

that Stanley landed, and with 181 natives and with three or four white men proceeded towards the interior in search of Livingston. In three months he reached Unyanyembe, with 31 men, all the others having died along the route. From here traveled westward to Lake Tanganyika and upon the banks of this lake he found the object of his search, David Livingston. Stanley endeavored to persuade the old gentleman to return to England, but it was of no avail; he (Livingston) had an object in view—that of solving the mystery of the Nile. After the two adventurers had explored Lake Tanganyika, Stanley returned home leaving the old gentleman to continue his explorations. The death of Livingston was referred to, he having died while in the attitude of prayer, the drying of his body and its burial in the Westminster Abbey, and of Stanley being one of his pall-bearers. The second call upon Stanley to go and finish the work of Livingston was made by the publishers of the *New York Herald* and the *London Times*, irrespective of the cost of such an undertaking. Stanley once more set out for the dark continent, and procuring 300 men at Zanzibar marched towards the interior. He circumnavigated Lake Victoria and was in sight of the Mountains of the Moon, but did not see them because of their being covered with clouds, a peculiarity characteristic of those mountains. From Lake Victoria he retraced his steps westward to the Lualaba River, which is the head waters of the Congo, and upon whose waters he had sailed down to Onanyema Falls before he marched westward to Lake Victoria. Not knowing this to be the Congo he was undecided as to whether he could continue his course down the river or return and go up again. However, after considerable deliberation he determined, at all hazards, to go down and explore the river. The dangers which he had to encounter were spoken of, and the loss of 100 of his men through the privations and sufferings which they had to endure. Finally after going many miles down the river he was told that it was the Congo. His joy was great and he forthwith continued his journey to the mouth, having the conciliation and honor of being the first to trace the Congo from its head waters to its mouth, a distance of 3028 miles, and of making several other very important discoveries. He returned home, but was soon called upon again to go to the relief of Emin Pasha, who was held captive at Khartoum, the Egyptian government sustaining half the cost and furnishing men and the other half by some private English noblemen. His route was along the Congo, he having with him a body of 700 men, plenty of food, ammunition, and everything necessary for the accomplishment of his work. He found Emin, who was suffering very much, being held captive by his own men. Stanley released him and returned home, having accomplished successfully his third mission to the African Continent.

The chairman, in behalf of the society, thanked Brother Savage for his lecture and also all those who had taken part in the evening's exercises.

Mr. Reed, the ex-Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress is in Rome.

KIRTLAND AS IT IS.

THE following are extracts from a letter from a correspondent of Kirtland, Ohio, to the *Kansas City Journal*:

"The old Mormon temple, which has looked down from its commanding height for nearly sixty years upon one of the quaintest and most historical villages in Northern Ohio will not be carried away to form one of the attractions at the World's Fair if the people of Lake county are not altogether powerless in the matter. It is a landmark they will not willingly part with, although but a few of them have anything in common with the strange people who builded it."

"Kirtland is an old village and one a progressive person would shun in seeking a home. I am reminded right here of a remark a gentleman made to me in speaking of the town. I confess when I visited the spot where Mormonism fairly took root, I felt a kind of a reverence for it, chiefly because of its historical associations. Naturally I sought out men who could tell me something of the history of the village, and who might be able to assist me in getting the information I desired concerning the temple. I ran across an elderly gentleman whose looks rather indicated a good natured, successful business man. Of course a stranger to the village and its people I thought the proper thing to do was to say something complimentary of this quaint Zion. I did so and the reply kind of shocked me. 'Yes,' said he, 'there are worse places than Kirtland to live in, but I don't know where in—you'll find them.' Clearly my friend was not a Mormon so we parted company."

Kirtland is not entirely unattractive. In fact, like a majority of the towns and villages in Northern Ohio, is possessed of natural scenery that is pleasing to the eye. It lies four miles back from Lake Erie and nestles between well wooded hills. One branch of the Chagrin river cuts through the village, almost washing the foundations of a building but little less historical than the temple itself. A few stores, an old hotel that sees few guests, a flouring mill that is evidently well patronized by the farmers, one or two churches and fifteen or twenty old fashioned houses comprise the village known in history as the cradle of Mormonism. No attempt to improve the place has been made since the Saints sought another Zion, and that was a good many years ago. Most of the citizens own fertile farms and can show a good fat bank account. They have but little ambition and still less pride, and so long as their houses shelter them and the larder is full they are happy and indifferent to grass-grown yards and broken down fences.

"Some two miles to the northeast, is Mentor, a straggling village that once claimed President Garfield as a citizen. About the same distance away, but almost directly north, is the village of Willoughby, which has of late years become popular as a summer home for the wealthy citizens of Cleveland. To the south the country is less attractive, the soil soon changing from sand to clay and becoming more difficult of cultivation."

"But the temple is the great point of attraction here, and the mere talk of removing it to Chicago has set the whole populace in a fighting humor. The Latter-day Saints revere, and the gentiles venerate it. It is the one great historical landmark of Lake county, and many are the famous men who have made a pilgrimage to the inland village to gaze upon this noted piece of Mormon architecture. During the Garfield cam-

paign for the presidency the temple was visited by thousands from all parts of the country, and the saints realized a handsome revenue from the admission fee."

"The temple stands on a high hill a little to the west of the river and is built of stone. It is about eighty feet long and sixty broad. The walls are fifty feet high and are of a yellowish tinge. On the front of the building one sees this inscription in gilt letters: 'House of the Lord. Built by the Church of Christ in 1834.' The interior of the temple is unlike that of any other place of worship in the county, and probably its like has no existence outside of Mormon cities. Leading from the vestibule are two doors that open into separate aisles, one for the men and the other for the women. Two Latin inscriptions are still plainly visible but these attract less attention than the odd arrangement of pews. At either end of the assembly room is a pulpit, built up in four tiers, where the twelve priests sat. On front of the pulpit are letters denoting the titles of the high priests. The second story is practically a repetition of the first, and this is the old Mormon school room. Here are to be seen the very blackboards upon which the Prophet Smith is said to have traced letters for the children of his new converts. It is proper to state, however, that no writing of the prophet's is now visible."

"The Temple tower rises far above the massive walls, and is visible for miles around in all directions. From the shapely dome a magnificent view of a grand country is obtained. Farm houses to the west, south and east appear in numbers, while to the north Lake Erie, now free from ice, and blue almost as the sky above it, stretches in vast expanse to the horizon. It is yet early spring in this section of country, but already the white sails, some scarcely visible from the dome of the Temple, show that lake commerce has begun."

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular weekly session of the City Council was held April 21st, Mayor Scott presiding. The following members were present: Spafford, Karrick, Pembroke, Heath, Woostenholme, Parsons, Pendleton, Armstrong, Hall, Anderson, Noble, Cohn, Lynn and James.

PETITIONS.

Peter Reed et al. asked for the erection of a spill and watering trough at the terminus of the mains on Third West Street between North Temple and First North streets. Committee on waterworks.

Alexander T. Wyatt asked for a rebate on license. Committee on license.

Mr. R. Weiker et al. asked for an extension of water mains from Capitol Hill reservoir along the west side of the block in plat J. Committee on waterworks.

Fred Green asked for a rebate on license. Committee on license.

J. C. Conklin et al. represented South Temple Street, east of Sixth East Street, as being in a deplorable and almost impassable condition and asked that improvements be made immediately. Committee on streets.

George Olson asked for an extension of water mains on Fifth East Street. Committee on waterworks.

The Union Pacific Railway Company asked that Thomas Cooper be appointed a special policeman in place of Henry Winzell, removed. Granted.

W. H. Sherman et al. asked that plat E be re-surveyed. Committee on streets.