

PART TWO. DESERET EVENING NEWS. 9 TO 16.

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

ed hamlets of northern Ohio. I

uful hill country of Portage coun-

a build for the word "Hiram." And

we one can never get his own consent

sub as "he;" though why, no philoso-

the por sailor, nor the present writer

a sy; but so it is. Barred then by

stency on the one hand, from al-

disg to Hiram as 'she," and on the

eter hand barred by custom from re-

ferias to a town as "he," I can only

ris commonost prose, that the

mit" of Hiram is beautifully situ-

m in the rolling hill country of

prosts Ohio. And it is beautiful, that

mountry! I know the mountains-

allove them! I know the plains-

i marvel at their extent-but could

them-I hate dead levels! Give m .

of a town as "he," any more

TRUTH AND LIBERTY. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1902, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 268.

FIGURES E EARLY CHURCH HISTORY

Something of Hiram, the Beautiful, Where Lived the

Prophet Joseph Smith During One of the Most Event-



i you w tising 1

MBE

Salis 75 0,

lous

erday AW B triv polve Gene

the

year

plan

Sul

wh

a's 1

plan

Sena illed te ha nina

ket

inver

star list

ohn gral,

eeps dp, b g mi f Mr

ter, the

sive

irgel Is b

agair

-

tollo the durn W, J. V

lam

rowr rer; Mie

t the

e mi

on w H. I

incon prote

id s

f Mu s th

the y h

d fr

38. a 1.st t

the idat

he la

the

and

etitic

d he

to p h is

alssi(,456,

itted

pecia s un

purf

Her

Sept. was

REAR OF JOHNSON RESIDENCE.

mob, cruelly beaten, tarred and feathered, and only saved from a still more

The room shown in the rear of the Johnson residence (the one where the

wam. Sept. 18 .- Beautiful for situa- change! The valleys may have their is Biram, one of the many incor- | shadows-deep, gloomy, perhaps awful; but the hill tops have their sunshine, rested name to say that "she," meaning their commanding views, their sun-lit han sits a queen of hamlets in the inspirations; and I'll endure the shadows, however deep, if only as rewhen I happened to remember that ward I may have the hill-tops and the dalae pronoun could not consist- sufishine now and then. Well, in this rolling country you get diversity of landscape; alternating hills and valleys; alternating farms and woodlands, thriving cities and prosperous countrythaone can get a sallor to speak of a here in the grand old state of Ohio.

AN HISTORICAL CENTER.

But this hamlet of Hiram, sitting en a hill commanding a splendid view of a grand country, what of it? Why, it the first place, after its beauty for situ ation is noted, and its general health. fulness conceded-a point upon which its inhabitants seem to insist-its importance as an historical center claims attention, though its inhabitants little Their pride centers mainly in the fact of its importance as an educational center, and the associations with the place of the lamented James A. Garfield, late president of the Unite: States. You must know that the chief center of interest in Hiram now is the relave them. Too much sameness -I hate dead levels! Give m . -I hate dead levels! Give m . cries out my soul-give me

، وإصارت إصارت إصارت إصارت إصارت إصراف إصارت إصارت



as a suitable place for the "Disciple's" college was this asidedness from the world, and its healthiness. These consilerations won, and the college was established there as an "eclectic insti-tute," in 1859. To this place James A. Garfield came first as student, afterwards to remain as teacher and presi-dent of the "board of instruction" from 1277 to 1863; and he remained a mem-ber of the board of trustees from 1866 to the time of his death. HIRAM'S COLLEGE. After the local pride of Hiram in

Garfield comes its pride in the college and its foreign misisonary work. It beasts that the "Disciples" interested in Hiram college spend more money in foreign missionary work than in home church work. Twelve mission-aries it has sent to India, since 1894; x to China; two to Japan, and one - Porto Rico. But to the "News" readers there is

that is to say the "Compbellite."

college, in Virginia, grew out of the "Reform" movement led by Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott and Sidney

Rigdon, in the first half of the nine-teenth century. Hiram was selected as the most suitable place for a col-

lege, moreover, in response to that sen-timent which demanded that such edu-

from the busy marts of men-asile from the city and its allurements. Hiram's chief claims for consideration

Hiram college, like Bethany

an interest associated with Hiram that surpasses its "Disciple's" college, the memory of the lamented Garold's association with it. Hiram was be abode, for a time, of one who, it the abode, for a time, of one who, it be bequeathed to Hiram not a name, at least left to it a recollection that will be remembered when its college shall have crumbled to rulns and peo-tic forget James A. Garfield. This le forget James A. Garfield. This 'one" was Joseph Smith, the Prophet.

WHERE THE PROPHET LIVED.

A mile and a half westward from what Hiramites call the "center,' meaning by that the college campus and the neat modern cottage homes that face it as a public square, is the old "Johnson homestead," where the Prophet Joseph Smith lived for some where the

aid young trees now in the

several revelations were received, including what will doubtless be regard-ed as the grandest revelation of all that God has given in this dispensation of the fulness of times-namely, the of the fulness of times-namely, the vision of the future glories to which men may attain. That revelation which upsets the theology of modern chris-tendom, and makes it clear that God is indeed just, and that men can be, and will be judged according to the deeds done in the body, whether they be good

PERSECUTED BY A MOB.

or evil

Here, too, the Prophet suffered one of the most painful and brutal persecutions that overtook him in his eventful career. On the night of the 25th of career. On the hight of the 25th of March, 1822, the Johnson residence was quietly surrounded by a mob of the Prophet's enemies, determined to kill him, or do him great bodily injury. Worn out with watching over the sick children of John Murdock, whom the prophet's wife, Emma, had taken to rear as her own, Joseph did not hear the taming on the window pane which the tapping on the window pane, which was doubtless made by the mob to as-certain if all were asleep in the house-hold. The first thing the Prophet was conscious of was the screams of his wife and the fact that he was being high curried bodily from the house into the field. He struggled with his captors and succeeded in knocking one of them headlong by a kick; but all was vain They bore him from the house, stripped him of his clothing, and one man fell upon him and scratched his body fell upon him and scratched his body with his nails like a mad cat. After trying to force a vial of aque fortis into his mouth, beating him and be-emearing him with tar and feathers, they left him. "I attempted to rise," he says in his own account of the af-foir, "but fell again. I pulled the tar from my lips, so that I could breathe more freely, and after a while I began to recover, and raised myself up, when I saw two lights. I made my way to-

to recover, and raised myself up, when I saw two lights. I made my way to-ward one of them, and found it was father Johnson's. When I had come to the door I was naked, and the tar made me look as though I had been covered with blood, and when my wife saw me she thought I was all smashed to pieces, and fainted. During the af-fray abroad, the sisters collected at my room. I called for a blanket: they threw me one and shut the door. I wrapped it arsund the arban door. I wrapped it around to and want in, and so he left the Church' Ezra Booth My friends spent the night in scraping and removing the tar from my body, so that by morning I was ready to be clothed again. With my flesh all scarified and defaced, I preached that morning to the congregation as usual, and in the afternoon of the same day

RESERVES IN NEW YORK.

The state of New York now holds in

reserve 1.100,000 acres of forest lands in

reserve 1,100,000 acres of torest lands in the Adirondacks and is acquiring more as fast as appropriations can be ob-tained. At present the law prohibits cutting of any kind and the system of forestry is confined to protecting the forests from fire and theft. But in time it will become absolutely neces-new to and down a proportion of the

sary to cut down a proportion of the older trees, not for profit necessarily,

but because the science of forestry in-cludes the thinning of forests in order

to give the majority of the trees the opportunity for development that is de-nied to them by the excessive growth

of the big and aged trees. It is not only the product from the forest that interests the owners today.

They have discovered that, if they

leave the small trees when lumbering they can sell the lumbered tracts to sportsmen at high prices, providing the

leave real woods. To do this the ser-vices of the forester are indispensible.

The American lumberman, as a rule, knows all about the best methods of

cutting, but he knows nothing about

conserving. Scientific forestry has received a

great impetus in the last year from the great preserves that have been setable

lished by such men as W. C. Whitney, George Vanderbilt and Dr. W. Seward

Webb, and from the work of foresters like Gifford Pinchot.

WHITNEY'S GREAT EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Whitney has a great tract of

68,000 acres in the Adirondacks, in which he is working out the problems

of forestry and game preservation. He has already introduced moose, and at present W. C. Harris, the ichthyologist

is studying the problem of fish supply there for him. Besides his own for-esters, of whom he has a regiment, the

foresters of the United States government have been studying his tract and

have laid out a method of conservative lumbering. This was done in accord-

ance with an offer made by the depart-ment of agriculture to all owners, pub-

lic and private, of forest lands, under which the United States authorities

volunteered to make studies of certain tracts which presented favorable op-portunities to illustrate forest manage-ment, prepare plans for the work and

to supervise the execution of them. The

owners need merely to pay the neces-sary expenses of the federal employe

Dr. Webb also had his tract, which contains, about 40,000 acres, examined

by the government. The government experts went through the woods with

hatchets on the face of which the in-itials "U. S." were cut. Every tree that

was selected as a proper one for felling was "blazed" with this below the stump

and the lumbermen had orders to chop down no tree unless it was so marked.

RESULTS WERE SURPRISING.

Results of the introduction of scientific methods were surprising. The net cost to the owner of going through the

Webb tract and marking the trees was \$543.79. Among the wasteful methods

discovered in the tract and checked by the examination was that of leav-

ing high stumps. The lumbermen do not care to cut the trees near the ground because the work is much hard-er and tires their backs. By careful

measurement the foresters demonstrat-ed that on a tract of 40,000 acres the

asisgned to the work.

utting has been done so

The treatment of Sidney Rigdon on the same occasion was even more se-vere. He was dragged by the heels over the hard frozen ground for a distance of some 30 rods, beaten into in-ensibility, covered with tar and feathers, and left for dead. He was living just across the road from Father Johnson's, in a log house, at the time of the outrage, and for several days was de-The villagers point out to this day the oak tree under which he was tarred and feathered. "Why did the mob abuse these men," I asked Hart-well Rider, to whom I had been recomded as the "wise man" of the vilfolkiore of the neighborhood, "Well the people did not want Hiram to be a rmon center; and there was a man joined the Mormon Church and was a going with the Mormons to Missouring with the Mormons to Missour-it was their Zion then, yon know," the way, this Hartwell Rider, with om I talked for the better part of if a day, is the son of that Simonds der, a noted Campbellite preacher, o joined the Church at Hiram in the difference of the difference of the difference of the second by the difference of the diffe By 1831. From remarks made by the dif-ferent members of the mob who as-saulted the Prophet on that night of the 25th of March, 1832. Simonds Rider as the leader of the mob; but his son Hartwell denies it, and asks that it be crased from the "Mormon" books. "Well," I replied, "that may be some-what difficult, but I am happy to know that you denounce the mobbing, and are anxious to sever the association of our father's name with such an in-

THE FIRST APOSTATES.

It may be of interest to remark also that Simons Rider and Eara Booth were among the first apostates of the Church. The thing which took Rider out of the Church is rather humorous. It is claimed by his son, Hartwell, who seems a little ashamed that his father ever was a "Mormon," that a reveladoor stands open) is that occupied by the Prophet and his family in the winter of 1832, and from which he was dragged at midnight March 25, 1832, by a generally, though erroneonsly supposed to be the first apostate from the Church, also lived at Hiram for a time, and here wrote the anti-"Mormon" letters horrible violence by the mercy of God. The door immediately facing the readwhich will be his chief claim to fame. "What became of Booth after he left the Mormon Church?" I asked Hartwell Rider. "Did he prosper, was he a

one of the great sources of forest fires.

them

year

wisely as to

a man to take a stand and draw people to him. He preached for the Method-ists for a while, after he left the Mor-mons, and then he went to spiritualism. ful Periods in His Career-In this Northern Ohio hen became an infidel and died ere a few years ago at Churetsville vithout any faith in God or man." Alas!" I mentally exclaimed, "how like is the fate of those who turn from he faith in the restored General of Lasua Hamlet He Revised the Bible, Received Glorious Revelations and Was Brutally Persecuted by a Mob. the faith in the restored Gospel of Jesus Christ! What a sad repetition it is— this wrecking of faith in 'God and man' when men who have received the light turn from it to darkness! It was prom-ised in the very inception of the work that it should be a savor of life unto life or of death unto death, and truly the experience of the Church proves the declaration true. Anti-Mormon writers dence of the soul-destroying power of Mormonism, saying that it leaves a trail of infidelity wherever it has been

received. That is true, however, only in so far as men having once given to t their allegiance, then turn away from The beggarly elements from which It called them could never seem quite the same to them after they had once tasted the good word of God and the powers of the world to come." But those who have remained true to "Mor-monicm" and the obligations it engines monism" and the obligations it enjoins,

successful man?" The old man shook have not lost faith either in God or man; but have died happy in the hope and may. Nor in any other way, for matter of that. You see, he was not a strong man. He tried to please every-body to whom he preached. He was not who cannot lie, promised before the world began. AN OBJECT LESSON.

> Thoughtful men will look deeper for the meaning of what all admit is a singular fact, viz.: that those who ac-cept "Mormonism" and then turn from it end in believing in nothing: and they will see in that fact the evidence that these men have touched in their lives some very vital truth, and proving reereant to it has left them truth-strand-ed, by which I mean stripped of the ruth or the power to comprehend it of hold to it. In them the word of God is verified: "For it is impossible for those who were once enlightened, and

have tasted of the heavenly gift and were made partiakers of the Holy Ghost . . . if they shall fall away to renew them again to repentance; seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God affects and cut Wing to a page abave. afresh and put Him to an open shame."

This mention of Booth and Rider, the fact of their apostacy, and the loss of all religious faith which attends upon apostacy, has led me into a moralizing mood, in which J will not indulge further now because I merely wanted to call up in this communication the memies that ar awakened by a visit to Hiram.

B. H. ROBERTS.



and the House of the state and

The old "Father Johnson Homestead" at Hiram, unaltered, but just as it stood in 1830-21, when it was the home of the Johnson family, and some of its rooms were occupied by the Prophet and his family. It was the right hand upper room (east end) that was used by the Prophet Joseph as a translation room, and where he, with Sidney Rigdon as scribe, revised the English translation of the Bible. It is at present occupied by a Mr. James H. Stephens, whose grandfather, Judge Stephens, purchased it of Father Johnson many years ago.

WHAT FORFSTRY DOES.

Modern Science of Woodcraft Preserves Our Forests-

Woodlands Producing Their Wealth Perpetually.

WUnited States. It deals with a sub-

at that is not only vital but one whose

us importance to both personal and

Monal interests has become thorough-

Frecognized. It is the profession of

M course there have been forest ex-

has in this country for many years.

In most of them were government em-

mestry.

and forest reserves.

est beauties.

not crowded.

and thick and beautiful.

IS AN IDEAL PURSUIT.

colleagues on the other side.

Fine Field for Young Men-Right Methods Keep the

Anew profession has been opened in , loss of their source of wood pulp. Their

one hope is to introduce such a sys-

THE JOHNSON RESIDENCE.

months during the eventful years of 1831 and 1832. Here in the east upper room he, with Sidney Rigdon as scribe, "translated," or what would be more appropriate to say "revised" the King James' translation of the Bible. Here, on the front steps of the Johnson resi-dence, the Prophet frequently preached to the multitudes that came from the surrounding country to hear him. Here | baptized three individuals."

There are millions of acres of land devoted to trees for wood-pulp manu-

facture. There are more millions de-voted to lumbering where practically the same conditions prevail—that is, the owners realize that they must con-

serve forests if they expect to get any

future benefit from their property. A

sections

where they are lumbering, so that, by the time they have out their way through their property, new forests shall have grown up in the old sections. The state of Ne

er is the one from which the Prophet was dragged. The day following (Sunday) he preached, scarified as he was, from the front steps of Father Johnson's residence, to an immense congregation. good forest in themselves if they were | using book, paper, pencil or picture had thirty years; that is, to plant trees and new growth of trees, the investments aid which could be saved readily left to grow and that, if certain sums were set aside now to build roads from They also drew up a plan for cutting the tops instead of leaving them in the other materiads, in 25 years there would be many thousands of marketable trees woods. As a rule the lumbermen lop off from four to twelve feet of the tops and this debris always has been that would more than pay for the roads and the interest on the money thus in-

vested .- Chlcago Daily News.

In "redding up" a room, in good old Scotch parlance, it became suddenly manifest that nine-tenths or the necessary work could have been spared if only each one who had used that room on the preceding day had made that motto his or hers, says the St. Paul Globe. On one side was A's newspaper, left in careless abandon, just where it had happened to fail; on another, B's book. book; on the table C's pencil sharpen-ings; on the mantle a picture from an-

Lumberinen have objected to carrying the tops out, because they declared "CLEAN UP AS YOU GO." that they were unsalable waste and represented nothing but loss and that insequently, it would be ruinous to go to the extra expense of transporting The foresters showed that the tops that were left in the woods of a 40-900 acre tract would be worth \$3,800. Thus improvident lumbering not only had caused a constant menace from fire, but actually thousands of dollars



Gen. William Booth, Founder and Head of the shortly visit the United States. It is announced that the object of his misnet less from leaving high stumps was | sion is to endeavor to patch up the diff erences in the Booth family in America. striven to restore things to exactly the condition they were in before their use had taken place the room would have righted itself. "Clear up as you go." Who will make that the motto upon which the men and women of the future, the boys and girls of today, shall be trained?

It is not each day's normal duties, but the accumulated duties of many days which made life sometimes a burden almost unbearable. It was the work we might have done in the yesterdays and thrust over, instead, into the tomorrows, which gave to us, in the end, weary days and sleepless nights. Today's duty ought never to be too large for today. If it is then be sure that part of what we are calling duty is not a duty, but rather a something we have allowed to be forced upon us and with which we have, in reality no business. How have, in reality no business. How many lives are veritably driven by the furies of past work! How often in your own experience has the promise of today been spoiled by the unfulfilled promise of yesterday. Clear up as you go. Take upon yourself no more work for each day than each day, lived at a normal rate of pressure, can hold. Cather the daily sweatness out of life. Gather the daily sweatness out of life.

"Clear up as you go" the misunder-standings, the grievances, the heart-aches, the trials which the days of the year may have in store for us. "It must needs be that offenses come," but woe unto the man or woman who lets those offenses grow to vast proportion and plle themselves up, mountain high, for the lack of an effort to overcome each one as it comes along! "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath," contains divine wisdom in its application to human life. Wrath is bad enough; may Ged preserve from stored up wrath! The misunderstanding of today is hard enough to bear, but what if we let it reach over into tomorrow and into the next tomorrow, and on and on? Each day makes it harder to overcome. each added hour takes something from the sweetness of life, from our own power to forgive and to love. May God grant that each friend, each lover, each husband and wife, each parent and child, each brother and sister, may resolve that from this moment every pos-sible misunderstanding shall be brought at once to the light, shall not be suffered to accumulate unto itself the moth and rust which corrupt the soul, but shall be cleared up before they go for-ward into a new day or even a new hour.

THIS STRANGE LANGUAGE.

The following ought to be of interest to all who wish to realize the difficulties foreigners encounter when trying to learn the English tongue! y is 'break' not rhymed with "When the Englis tongue we speak Why is

Will you tell me why it's true We say "sew," but likewise "few;" And the maker of a verse Cannot cap his 'horse' with 'worse?, 'Beard' sounds not the same as 'heard;' 'Cord' is different from 'word;' 'Cow' is cow, but 'low' is low; 'Cow' is cow, but 'low' is low; 'Shoe' is never rhymed with 'foe.' Think of 'hose' and 'dose' and 'lose;' And of 'goose' and yet of 'chomo' Think of 'comb' and 'tomb' and 'bomb!' 'Doll' and 'roll;' and 'home' and 'some.' And since 'pay' is rhymed with 'ray,' Why not 'paid' with 'said.' I pray?' We have 'blood' and 'food' and 'good;' 'Mould' is not prenounced like, 'could.' Wherefore 'done,' but 'gone' and 'lone?' Is there any reason known?' Is there any reason known? And, in short, it seems to me, Sound and letters disagree."

Mea in one way or another, and govment control of forests meant genmay only the conserving of tracts the were set aside by state or federal Ebority to be immune from the lumbemen and to be preserved as parks logng men, some sent by the govmment, others studying on their own amont, were learning in Europe what be torestry was in the lands where, capits ages of lumbering, the forests a the last few years these men have an eturning to tell America how to making profitable cutting with profitthe that shows forest owners how the that shows forest owners and the property and the term it on their property and the term it, in other words how to eat tion, and with the knowlthe cake and have it, too, the new commercial profession of forestry has been an important and lucrative one. a many respects it is an ideal pur-It offers unequaled opportunity fer iving a free and healthful out-of-dom life. It deals with nature's great-It is a profession that is It offers chances for which since the trained eye of a for for chances in the wildertes which the untrained man and even the trained but unscientific woodsman Found bot guess. It is a business that Punises ample salary, for the forester cat show his employers where they the save or earn thousands of dollars that without him, would be lost. While the American forester must effect himself in his science by study-In European forestry. American con-dians differ so radically from those of Europe that forestry in the United States is a profession of its own, and the American has little to four from his the American has little to fear from his Henry S. Graves, superintendent of working plans of the department of articiture, explains this by saving that the American forester must direct his effort not to the, immediate, intreduc-tion of European methods but to devis-ing matems which can be adopted by land owners at once and which are capable of development as the condi-

and owners at once and which are capalle of development as the condi-tions of the market allow them. In many cases this system will differ rad-leally from any practiced in Europe. A great field where practical forest-ers are needed badly and at once in America is on the vast woodlands own-King Leopold, of Belgium, if his promised visit to this country takes place, will be the first reigning European monarch to set foot on American America is on the vast woodlands own-ted er controlled by paper manufactur-ing concerns. Many of them are con-tronted with the problem of a coming i the St. Louis Exposition. soil since the formation of the Union. His majesty looks forward to the contemplated trip with great pleasure. He hopes to be present at the opening of

great proportion of these woods are on land that may never be available for anything else, consequently if lumtem of lumbering that they can cut sucbering is done with no provision for cessive crops of wood every twenty or

KING LEOPOLD TO VISIT US.



