



RIDAY, Sept. 25, 1908, marked 40 years since the last company of saints that crossed the plains

and mountains from the east with ox-teams entered Great Salt Lake valley. The arrival of this company terminated an epoch in the history of the Latter-day Saints, which will always be noteworthy and extremely interesting. For 22 years, from 1847 to 1868 inclusive, the saints who were seeking homes in the valleys of the Rocky mountains were compelled to submit to camp life and weary travel for weeks and months, in order to reach the goal of their ambition, and this meant for many of them a tramp of 1,000 miles, or more, on foot, with an occasional ride in a wagon drawn by oxen, or other animals, for those who would get too tired to walk all the way.

For about 4,000 people it meant not only a foot journey all the way from the borders of civilization to Utah; it meant, in addition to that, the pulling of hand-carts containing what few things they brought along with them.

At present I can only make an estimate of the number of Latter-day Saints who crossed the plains and mountains, from the Missouri river, or points still further east, to the valleys of the Great Salt lake, with mule, horse or ox teams, pack animals or handcarts; but I think I am safe in stating that it averaged at least 3,000 souls a year, or 66,000 people altogether

erpool in a sailing vessel, the Consti-tution, four days later than the Em-eraid Isle, arrived in New York six days earlier than that ship.

FLEET SAILS FROM EUROPE.

In order to comprehend the journal

FLEET SAILS FROM EUROPE. In order to comprehend the journal extract I will give a few generalities: The Latter-day Saint emigration from Europe, in 1868, sailed from Liverpool. England, in five ships, namely three packet ships, John Bright, Emerald Isle and Constitution, and two steam-ers, Minnesota and Colorado. The dates of departure were as follows: The John Bright, Jan. 4; Emerald Isle, June 20; Constitution, June 24; Minne-sota, June 30, and the Colorado, July 14. The John Bright company arrived in New York July 13 and at Laramie City on the U. P. R. R., 573 miles west from Omaha, July 23; thence the com-pany traveled by teams to Sait Lake City. The Emerald Isle company ar-rived in New York harbor Aug. 11 and at Benton on the U. P. R. R. about 700 miles west of Omaha, Aug. 25. From this point the company traveled by teams to Sait Lake City. The Consti-tution edmpany, which left Liverpool four days later than the Emerald Isle, arrived in New York Aug. 5, six days before the Emerald Isle company. This company, which consisted of British, Swiss and German saints, arrived at Benton before the Emerald Isle com-pany. The saints crossing the Atlantic in the steamship Minnesota arrived in New York July 12 and reached Lara-mie City July 22, one month and three days ahead of the Emerald Isle com-pany, and the company which came in the steamship Colorado arrived at New York July 28 and at Benton, Aug. 7, Is days before the Emerald Isle com-pany reached the same point. OVER THREE THOUSAND SOULS.

to go ashore, we gave them several ringing cheers. Soon afterwards the anchor was weighed and a small steamer tugged us out into the open sea. I was very busy assisting the sains in finding their baggage, which was scattered helter-skelter all over the ship, and showing the saints their beths and gatting them settled down. Thus I succeeded in bringing some little order out of chaos. I also appointed guards to protect the saints against the sailors, who seemed to take delight in annoying and in-suiting us in every way possible."

DEPARTURE FROM LIVERPOOL. The Millennial Star notes the de-

DEPARTORE FROM LIVERPOOL. The Millennial Star notes the de-parture of the Emerald Isle company from Liverpool as follows: "The magnificent packet-ship Emer-ald Isle salled from this port for New York on the 20th of June, with a com-pany of saints numbering in all 876 souls. Of these 627 were from Scandi-navia, and the rest from the British Isles. The following named returning missionaries were in the company: El-ders Hans Jensen (Hais), John Fager-berg, and Peter Hansen, from the Scan-dinavian mission; and James Smith and Henry Barlow, from the British mis-ston; also Samuel Southwick, James Stuart, Andrew Simmons, and Elisha Peck, native elders, who have been traveling in the ministry. Elder Hans Jensen (Hais) was appointed president of the company, and Elders James Smith and John Fagerberg his coun-selors. Previous to sailing, a meeting was held on deck, when the saints were addressed by Carl Widerborg in Dan-ish, and Elder Charles W. Penrose in English. Every one was in good spir-its, and was thankful to the God of Israel for deliverance from Babylon." SAILOR OVERBOARD.



# BISHOP HANS JENSON.

Reproduction of an Old Wood Cut F rom a Portrait Taken 40 Years Ago. 

Tuesday, 30-We again distributed provisions among the emigrants, which this time was more expeditiously done than before. Quite a number of the passengers suffered with stomach dis-orders, and about a dozen children were down with the measles. Wednesday, July 1-A child belonging to Brother Jens N. Christensen from Aalborg, Denmark, died with brain fe-ver. We made a rude coffin, held a large meeting, at which we spoke both English and Dan-ish, and then sild the body of the little child into the sea. This was the first death on board. Thursday, 2-We made arrange-Tuesday, 30-We again distributed

doctor.

hard to move

stewart, at which we discussed the best incheds for cleanliness and the gen-eral comfort of the people, after which I accompanied the doctor in his visits

I accompanied the doctor in his visits among the sick. We counted 51, who were sick with the measles. In the afternoon the English saints gave a concert in commemoration of the American independence. Sunday, 5—We held meeting on the deck and preached on the first prin-ciples of the gospel. I appointed two men to keep order on the deck and two to look after lost property and re-store it to the proper owners.

#### DEATH OF CHILD.

Monday, 6-A Swedish child died with measles early in the morning; the parmeasures early in the morning; the par-ents were overcome with grief, as it was their only child. We had three berrels of English beer brought up from the hold, which was distributed among the sick. A number of the bot-tles were broken, owing to the fomenta-tion and strength of the ber.

tion and strength of the beer. Tuesday, 7-We held funeral services over the remains of the dead child, Elder Fagerberg officiated and preach-ed the funeral sermon. The wind blew heavily from northwest and many of the saints were seasick. We met a large frigate from New York and ex-changed signals with her. Wednesday, S-We again distributed

Wednesday, 8-We again distributed provisions to the people, and I visited the sick. The measles are spreading rapidly; I secured medicine for the sick and we administered to a number of them.

Thursday, 9-The weather was good and it rained part of the day. The measles among the children seemed to abate some; we administered to several who got better. We passed a vessel from London, bound for New York,

and brought her up in the machine room. Sunday, 12—We sang and prayed on the deck, then committed the body of our dead sister to the waves, after which we held meetings at four places on the ship, two on each deck. Elder Smith and I preached in two and Elders Fa-gerberg and Peter Hansen in the other two. I spoke both English and Dan-ish. We also administered the Sacra-ment. After the meetings we sang burgen and the state of the sacra-ment. After the meetings we sang room. Sunday, 12-We sang and prayed on the deck then committed the body of our dead sister to the waves, after which we held meetings at Jour places on the ship, two on each deck. Elder Smith and I preached in two and Elders Fa-gerberg and Peter Hansen in the other two. I spoke both English and Dan-ish. We also administered the Sacra-ment. After the meetings we sang hymns and visited the sick, many of whom seemed to be improving. BRUTAL MATE.

BRUTAL MATE.

whom seemed to be improving. BRUTAL MATE. Monday, 13—This was our washday, and the first mate acted ugly and bru-tal towards our people. He cut the strings and threw the clothes down on the deck. And just as I was passing with the doctor he (the mate) grabbed Sister Sanders (from Grenaa, Denmark.) in the breast which causer her to scream. I selzed him and pulled him away from her with main force and upbraided him for his brutal-ity. While I held the mate, a num-ber of the sallors and many of our people gathered around; also the cap-tain. I reminded the captain of his promises to me in Liverpool to the ef-fect that he would permit me to settle any difficulty that might arise be-tween the crew and the emigrants -that the sallors should not be per-mitted to abuse the Saints. Inciden-tally I also remarked that if the ship's officers and crew did not treat the emigrants right and humanely there were experienced sallors enough among them to manipulate the ship and bring it safely to New York. The captain then called the mate into the cabin and gave him a tongue lashing; he after-wards kept him three days in confine-ment. It rained hard during the day. Thesday, 14—We again distributed provisions. Our efforts were success-ful, but it took most of the day to complete our task. We also visited the sick. The wind was favorable and we made eight knots an hour. MATE ON DECK AGAIN. Wedneeday. 15--We had a contrary

vessels

MORE DEATHS.

Saturday, 18-Two children died with measles; we held a meeting and then buried the little ones in the sea. The wind was good. I compared tickets with the captain's list, and found that

wind was good. I compared ticket with the captain's list, and found that there were 24 more tickets than names in the book. Sunday, 19—The weather was stormy, and many of the passengers were slok. A child from Randers, Denmark, died; we held meeting on deck; the English sang, and I spoke both in English and Dapish, and then the body of the dead child was entrusted to the waves, Con-trary wind. The sailors now behaved a little better toward our people than they had done before. Monday, 20—We secured from the hold some boullion soup, when and brandy for the sick and weak, and distributed the same among those who needed it; and as we began to fear scarcity of water, we made out a list by which we could distribute the wa-ter sparingly. Tuesday, 21—We again distributed pro-visions to all the passengers, visited the sick and gave some of them wine. A child died with the measles, and we buried it in the evening, after holding a little meeting or funeral exercises.

a little meeting or funeral exercises. During the day we saw a number of

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS,

during the 22 years that this kind of travel was in vogue. This, of course, does not include the many thousands who passed through Utah on their way to the Pacific coast.

# EXODUS FROM NAUVOO.

From 1847 to 1852, the roads from the Mississippi and Missouri river westward were lined with exiles from Nauvoo, Illinois, and also with emigrants from the British Isles. Most of these traveled with their own teams; others were assisted by friends; but commencing with 1850 many were en-abled to emigrate by means furnished by the Perpetual Emigration Fund company which was organized in 1849. In 1856 the handcart travel was in-nugurated which was continued at in-tervals until 1860; but only a small fraction of the emigration during these years resorted to that kind of locomo-tion, the year 1856 excepted.

### EMIGRATION FUND.

In 1860 the Perpetual Emigration In 1860 the Perpetual Emigration Fund company commenced to send teams, well provisioned, east to bring the poor to the "valley," and this was continued until the Union Pacific rail-road was finished. A few of these teams were sent in 1860 on a trial trip, but the following year, 1861, upwards of 200 Church teams, were sent, with four yoke of cattle to each, to the Mis-Sourd river after immigrants; in 1862 four yoke of cattle to each, to the Mis-souri river after immigrants; in 1862, 262, and in 1863, 384 teams were sent to the same point. Only 170 such teams were sent in 1864, and owing to the Indian troubles in Utah, and for other reasons, no Church trains were sent back in 1865 and 1867; but in 1866 nearly 500 teams were forwarded to the Missouri river after the poor, and about the same number were sent in 1868, for the same purpose, to the ter-minus of the Union Pacific railroad, some to Laramie City and others to Benton. Benton.

#### VARIED EXPERIENCES.

Benton. VARIED EXPERIENCES. The experiences had by the thousands for enigrants who crossed the plains for migrants who crossed the plains for the plain of the plain of the plains for the plain of the plain of the plains for the plain of the plain of the plains for the plain of the plain of the plains for the plain of the plain of the plains for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the for the plain of the plain of the plain

OVER THREE THOUSAND SOULS.

The total emigration of saints from Europe in 1868 consisted of 3,232 souls, of whom 1,845 emigrated from England, 232 from Wales, 193 from Scotland, 16 from Ireland, 24 from the Jersey Island, five from the 1sle of Man, 540 from Denmark, 216 from Sweden, 63 from Norway, three from North Germany, 41 from Switzerland, eight from Italy, two from Bavaria, one from France and three from Holland; 40 were re-turning missionaries. turning missionaries.

# EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL.

Following is the transcript of the main features in Bishop Hans Jen-sen's journal:

sen's journal: "Saturday, June 13, 1868—The eml-grating saints, 630 in number, went on board the steamship Hansia at Copen-hagen, Denmark, which sailed for England. Previous to sailing Presi-dent Carl Widerborg came on board and named me as leader for the com-pany. I was accepted by unanimous vote, A number of police afficers the emigra-A number of police officers, the emigra-tion agent, and several of the brethren accompanied us to Elsinore. Owing to

accompanied us to Elsinore. Owing to the large company on board we were very much crowded for room. Sunday, 14-We passed Læso and Skagen and the last we saw of Den-mark was the Hanstholm lighthouse. Monday, 15-We arrived safely at Hull, landed and went by train to Liverpool, where we arrived about mid-sight and were them to envert bottle. night and were taken to several hotels by the brethren from the mission office in Liverpool.

in Liverpool. Tuesday, 16-Accompanied President Widerborg to the mission office at 42 Islington and attended to business for the emigrating saints. Wednesday, 17-Visited the emigrat-ing saints who were stopping at seven different hotels. Some were comfort-ably located, while others were dissat-isfied because they had had next to nothing to eat. I assisted in making them more comfortable, and then visit-ed the ship (Emeraid Isle) which is to take us across the Atlantic ocean, and had a conversation with the captain.

take us across the Atlantic ocean, and had a conversation with the captain. Thursday, 18—Assisted the other brethren to change money and other-wise prepare for the voyage. Friday, 19—The emigrating saints went to the wharf where the Emerald Isle was lying, in the morning, but as the carpenters had not completed their labors in making temporary berths for labors in making temporary berths for the passengers, these were compelled to wait until past noon, when they were ushered on board in great haste. It wag a most unpleasant sight to witness the poor emigrants treated like brutes by the sailors and others, and it certainly was a wonder that none was hurt. About 250 emigrating saints from the British Isles also boarded the same ship. A tug boat towed us out into the river, where we cast anchor for the night. abors in making temporary berths for

night. Saturday, 20-President Franklin D. Richards and Elders William B. Pres-ton and Charles W. Penrose, from the Liverpool office, came on board and a meeting was held, on which occasion the vessel was blessed and dedicated to bring the saints safely across the mighty deep. President Richards gave me instructions as the leader of the company, and James Smith was chosen as my first and John Fagerberg as my second counselors. Elders Peter Hansen of Hyrum, and a Brother Parks were called to act as stewards and Mons Petersen appointed clerk of the com-pany. The visiting brethren then ad-dressed the saints under the influence of the Spirit of God and every heart Saturday, 20-President Franklin D

of the Spirit of God and every heart was touched by the words ultered and the pleasant influence which pervaded the assembly. As the brethren left us

SAILOR OVERBOARD.

Elder Jensen continues his journal s follows: Sunday, June 21-We held three meet-

as follows: Sunday, June 21-We held three meet-ings during the day in different parts of the ship (Emerald Isle) and divided the company into 13 wards, each with a presiding elder. A sailor fell over-board, but as he was a good swimmer he was rescued by a passing steamer. In the evening I performed the mar-riage ceremony for two couples. Mon., 22. Beating against a contra-ry wind, we saw the hils of Wales and Ireland. Together with the brethren, who assisted me, I was very busy in perfecting the organization of the com-pany and getting the saints satisfac-torily divided into their respective wards. We gave numbers for draw-ing water, provisions and cooking, ad-ministered to the slek and supplied them with medicine and a little wine. Tuesday, 23-We commenced to dis-tribute provisions among the people, but as this was something new and novel in the experience of the emi-grating saints, it took us nearly all day to complete the distribution. I held a meeting with the teachers, giv-ing them instructions about the cook-ing and divided the kitchen between the English and the Scandinavians. Wednesday, 24-L settled un financial

ing and divided the kitchen between the English and the Scandinavians. Wednesday, 24-I settled up financial matters with the people and conversed considerably with the captain, the doc-tor and the mate. Thursday, 25-The experiment was made with the distilling machine which should change the sail see water into made with the distilling machine which should change the sail sea water into fresh water, but the trial proved un-successful, as the inan who had been assigned the task of running the ma-chine was incapable. Consequently, Elder Smith and I consulted with the captain, and it was decided that the ship should touch at Queenstown, Ire-land to take fresh water on beard. land, to take fresh water on board.

ARRIVAL AT QUEENSTOWN.

ARRIVAL AT QUEENSTOWN. Friday, 26--We anchored in the out-er harbor of Queenstown and the cap-tain went ashore. A large number of traders came out to us from ashore in boats from whom we bought bread and other things that we needed. In the afternoon both the English and Scandi-navians danced on the deck. Saturday,27--The emigration inspector came on board to examine both ship and passengers; they subjected the cap-tain and myself to considerable inter-

and passengers: they subjected the cap-tain and myself to considerable inter-rogation. When they returned, the cap-tain, the doctor, Brother Smith and I accompanied them: while ashore we also made a quick visit to Cork. Re-turning to Queenstown we dincd in a large hotel, hought several articles for the emigrants and went on board in the evening thinging with us a large the evening, bringing with us a large

the evening, bringing with us a large quantity of water. Sunday, 28-More water was brought on board, and we held a meeting on the after deck, at which Elder Smith spoke English, Elder Fagerberg Swed-ish, and I both Danish and English. Later we held four meetings on the lower decks and administered the Sac-rament. Soon after that anchor was weighed and a tug boat hauled us out into the open sea; this gave me an opportunity to write a few lines to President Franklin D. Richards, in-forming him that the English steward had left us, and also three of the crew, namely, the third mate, the boatswain and a sallor. and a sailor,

#### ORGANIZED CHOIRS.

Monday, 29-I accompanied the doctor visiting the sick, who were given med-cine. We administered to a number icine. We administered to a number of sick persons, and commenced to or-ganize choirs, both among the English and Scandinavians. We also started schools in which the English were to teach the Scandinavians to read and speak the English language.

vith passengers.

Thursday, 2-We made arrange-ments with the mate to have washing done twice a week and to have the clothes hung up to dry, after which 1 visited the sick, accompanied by the ANOTHER CHILD DIES. ANOTHER CHILD DIES. Friday, 10-Calm weather and rain prevailed this day. We hunted in the hold and found the soup cans, intended for the sick, and condensed milk for the children, which we immediately distributed. This gladdenel the hearts of the sufferers. During the night an-other child died with the measles; the parents were from Slagelse, on Sjal-land. Denmark. PRIVILEGES OF PASSENGERS. Filday, 3-Conversed freely with the captuin about the rights and privileges of the passengers, as both the sallors and officers treated the emigrants

land, Denmark.

# FUNERAL AT SEA.

and officers treated the emigrants roughly and uncivil. It came to harshi words between us, as I stood up for the rights of the people, exhibited my papers, and demanded that our people should be humanely treated and also have the portion of the water due them. I succeeded in getting some concessions, though the captain was hard to move Saturday, 11-We held funeral ser-vices on the deck over the remains of the dead child. The mate acted in a very ungallant manner, and disturbed Saturday, 4-Met in council with the brethren of the presidency and the

MATE ON DECK AGAIN.

MATE ON DECK AGAIN. Wednesday, 15-We had a contrary wind. There was dancing on the deck, and the mate, who was at liberty again was angry, especially with the captain, and sent a lot of water out on the deck, in order to annoy the saints. Thursday, 16-We held a meeting on the deck, in which Brother Barlow spoke in English and I translated; af-terwards I spoke both Danish and Eng-lish, endeavoring to teach the people about proper deportment and socia-bility. Later in the evening I went up and had a conversation with the first mate. I succeeded in soften-ing his feelings towards us, but he was our peace without cause. It rained, but the wind was light. A sister by the name of Nielsen, from Sjallent, Denmark, died in the afternoon with lung disease. We laid her on a board

Wednesday, 22.--We had contrary wind, and our course in consequence was northward. Owing to icebergs in wind, and our course in consequence was northward. Owing to icebergs in our immediate vicinity, the weather was also cold. A child belonging to Jorgen Karlsen, of Valdsted, Jutland, Denmark, died with measles. Prior to its burial in a watery grave we held a meeting on deck. In the afternoon we held another meeting on deck with the English saints. We also held three meetings on the lower decks for the Danish saints; all the meetings were good and gave encouragement to the saints. A Danish woman gave birth to a large and beautiful child, and everything connected with the event came off successful'y; a Swedish sister fell in a fit and another sister fell down the stairs and fainted; we ad-ministered to her and she recovered. Thursday, 23-We had good wind, and saw a large iceberg; also several vos-

