my sufferings from

### THE PHILIPPINES.

would be better to go for Bryan. platform which was adopted suited us "Then you do not believe in our new very well, and we supported Bryan possessions in Asiatic waters?" "No, I don't think we want any property so far away as the Philippines. This was not our plan, however, for we expected to nominate Teller." I believe that America is big enough for all our energies. It is by far the senator, what would have been the result?" best part of the earth's surface, and we should be satisfied with it." "As to the Philippines," continued think." Mayor Harrison, "I can't see why we The conversation here went from pollwant them. The population they have now is thicker than that of Illinois, and tics to farming, and I asked Senator Dubois how the farmers of his State it will cost us enormously to hold were getting on. He replied: them. I see no reason why the Filipinos should not be allowed to rule themshould not be allowed says they are selves. Admiral Dewey says they are superior to the Cubans, and we propose to let them govern themselves." he will get a thousand tons off of it this year. This will net him at least three thousand dollars at the present to let them govern themselves." "Will the Philippine question cut price of hay, and the price will so rise much of a figure in the coming cam-

Yes. I think it will be one of the leading issues. I mean the question of farming. You plant your crop once and may not believe in your fitness for what imperialism. The Democratic party will be against it." WHAT IT IS TO BE CHICAGO'S MAYOR. MAYOR. MAYOR. "How about candidates? You have been mentioned as a possible nominee for the presidency." "I am not a candidate in any sense of the word." replied Mayor Harrison. "I don't want any office under heaven

said Senator Dubois.

SOMETHING ABOUT IDAHO.

militate against the individual. I don't believe in trusts. I think they are bad for the people, and that they will have to be restricted in some way; but that

is too big a question to discuss off-

"It is now in good condition," said Mayor Harrison. "Values seem to be The army of the Christian queen rising in all parts of the city. Real estate comes up last, you know."

con-

This was our position when we

Lies ready and in act to spring, Just like some lean, malignant thing, That crouches when its prey is seen.

One heart, one purpose and one will, Whose bristling bayonets coruscate Like teeth unlipped by ashen hate, While the tense silence whispers "Kill!" The Maxims, charged wih voluble,

Fierce rage that aches to sputter death.

Are there; the cannon hold their breath

Foul with the sulphurous threats of

And thus the gentle chaplains pray; "Lord God, on Whom our hopes we stay;

O Thou who mad'st of old the sea Before Thy chosen folk to fice; By Whose command the waves were

tossed O'er Pharo's mad, pursuing host; Lord God of Pisgah's vantage height, Who gavest youth to Moses' sight, What time his hungry vision swept The Promised Land, by aliens kept; O Thou whose fiery breath laid low The accursed walls of Jericho; Great God of battles, righteous Lord, Let loose the lightning of Thy sword, Be with Thy people now as then, For Jesus sake! Amen! Amen!"

Where yonder campfires dimly smoke, The Dutchmen in the mountains In numbers but a feebel folk, In valor like a million strong.

The sons of that heroic strain Whose silence flashed up in the dark Like powder at oppression's spark, And singed the cheeks of tyrant Spain.

Majestic, insolent, uncouth, Whose rifles kill, whose hymns are sung

Devoutedly in a cousin tongue To English in its virile youth.

"Great God," their pastors pray, "Whose breath

Smote the Assyrian hosts with death, Who wast with David when he sped His pebble at Goliath's head: We, too, are strong, because we fight In the great succor of Thy might. Guide Thou our missile straight and

As that small stone which David threw

Be with Thy people now as then, For Jesus sake! Amen! Amen!'

All night upon the battle plain The wounded shrick and rave in pain; And evermore unto the skies The walls of wounded women rise; And from two thousand years ago There sounds an awful voice of woe-A cry of anguish and of loss From One that hangs upon a cross, And dies, that peace on earth may be:

"My God, hast Thou forsaken Me -George Horton in N. Y. Journal,

### TRAINED VOICE.

"Only just what you want must go into your voice. Think of that a little. "Suppose Teller had been nominated, When you call to the child who stands "He would have been elected, I on the edge of a fall, shall your panic go into your voice, or just the reas-suring note of gentle authority that you know will bring the child to you, instead of startling him over the dread-ed edge? When you interview the insubordinate cook, shall your sense that she very well deserved "They are making money. I know a man who has 320 acres of alfalfa, and thrown out of your back door and her trunk on top of her prevail in your voice, or your earnest desire to keep her in hand till after the impending dinner? When you face just the personality in later on that his profits will be five thousand dollars in all probability. There is nothing so nice as alfalfa sick sense that he does not know and your world who holds at the minute



# PART OF LYMAN WIGHT'S PETITION.

The above is taken from the first page of the petition of Lyman Wight, for redress of grievances suffered in common with the Latter-day Saints in their expulsion from the State of Missouri in 1832. It was written in Nauvoo in November, 1829.