

## EARLY CHURCH WORK IN NORWAY.

Old Jail in Which "Mormon" Elders Were Imprisoned  
At the Instance of Lutheran Clergymen—How the  
Cause Prospered Under the Most Bitter Opposition.

The accompanying picture represents a historic building in Norway, once a prison, now a private dwelling, is occupied by a family who has relatives in Utah and who is friendly to the Latter-day Saints. The first "Mormon" missionary who introduced the Gospel (as restored to the earth through the instrumentality of Joseph Smith) in old Norway was the late Hans Frederik Petersen, of Ephraim, Sanpete county, Utah. He arrived in Osterio, Sept. 11, 1851, and baptized his first converts in December following. The next year the late Elder Hans Peter Jensen, of Brigham City, Utah, and Johan A.

"Mormons" were not Christians, all the "Mormon" missionaries in Norway were arrested and imprisoned. In October, 1852, Brothers Christian J. Larsen, Svend Backstrom, John F. Dorius and Peter Backstrom were confined in the debtors' room in Frederikstad courthouse, part of which was utilized as a jail; Ole Olsen was imprisoned at Elverhoj, and Jeppe G. Folkman, Christian Knudsen and Niels Hansen in a country prison connected with the official residence of Lehnsmann Printz, some distance from Frederikstad. These three last named brethren were subsequently removed to Elverhoj and about the same time John A. Ahmanson was arrested at Osterio and confined in Frederikstad, together with the brethren already imprisoned there. The



OLD FREDERIKSTAD JAIL.

Ahmanson were sent to Norway to continue missionary work there, and so these two Elders that they soon organized three branches of the Church, one in Osterio, one in Frederikstad and one in Brevig. The prospects for the further spread of the Gospel being bright, six other missionaries were called at the mission headquarters in Denmark and sent to Norway. They were Christian J. Larsen, Peter Backstrom, Christian Knudsen, Ole Hansen, Niels Hansen and John P. F. Dorius, who arrived on the Fjord near Brevig, Norway, Oct. 12, 1852. Another missionary, Jeppe G. Folkman, had arrived some time before. The arrival of so many "Mormon" missionaries in Norway alarmed the Norwegian clergy who at once began to look around for means of defence against these "intruders" who dared to question the correctness of the old Lutheran religion that had served the people of that land so long as a vehicle by which to get to heaven. First arguments were tried, but the new-comers astonished and defeated all their opponents by proving the correctness of all their doctrines from the Bible. Persecution, incited at least in part by Lutheran clergymen, followed next, but that only added "fuel to the flames," and it was soon discovered that "Mormonism" made better progress under persecution than under more favorable conditions; for while some people came to disturb the meetings, others came to hear, and the arguments of the Elders were often so convincing and powerful that those who came with the avowed purpose of taking a hand in beating the missionaries returned home to make preparation for their own baptism. In the midst of their discomfiture, the clergymen, as a last resort, turned their attention to the law. Religious liberty in Norway was only conditional and if some pretext could be found for denying the "Mormons" that protection which had already been granted a few Christian denominations, who dissented from the opinions of the Lutheran or state church, the "Mormons" who preached without salaries, could be silenced or banished. On the pretext that

imprisonment of so many young and intelligent men—professed ministers of the Gospel, naturally created general interest among the people and the jailor, who had been used to handling real criminals, soon found himself guarding men of a higher order. This feature was also noticed very soon by the jailor's marriageable daughters, who became deeply interested in the young prisoners, all of them being good-looking men and attractive, both in manner and appearance. Three of these daughters, subsequently joined the Church and one of them became the wife of Elder John A. Ahmanson, one of the prisoners. The brethren had not been confined very long before they were granted special privileges, the jailer permitting them to come and visit their friends and at length also allowed the prisoners themselves to go out sometimes under guard and sometimes unguarded to mingle with their friends on the outside. Thus the missionaries perhaps made as many converts while being housed and fed on the expense of the government as they would have done had they spent their time tramping through Norwegian snow and ice in visiting from house to house, as free men. In the meantime the Elders were petitioning for their rights and liberty and appealing their case to the higher court. That court at last rendered its decision, which was unfavorable to them; but they were all discharged from prison in the following order: Peter Backstrom, Dec. 5, 1852; Svend Larsen, March 15, 1853; Christian J. Larsen, March 31, 1853; and John A. Ahmanson, John F. Dorius, Jeppe G. Folkman, Ole Olsen, Christian Knudsen and Niels Hansen, May 1, 1853. Bishop Christian J. Larsen, of Logan, one of the brethren who spent the winter of 1852-3 in the Frederikstad prison, returned a few weeks ago from a visit to Scandinavia after having spent nearly 50 years in America. It was during his visit to Frederikstad that the accompanying picture of the old jail was taken. Bishop Larsen, as seen in the picture standing in the doorway with an umbrella in his hand.

ANDREW JENSON.

## DEFEATING THE HOMESTEAD IDEA.

Special Correspondence.

For more than 40 years the phrase, "Homestead law" has been pleasantly familiar to American ears. It opened a way for millions of people to get a foothold upon the land. The idea was that as long as there was any portion of the public domain fit for agriculture, and not otherwise appropriated, any citizen, or even any alien who had declared his intention to become a citizen, might obtain 160 acres of it by filing his claim, and paying certain nominal fees, and settling upon it to make his home in good faith.

It was a beautiful act of paternalism—Uncle Sam, the rich and loving father, dividing his estate among all his children, natural and adopted. And the plan worked as beautifully as it sounded so long as there were farms to be had in that part of the public domain which receives a good natural rainfall. Practically the last of such land has now passed away from the government. There is a vast empire yet left—an empire in which tens of millions will some time dwell—but every acre of it must be irrigated before it will be fit for homes. When this is done, one acre will be equal in productive capacity to four acres depending on rainfall.

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## TO BUILD A HOME.

The central thought in the homestead law, as the name implies, is that a family should settle down to the enjoyment of an independence from the permanent tilling of the soil. When this is used for any other purpose it becomes a misnomer and disgrace. The law sought to make sure of the permanence of the settler's home by providing that he should live upon and cultivate his homestead entry for five years before getting final title. If a family could remain that length of time on a quarter section, it would certainly become established and attached to the soil. In the view of the lawmakers, neither less nor more could be asked as a demonstration of good faith.

But the commutation clause goes very far to nullify this wise provision of the law in regard to a five years' continuous residence and cultivation. Under this clause, title may pass to the settler at the end of 14 months, on payment of \$1.25 per acre.

## CHANCE TO EVADE THE LAW.

The commutation clause is entirely unnecessary to the settler who intends to comply in earnest with the letter and spirit of the homestead law. While it would be going too far to say that no one has ever availed himself of this means of shortening his residence upon the land for a worthy purpose, it is a fact that the method is chiefly useful to those who wish to evade the real intent of the law. There is a great struggle for valuable pasture lands in the west. The country continues to grow, and with it the demand for beef and mutton. The public pasture available for livestock does not grow, but becomes relatively less. Stockmen see the shadow of coming changes in land laws when they will no longer be able to use the range without restrictions and without price. Naturally enough, they desire to make themselves secure in the possession of as much good grazing land as possible. There is a way in which this may be done, and this is by means of the homestead law and convenient "dummies" to make entries under it.

## HOMESTEAD ENTRIES OF TODAY

## LARGELY FRAUDS.

As the law requires actual residence, it is desirable to have the required period as brief as possible. Residence upon it is usually nothing more than a bluff. A claim shanty is erected and as often as one night in six months five years' residence would give title for a nominal price, but the claimant would rather commute after 14 months and pay \$1.25 per acre. Having obtained title, the entryman can immediately sell his land to any one he chooses—which is frequently the individual or corporation for whose benefit his filing was really made. In this way the money has been advanced by the interested parties, while the man who has loaned his rights of citizenship receives a most commendable accommodation. Considered as a homestead proposition, the whole proceeding is a farce.

The homestead law is all right, but the commutation clause is all wrong. The honest settler does not need it, and the country does not need the other kind of settlers. The president has urgently demanded the repeal of this feature of the law, and backed by an enlightened and insistent public opinion, his advice ought speedily to carry with Congress.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The best drying oil, stated by the French consul at Canton to enter into Chinese lacquer, is pressed from the fruit of the oil-tree (Rhus varicosa, cordata or vernicosa), which grows in China, southern Japan and Cochinchina. The fruit yields about 40 per cent of oil. This has a density of 0.940, is golden yellow in color, rapidly hardens through absorbing oxygen, and is of the most valuable nature as that of hardening when heated to 200 degrees C., and of losing this property when kept for a time at 180 degrees. The oil serves in varnishes and for white-proofing fabrics. It is gradually becoming better known, but, although introduced into Europe about 40 years ago, its export to Germany, America and England in 1897 had reached only 70 tons out of a total production of 2,000 tons. Its light color gives it an important advantage over linseed oil.

The studies of the mysterious sleeping sickness of Africa are yielding interesting results. In all stages a parasite—a trypanosome—is found to be present in the cerebro-spinal fluid; but in certain fever cases a similar parasite has been discovered in the blood, though not in the cerebro-spinal fluid. Sleeping sickness

proves to be confined to a belt of country 15 miles wide on the northern shores of the Victoria Nyansa. A testee fly is very abundant, and it is suggested that this fly may convey infection, just as one conveys the species of trypanosome to which the testee disease of horses and other animals is due.

Human heads are characterized by post-nasal hair, which is not so in the new classification of M. J. Gaube, a French chemist. He finds blonde hair to contain much silica and also much silicon, red hair to be especially rich in silica, and black hair to have a great deal of potassium, but little soda and scarcely any silica.

That living organisms are affected by a magnetic field seems to have been proven at last by Messrs. Chenevian and Bonn of Paris. Cultures of various kinds of infusoria—carnivorous and herbivorous, fixed and swimming, marine and freshwater—were divided into two parts, and one portion was kept under ordinary conditions while the other was treated in exactly the same way except that it was placed in a tube between the poles of a powerful electro-magnet. A jacket of circulating water shielded the tube from heating by the magnetizing current. The first effect was the lessening of the ciliary movements of the swimming organisms, but in the continuation of the experiment—which lasted from three to five days—the growth and multiplication of some specimens were arrested, and some varieties of the infusoria were totally destroyed. It remains to be shown whether more complex animals may not be affected by the powerful magnets now so commonly used.

Concrete strengthened with steel—or ferro-concrete—is being used for water mains in Belgium. For moderate pressures—that is, heads below 95 feet—a section of steel bars of double-T section is prepared, some of the bars running parallel to the axis of the pipe, and others wrapped with a spiral of similar bars spaced according to the pressure to be borne. The skeleton of the pipe is then placed in a vertical mold which is then filled with quick-setting cement. For greater heads, up to the maximum of 135 feet, the bars of the pipe is a steel tube 1-25 inch thick, with a steel skeleton both inside and outside.

A map in relief gives a much more accurate idea of the geography of a locality than the ordinary chart. The ordinary chart models are expensive, but for several years Mr. Patteson, an English draughtsman, has been experimenting in Belgium with relief maps, stamped by hydraulic power in metal, that can be rapidly reproduced in considerable numbers. The map is first printed on the sheet of drawing required, and the special skill, as the different geographical points are not in accurate position at 80 feet, and the best metal seemed to be correct after the hydraulic impression. In an example shown to the Royal Geographical society, London, one of the most precipitous parts of Belgium was represented. The process required a pressure of about 80 tons, and the best metal seemed to be red copper, although aluminum could probably be used. A scale as large as 1 to 100,000 could be made, and the relief would not be evident without the disapproved plan of exaggeration.

The notion that a wet season in England is followed by one in Australia has been disproven by Mr. H. C. Russell.

## Asthma Can Be Cured

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For Garfield Beach, Tropic, Stockton, Mammoth, Eureka and Silver City (via Lemington cut-off) ..... 8:00 a.m.  
For Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Juab, Milford, Panguitch, Caliente and intermediate points ..... 6:05 p.m.  
ARRIVE.  
From Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Juab, Milford, Panguitch, Caliente and intermediate points ..... 9:35 a.m.  
From Provo, Lehi, Fairfield, Mercur and San Pete Valley Ry. points ..... 5:35 p.m.  
From Silver City, Mammoth, Eureka, Stockton, Tropic and Garfield Beach ..... 6:35 p.m.

## ALL TRAINS DAILY.

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## Time Table

In Effect May 1, 1903.

## ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco and Omaha ..... 8:30 a.m.  
From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:10 a.m.  
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver and intermediate points ..... 12:01 p.m.  
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco ..... 4:05 p.m.  
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Portland, San Francisco ..... 8:10 p.m.

## DEPART.

For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis ..... 7:00 a.m.  
For Ogden, Portland, Butte, Helena, San Francisco and intermediate points ..... 9:45 a.m.  
For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco ..... 12:50 p.m.  
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago ..... 5:45 p.m.  
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points ..... 12:50 a.m.  
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## Current Time Table.

In effect June 21st, 1903.

## LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 6—For Grand Junction, Denver and points east ..... 8:30 a.m.  
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and points east ..... 8:15 p.m.  
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and points east ..... 8:30 p.m.  
No. 10—For Bingham, Heber, Lehi, Provo, Mant, Marysville and intermediate points ..... 8:00 a.m.  
No. 8—For Provo, Payson, Bure and intermediate points ..... 5:00 p.m.  
No. 11—For Ogden and the west ..... 6:10 p.m.  
No. 2—For Ogden and the west ..... 11:35 p.m.  
No. 1—For Ogden and the west ..... 1:45 p.m.  
No. 5—For Ogden and the west ..... 9:30 a.m.  
No. 12—For Park City and all intermediate points ..... 8:15 a.m.

## ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 12—From Ogden and all intermediate points ..... 9:05 a.m.  
No. 6—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east ..... 9:40 a.m.  
No. 1—From Ogden, Grand Junction and the east ..... 1:45 p.m.  
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east ..... 1:35 p.m.  
No. 9—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east ..... 11:45 p.m.  
No. 8—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 6:00 p.m.  
No. 6—From Ogden and the west ..... 8:20 a.m.  
No. 2—From Ogden and the west ..... 8:15 p.m.  
No. 1—From Ogden and the west ..... 1:45 p.m.  
No. 7—From Bure, Payson, Provo and intermediate points ..... 10:00 a.m.  
No. 10—From Park City ..... 5:15 p.m.  
Ticket Office, 103 W. Second South Street, Salt Lake City.

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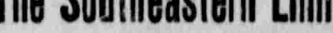
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A friend who was calling on me brought me a bottle of Wine of Cardui and was so loud in its praise that I told her that I would take it to please her.

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Etta Finnegan

Treasurer, St. Andrew's Society.