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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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# MARTYRDOM OF JOSEPH SMITH.

## Fifty-fifth Anniversary of His Assassination and That of His Brother Hyrum.

### The Tragedy Enacted at Carthage, Illinois, June 27, 1844.

It is now five years over the half century mark since Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, and his brother Hyrum were assassinated at Carthage, Illinois. The fifty-fifth anniversary of that terrible deed occurred on June 27th, and though most of those who were contemporary with the Prophet have passed away, and two generations of "Mormons" have succeeded them, the martyrdom remains as vividly impressed upon the minds of all believers in the doctrines taught by Joseph Smith, as though they had been actors in the tragedy. To thousands of people, here and elsewhere, however, the thrilling story will be unfamiliar, and it is for that reason that the "News" again narrates in details

It was on the 27th day of June, 1844, that the last chapter in the life of the "Mormon" Prophet opened. The Goods which for months had been brewing were the heads of the "Mormon" people in Nauvoo issued about 10 today. The enemies of Joseph had set up in Nauvoo (then a city of 20,000 of whom nine-tenths were "Mormons") an infernal newspaper, the Expositor, its first and only number had been issued on June 7th. Dave Whitney's history.

Forty indictments was at once issued, Jeremy was elected, Moderate had been made to break. Patriots were the people of Nauvoo as were such considerations. They were but secondary compared with the very and doubt lurking that was sought to be done the city. Mobs mulled by anti-"Mormon" persuasions—for this was the pretext—at what they deemed the covering presumption of the "Mormon" leader in running for the Presidency—were already threatening Nauvoo, and such scandalous reports if accepted as true, might precipitate at any hour an attack upon the town, which is free as far from grounds for it men and women upon whose minds were indelibly stamped the terrible massacres of Missouri. The Expositor building was demolished, and the work was done by the people. Nauvoo was in a state of excitement. The city council, composed of Mormons, convened in regular session on Saturday, the 8th, and Mayor Joseph Smith presiding, and an adjourned session was held on Monday, the 10th. The character, aims and objects of the Nauvoo street and its publishers were fully vindicated. Among those who spoke to the question were the Mayor, Alderman George W. Harris, Samuel Bennett, Elias Smith, Stephen Markham, Orson Spencer and others, and then Hyrum Smith, John Taylor, William W. Phelps, Edward Hunter, Levi and Dilemon Richards, and Benjamin Warrington. Willard Richards was clerk of the council. By an almost unanimous vote—Councilor Warrington is alone in "Hosing" Lewis, dissent—the Nauvoo Expositor was declared a public nuisance, and the mayor instructed to cause it to abate without delay. Councilor Warrington if should be asked, only opposed summary action. He considered the paper libelous, and was in favor of heavily fining its publishers, on the ground of delay. With the order of the mayor, City Marshal John P. Green, and a force of police destroyed the printing press, put the type and burned the printed sheets of the Expositor found upon its premises in the streets of Nauvoo. The members of the committee fully personally left the city.

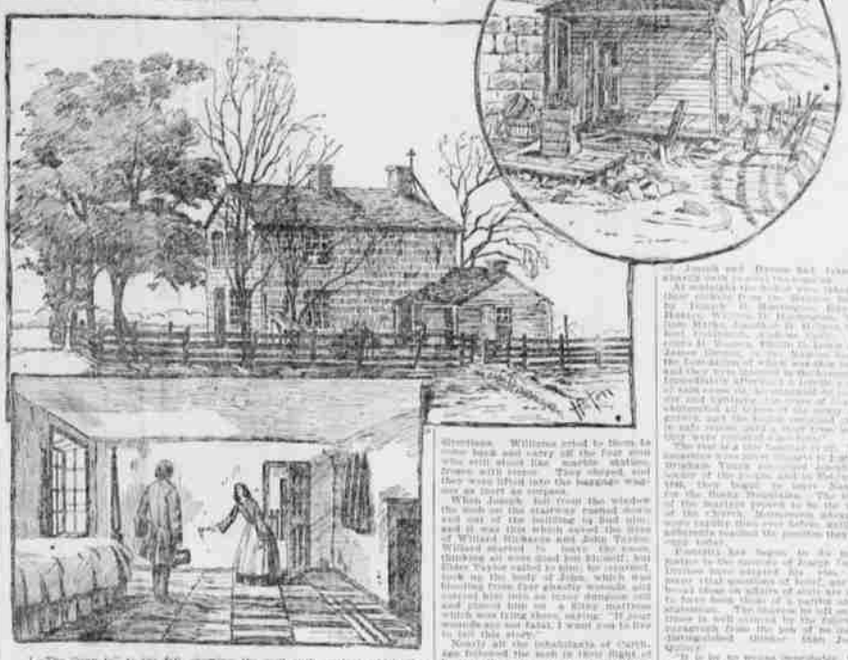
The abatement of the Expositor was followed by the arrest of Joseph Smith and other leaders on the charge of riot, in effect, for the action in causing them to Carthage, the county seat. It was from Nauvoo, the city, but they were released on a writ of habeas corpus after a hearing by the municipal court in Nauvoo; subsequently, they were again arrested and discharged by Justice Daniel H. Wells, then a non-"Mormon." On June 25th, Joseph Smith, a prisoner at Nauvoo, issued a proclamation explaining the reason for the act of abatement, and warning the people against the attempt to destroy the city. An appeal for protection had also been made to the governor of the State, the famous, or infamous, Thomas Ford, who was ever to be found with the tragedy that followed. He an reply had

JOSEPH SMITH.

Two Nauvoo artists, William W. Major, (who afterwards died in Utah and whose name appears in connection with the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, two of their sons prior to their martyrdom. They for of these portraits now remain: one of Hyrum is in the possession of his son, Patriarch John Smith. Frederick Piercy, an English artist who visited Nauvoo and Carthage about 1853, remote to Utah, made a sketch from the paintings and the first appeared in that year from his book entitled "Route from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley." Joseph was about 38 years of age and Hyrum about 41 at the time the pictures were executed. Joseph's birthplace was Sharon, Windsor county, Vt., on December 23, 1805.

HYRUM SMITH.

The brother of Joseph, and the first Patriarch of the Church, was born in Tunbridge, Orange county, Vt., on February 9, 1800. He was the father of President Joseph F. Smith and Patriarch John Smith, though they were the sons of different mothers. Hyrum Smith was one of the original six members of the Church as it was organized April 6, 1830.



1—The "room in" in the jail, showing the wall side against which the body of Joseph Smith was placed and fired upon after he was shot and had fallen from the upper window. 2—Carthage jail. The room in the upper window indicates the place where Joseph stood when he was first struck. 3—Interior of the room where Joseph and Hyrum were shot. These pictures were taken from sketches made by the artist Piercy on a visit to Carthage a few years after the martyrdom.

The watch of President John Apostle John Taylor when shot, which was struck by a bullet and which effectually stayed his life. The hands of the watch were stopped by the bullet at 10 minutes and 10 seconds past 5 o'clock.

# INTRODUCED TO HIS BROTHER.

## J. C. Leary, Veteran Cattleman, Goes to Chicago After 25 Years.

### RELATIVES HE HAS NOT MET

**Brings His Newly Made Fraternal Acquaintance to the West and Finds Lots of Fun at His Expense.**

Until a few days ago J. C. Leary, son of the Salt Lake stock yards, had not seen any member of his father's family for twenty-five years. He was at the St. James hotel, Denver, on Thursday, says the News, having just returned from a trip to Chicago, where he met his brother, J. F. Leary, for the first time since the latter was an infant. As the eastern brother is now over 50 years old, the meeting of the two was an event of more than usual interest in the lives of both. The stock yards man is accompanied by his brother, who is now a resident of Denver. Met for the first time in his life, and his senior discovered neither in advising his mother. A third member of the party is Miss Lettie Leary, the daughter of the Salt Lake brother.

When he was 12 years old, James C. Leary, the eldest son of his father, ran away from his home in Bethel, Maine, the west first to New York, where he managed to earn a livelihood for three or four years working in offices and doing such other jobs as he could hit his hands on. Then he wandered out to Missouri and later to Arkansas. In the latter territory he found employment on a large stock ranch and in time began a line of business which he has since followed. During his life in the West he saw he has lived made and lost a great deal of money, but he is at present doing well with his partner, Alfred Warren, on the Union at the Salt Lake stock yards. Years of four years ago he was in business in Denver on the live stock agent of the Union Pacific and he has since friends in the city.

"I am sure it was old," said the Salt Lake brother last night, "and I have been in the stock business for 30 years. I have never seen a man in Denver or in the first location I have ever taken it off, and I did not get any further than Denver. I have never seen my brother, who is now with me, to meet me as the Ambassador Kinne so that I have been relieved of a trip to the Pacific Ocean" [illegible] "I am a big boy now, and I can shoot a gun as well as any man in the West. Oh, I'm all right."

"It is a fair question," said the Denver brother, "what a Methodist will do when he gets to Denver. Mr. Leary."

"We are Methodists," was the reply of the Salt Lake brother, "and in Utah we are the only people. The most of us are Mormons, but we are Methodists, and I am a Methodist." Asked if he had ever met his brother before, he said he had not. "I was a little fellow when I left home, and I was not allowed to make the acquaintance of my brother.